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**Official Year Book**  
**of**  
**New South Wales.**

**No. 53.**

**1950-51.**

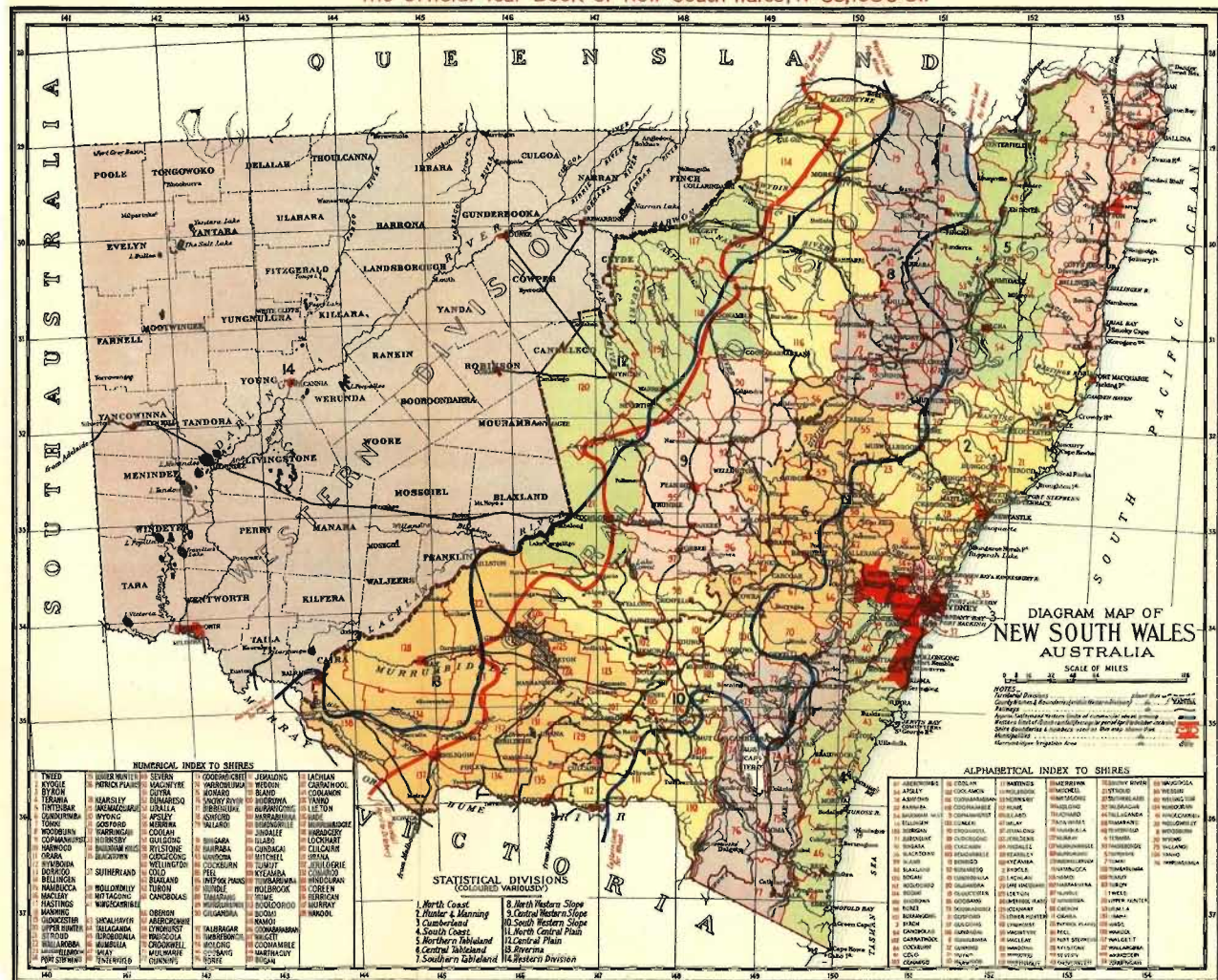
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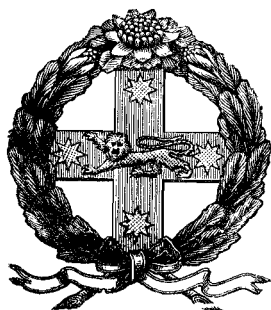
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THE  
**OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK**  
**OF NEW SOUTH WALES**

**No. 53.      1950-51**



**S. R. CARVER,**  
Government Statistician

*Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a book*

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## PREFACE

**T**HIS is the fifty-third issue of the Official Year Book of New South Wales, which, from the first issue in 1886 to 1904, was known as the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales."

There have again been unavoidable delays in publishing this edition. The chapters, which were published separately as soon as possible after preparation, contain statistical tables relating to the financial and calendar years ended 1951 or 1952, and earlier years. In some instances the textual matter has been revised up to 1953.

Every care has been taken to keep the work free from errors, but if any be observed by readers, notification regarding them would be appreciated.

The "Statistical Register of New South Wales," published annually by this Bureau, will prove of service to those seeking more details regarding the matters treated generally in this Year Book. The "Statistical Bulletin," published quarterly, and the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics" contain a summary of the latest available statistics of the State.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various State and Commonwealth Departments and to others who have supplied information, often at considerable trouble. In particular I wish to thank Mr. R. B. Phibbs (Editor of Publications), Mr. R. E. Verrills (Assistant Editor), Mr. W. J. McCullough, Mr. D. B. Knudsen, and other Officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this volume devolved. Special acknowledgment is also due to the Government Printer and his staff.

S. R. CARVER,  
Government Statistician.

Bureau of Statistics and Economics,  
Sydney, March, 1955.

## ERRATA

### PAGE

140 In 5th line, for “£3,108,177 ” read “£3,952,850.”

144 In 17th line, for “13 ” read “15.”

161 { In Table 128, 7th column, last line, for “24,764,324 ” read  
“22,803,841.”  
In Table 128, last column, last line, for “27,828,840 ” read  
“25,868,357.”

398 In Table 362, last column, 13th line, for “1,191,063 ” read, “119,063.”

567 In 3rd line from bottom, for “ $3\frac{1}{2}$ ” read “ $3\frac{1}{8}$ .”



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## GEOGRAPHY

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-seven years all Australian territory east of longitude 135° east was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to longitude 129°. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

**Table 1.—Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales since 1788.**

Date.	Nature of Territorial Adjustment.	Area involved in Adjustment.	Area of New South Wales after Adjustment †	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of Year.
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of longitude 135° east.*	sq. miles. ...	1,584,389	1,024 (26th Jan.)
1825	Tasmania practically separated from New South Wales.	26,215	1,558,174	} 33,500†
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to longitude 129° east.	518,134	2,076,308	
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony.	309,850	1,766,458	78,929
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony...	103,862	1,662,596	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony ...	87,884	1,574,712	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony ...	554,300	1,020,412	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between longitude 129° and 132° east separated.	710,040	310,372	377,712
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Commonwealth.	911	309,161	1,701,736
1915	Territory at Jervis Bay ceded to Commonwealth.	28	309,433	1,895,603

\* Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.

† Approximate. ‡ Exclusive of area of Pacific Islands, except New Zealand.

The area of New South Wales in the years 1788 to 1841, as shown above, is approximate only.

### BOUNDARIES AND DIMENSIONS.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows:—On the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude, proceeding east to the Barwon River, and thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek; thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of

that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the South, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by a direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 850 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 683 miles, the actual length of seaboard being 907 miles. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 756 miles.

#### AREA.

The total area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Federal Territory, is 309,433 square miles, or 198,037,000 acres, being rather more than one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 4,639 square miles, or 2,969,080 acres, of the total surface are covered by water, including 176 square miles, or 112,750 acres, by the principal harbours. The area of Lord Howe Island is 5 square miles.

The area of New South Wales in relation to the total area of Australia is shown in the following statement:—

Table 2.—Area of Australian States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Area.	Per cent. of total Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.
	sq. miles.		
New South Wales ... ..	309,433	10·40	1·000
Victoria ... ..	87,884	2·96	·284
Queensland ... ..	670,500	22·54	2·167
South Australia ... ..	380,070	12·78	1·228
Western Australia ... ..	975,920	32·81	3·154
Tasmania ... ..	26,215	·88	0·085
Northern Territory ... ..	523,620	17·60	1·692
Australian Capital Territory ...	911	·03	·003
Federal Territory at Jervis Bay ...	28	·00	·000
Australia ... ..	2,974,581	100·00	9·613

New South Wales is approximately three and a half times as large as Victoria, nearly twelve times as large as Tasmania, and one-fifth smaller than South Australia. Queensland is more than twice and Western Australia three times as large as New South Wales.



The following table shows the extent of the State of New South Wales and of the Commonwealth of Australia in comparison with the total area of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and certain individual countries:—

**Table 3.—Area of New South Wales, Australia and other Countries.**

Country.	Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.	Ratio of Area to Area of Australia.
	sq. miles.		
New South Wales ...	309,433	1·00	·10
Australia ...	2,974,581	9·61	1·00
Great Britain ...	89,041	·29	·03
Canada ...	3,845,144	12·43	1·29
Argentina ...	1,112,743	3·60	·37
United States ...	3,022,387	9·77	1·02
British Commonwealth	14,435,060	46·65	4·85

#### LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales, and, for the purpose of representation in the State Parliament, is included in a metropolitan electorate. It is situated about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie and 436 miles north-east of Sydney. The island was discovered in 1788. It is of volcanic origin, and Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The climate and soil are favourable for the growth of sub-tropical products, but on account of the rocky formation of the greater part of the surface of 3,220 acres, only about 300 acres are arable. The land has not been alienated, and is occupied rent free on sufferance, being utilised mainly for the production of *Kentia* palm seed. The island, which is a favoured tourist resort, is linked with Sydney by air. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry. At 31st December, 1951, the estimated population was 202 persons.

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30. For particulars of the distribution of industries and settlement throughout the State, reference may be made in particular to chapters "Rural Industries" and "Factories."

The general configuration of New South Wales and the distribution of rainfall are illustrated by a diagrammatic map on page 8. Another map, on page 9, indicates the principal agricultural, pastoral, dairying and mining regions of the State.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains.

The Coastal divisions are undulating, well watered, and fertile. The average width is 50 miles in the north and 20 miles in the south—the widest

portion being 150 miles in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

An extensive, and almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 80 to 100 miles, forms the main watershed and comprises the Tablelands division. The average height of the Northern Tableland is 2,500 feet, and a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 4,000 feet. The average height of the Southern Tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko, Australia's highest peak, to an elevation of 7,328 feet. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.

To the westward the tablelands slope gradually to the great plains district which covers nearly two-thirds of the area of New South Wales. On the slopes there is generally an adequate rainfall. On the plains the surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but the rainfall is scanty, particularly in the far western section. These divisions are watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and large storage dams have been constructed on the upper courses of the Murray, Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers, and the construction of others on tributaries of the Darling River is being undertaken to maintain the supply in periods of scarce rainfall. The Darling and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins they overflow their banks and spread over the surrounding country for miles, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. The Broken Hill mining field is located on the low Barrier Range near the western boundary of New South Wales.

#### PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

The length of the principal rivers has been computed by the Lands Department of New South Wales on a uniform basis. Considerable data were obtained from the results of surveys of the greater part of the Murray, Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan Rivers, and where such information was not available the length was measured on the standard parish maps. In every case the starting point was the furthest source of the river. The lengths as determined are as follows:—

Table 4.—Length of Principal Rivers.

Inland Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.
	miles.		miles.		miles.
Murray ...	1,609*	Tweed ...	50	Wollomba ...	46
Darling ...	1,702†	Richmond ...	163	Hunter ...	287
Murrumbidgee ...	981	Clarence ...	245	Hawkesbury ‡ ...	293
Lachlan ...	922	Bellingen ...	68	Shoalhaven ...	206
Began ...	451	Nambucca ...	69	Clyde ...	67
Macquarie ...	590	Macleay ...	250	Moruya ...	97
Castlereagh ...	341	Hastings ...	108	Tarross ...	91
Namoi ...	526	Camden Haven...	33	Bega ...	53
Gwydir ..	415	Manning ...	139	Towamba ...	57

\* 1,203 miles within New South Wales.

† 1,626 miles within New South Wales.

‡ And main tributary.

The relative magnitude of some of the more important rivers as shown by the average annual volume of water which they carry has been ascertained from the records of river gaugings. An acre-foot of water is the quantity which would cover an acre of land to a uniform depth of one foot.

**Table 5.—Drainage Area and Volume of Principal Rivers.**

River.	Gauging Station.	Distance from Source of River.	Drainage Area.	Average Annual Run off of Water.	Period of Records.	
					From—	To—
		miles.	sq. miles.	acre-feet.		
Murray ... ..	Tocumwal ... ..	435	10,160	4,461,700	1895	1949
Murrumbidgee ...	Wagga Wagga ...	396	10,700	2,720,470	1835	1948
Darling ... ..	Menindie ... ..	1,333	221,700	2,163,750	1835	1950
Macquarie ... ..	Narromine ... ..	318	10,030	536,220	1902	1947
Lachlan ... ..	Condobolin ... ..	380	10,420	439,100	1896	1950
Lachlan ... ..	Forbes ... ..	253	6,775	541,700	1893	1949
Namoi ... ..	Narrabri ... ..	302	9,320	485,190	1892	1947
Hunter ... ..	Singleton ... ..	198	6,580	582,790	1898	1949

The operation of the Hume Reservoir has affected the Tocumwal run-off since 1929, Burrinjuck has affected Wagga Wagga since 1914, and Wyangala Dam has affected Condobolin and Forbes since 1935.

#### TOURIST RESORTS.

Throughout the tableland and coastal districts of New South Wales there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Port Jackson, the harbour of the metropolis, has great natural beauty as well as shipping facilities for a large volume of trade. The Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning one of its many arms, is one of the world's great engineering achievements. Sydney is famed for its natural surfing beaches.

Along the sea-board, scalloped coastline and sandy beaches contrast with the wooded mountain-sides fringing the coast, and from numerous points there are extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain, and mountains. Near the metropolis, the National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase are extensive reserves for recreation, intersected by waterways. The natural fauna and flora have been preserved and the scenery is typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River, within 50 miles of Sydney, possesses unusual grandeur and natural beauty.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 80 miles west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts; among the huge wooded valleys there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the central tableland, about 120 miles from Sydney. These caves contain dripstone formations, with stalactites and stalagmites. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, also in the tablelands. Around Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities have been provided for tourists and snow sports.

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the hills fringing the Monaro Plains. Further inland, at a distance of 150 to 250 miles from the coast, are the fertile hills of the sheep and wheat districts and, beyond them, stretching westward for hundreds of miles, are the great plains utilised mainly for sheep and cattle grazing.

The Government Tourist Bureau circulates literature and provides detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State.

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## CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. On an average the capital city is without sunshine on only twenty-three days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is not more than 19° Fahr. In the hinterland there is even more sunshine and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained in any part of the State at a level so high as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Perennial snow is found only on the highest peaks of the southern tableland.

The seasons are not so well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows:—Spring, during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological services are administered by a Bureau of the Commonwealth Department of the Interior. A Deputy Director in Sydney directs observations throughout the State of New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are rainfall recording stations at most centres.

Weather observations are telegraphed daily from many stations to the Weather Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and public departments.

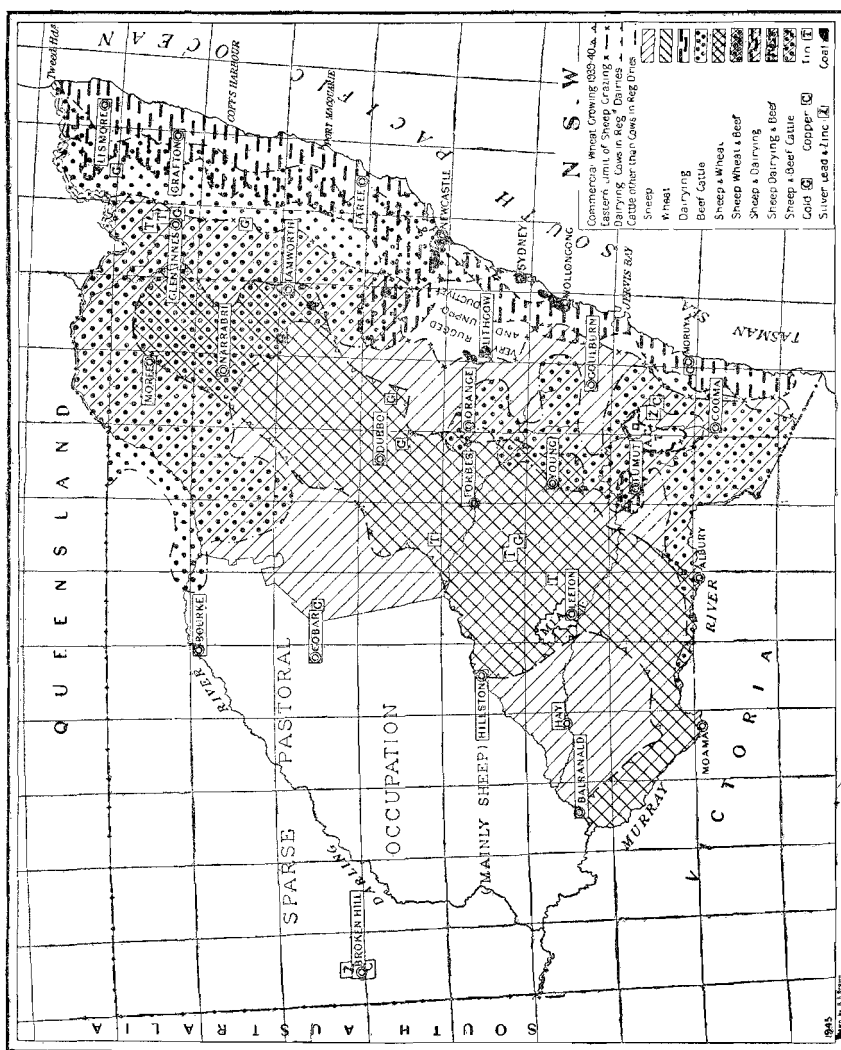
Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the "Statistical Register."

### WINDS.

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anticyclones pass almost continually across the face of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.



**NEW SOUTH WALES—PRIMARY PRODUCTION REGIONS.**



blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

### RAINFALL.

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with two types of depression—tropical and southern. The amount of rainfall varies very greatly over the wide expanse of territory, the average decreasing from about 80 inches per annum in the north-eastern corner to less than 7 inches in the

north-western corner. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages as to quantity because consideration must be given also to other important factors such as seasonal distribution and reliability.

The coastal districts receive the largest annual falls, ranging from an average of 30 inches in the south to about 80 inches in the extreme north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient elevation to cause any great condensation, so that, with slight irregularities, the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State.

An approximate classification of areas in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) according to average annual rainfall is as follows:—

**Table 6.—Areas in New South Wales according to Annual Rainfall.**

Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion of total Area.	Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion of total Area.
	Sq. Miles.	Acres.			Sq. Miles.	Acres.	
inches.			per cent.	inches.			per cent.
Over 70	549	351,330	·2	20 to 30	72,317	46,282,880	23·3
60 to 70	2,098	1,342,720	·7	15 to 20	54,315	34,761,600	17·5
50 to 60	5,046	3,229,440	1·6	10 to 15	72,937	46,679,680	23·5
40 to 50	11,240	7,193,600	3·6	Under 10	61,143	39,131,520	19·7
30 to 40	30,727	19,665,280	9·9	Total ...	310,372	198,638,080	100·0

Approximately 39 per cent. of the area of the State receives rains exceeding on the average 20 inches per year. Over the greater part of the State the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent. and 35 per cent. from the mean, but in the south-eastern corner the degree of variation is less and in the north-western quarter it is more. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical



prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of rainfall is dependent on three factors—the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream, and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving.

A diagrammatic map published on page 8 of this Year Book shows the seasonal rainfall regions and the distribution of rainfall in relation to the configuration of New South Wales.

#### RAINFALL IN DIVISIONS.

Records of monthly rainfall at individual stations are published annually in the "Statistical Register of New South Wales". The mean annual rainfall registered at recording stations in the main divisions of the State during each of the ten years 1942 to 1951 is shown below in comparison with the normal annual rainfall calculated over the period of thirty years, 1911 to 1940. In a few instances where records are not available for the full period, averages are stated for the period of record. The divisions (see frontispiece of this Year Book) are subdivided for purposes of the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N., S., E., W.

Table 7.—Annual Rainfall.

Division.	Normal Rainfall.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Inches.											
Coast—											
North ... ..	N	55·44	54·17	53·42	48·43	63·06	47·72	66·94	59·94	55·12	90·79
	S	55·63	51·53	54·24	47·79	64·24	43·68	60·83	55·31	72·02	113·02
Hunter and Manning	N	53·50	51·68	54·97	37·03	47·97	42·74	57·71	45·87	69·44	96·28
	S	34·63	35·44	35·48	21·08	34·84	32·65	34·24	34·39	54·97	63·13
Metropolis ... ..		41·90	46·82	49·44	29·20	40·32	35·22	37·42	34·67	65·40	87·84
Balance of Cumberland		30·04	31·15	39·69	12·67	31·55	25·91	31·65	23·91	47·35	72·34
South ... ..	N	42·96	33·82	50·61	22·47	38·87	29·49	37·00	36·86	52·60	87·26
	S	36·28	32·35	35·45	22·77	38·91	30·44	35·27	35·27	46·09	72·89
Tableland—											
North ... ..	E	40·19	39·97	34·38	27·99	48·66	37·28	58·04	45·37	47·43	70·03
	W	30·45	36·20	30·48	25·68	34·16	28·57	38·77	30·69	43·16	47·07
Central ... ..	N	23·10	28·76	23·39	16·48	28·34	18·25	32·61	27·80	29·87	55·39
	S	33·42	37·53	37·02	15·75	33·23	27·17	41·46	33·71	41·40	68·81
South ... ..	S	25·79	26·53	31·28	14·84	23·51	24·30	26·15	28·86	27·91	45·39
Kosciusko Plateau...		33·38	38·24	32·72	23·70	31·99	42·48	38·65	34·99	32·30	47·98
Western Slope—											
North ... ..	N	26·06	27·64	25·21	17·18	24·85	21·38	31·63	27·70	30·51	44·23
	S	24·28	27·42	24·37	18·91	25·19	14·33	30·50	25·29	34·80	42·38
Central ... ..	N	22·85	25·97	20·22	15·31	26·82	13·98	35·02	23·81	27·32	52·69
	S	21·93	26·84	22·56	10·69	23·64	16·53	28·76	22·85	25·92	51·35
South ... ..	N	23·27	27·59	24·44	11·33	20·53	22·85	30·44	23·63	27·57	41·90
	S	33·37	35·24	28·76	14·64	24·53	29·08	33·14	26·16	30·83	41·75
Plains—											
North ... ..	E	21·81	28·24	20·52	14·07	21·57	15·97	28·06	22·25	26·42	44·01
	W	18·38	24·77	15·37	9·14	17·78	17·37	28·63	21·82	25·59	41·03
Central ... ..	N	17·13	20·84	14·84	11·02	18·74	11·02	24·27	20·37	19·89	44·55
	S	17·46	18·29	16·70	7·87	16·00	12·94	25·12	17·29	18·78	37·34
Riverina ... ..	E	18·46	18·31	14·27	9·62	14·06	17·31	19·91	16·42	17·30	24·98
	W	13·71	13·44	10·36	7·03	10·59	14·36	16·43	11·56	14·78	19·50
Western Division—											
Eastern half ...	N	12·82	16·17	9·65	7·24	10·78	8·56	20·45	14·74	15·33	33·09
	S	12·87	12·33	9·55	7·61	10·16	13·55	18·35	11·64	14·22	20·41
Western half ...	N	8·29	9·56	6·44	4·98	6·89	9·96	12·14	5·82	18·50	14·91
	S	9·67	9·85	5·18	4·39	6·78	11·64	13·54	6·70	14·58	12·82

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, is the important consideration. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting, which takes place usually in May or June; to promote germination of the seed and steady growth; and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting, in November or December. Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth, or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The relationship between rainfall and the principal rural activities is indicated in the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9. Monthly indexes of the rainfall in the wheat, sheep, and dairying districts are shown later in Part "Rural Industries and Settlement."

The normal monthly rainfall in each of the divisions is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall at various stations during the years 1911 to 1940, or in a few instances on the years of this period for which records are available.

Table 8.—Normal Monthly Rainfall.

Division.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		Inches.											
<b>Coast—</b>													
North	... ..	N 6.44	5.90	7.18	5.94	5.74	4.02	3.93	2.14	2.43	2.97	4.07	4.68
		S 6.19	6.96	7.16	6.21	4.60	3.87	3.50	1.90	2.89	3.56	3.70	5.09
Hunter and Manning	... ..	N 4.99	5.50	5.67	6.50	5.13	4.37	4.47	2.43	3.39	3.30	3.33	4.42
		S 3.19	2.95	3.54	3.54	2.76	1.76	3.21	1.81	2.47	2.29	2.48	3.63
Metropolis	... ..	... 3.67	3.01	4.27	5.32	4.32	3.24	4.22	2.25	2.68	2.78	2.61	3.53
Balance of Cumberland	... ..	... 3.27	2.67	3.20	3.28	2.35	1.95	2.51	1.24	1.83	2.07	2.49	3.18
South	... ..	N 4.08	3.65	4.41	4.55	4.02	3.63	4.20	2.22	2.81	2.69	2.78	3.02
		S 3.81	3.19	3.79	3.51	3.54	2.94	2.69	1.96	2.43	2.60	2.63	3.19
<b>Tableland—</b>													
North	... ..	E 5.26	4.94	4.70	3.30	2.57	2.60	2.33	1.43	2.04	2.74	3.56	4.72
		W 3.77	2.78	2.41	1.78	1.59	2.41	2.40	1.74	2.07	2.66	3.05	3.79
Central	... ..	N 2.13	1.87	2.04	1.75	1.46	1.94	2.03	1.55	1.61	1.81	2.43	2.48
		S 3.16	2.80	3.02	2.89	2.39	2.87	2.96	2.34	2.36	2.62	2.74	3.27
South	... ..	S 2.43	1.99	2.19	1.97	1.82	2.24	2.20	2.08	1.97	2.26	2.10	2.54
Kosciusko Plateau	... ..	... 2.71	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.57	3.07	2.88	3.20	3.12	3.16	2.59	2.97
<b>Western Slope—</b>													
North	... ..	N 3.17	2.41	2.41	1.57	1.59	2.05	2.01	1.45	1.59	2.21	2.55	3.05
		S 2.71	2.08	2.10	1.56	1.27	2.10	2.01	1.54	1.62	2.06	2.30	2.93
Central	... ..	N 2.29	2.02	2.07	1.72	1.41	2.05	2.17	1.44	1.54	1.59	2.08	2.47
		S 1.85	1.62	1.73	1.76	1.47	2.29	2.05	1.85	1.65	1.77	1.87	2.22
South	... ..	N 1.69	1.52	1.77	1.83	1.74	2.56	2.27	2.25	1.80	1.93	1.80	2.11
		S 1.86	2.00	2.43	2.44	2.72	4.05	3.50	3.90	2.82	2.98	2.17	2.50
<b>Plains—</b>													
North	... ..	E 2.33	1.95	1.99	1.38	1.56	1.96	1.83	1.16	1.81	1.56	2.08	2.70
		W 2.09	1.73	1.75	1.18	1.33	1.75	1.50	0.88	1.02	1.22	1.71	2.22
Central	... ..	N 1.58	1.35	1.42	1.32	1.22	1.81	1.52	1.07	1.11	1.23	1.58	1.92
		S 1.49	1.46	1.31	1.38	1.28	1.92	1.43	1.38	1.19	1.37	1.40	1.85
Riverina	... ..	E 1.28	1.34	1.31	1.46	1.52	2.13	1.68	1.83	1.53	1.68	1.29	1.41
		W 1.00	0.95	0.86	1.07	1.18	1.49	1.25	1.26	1.08	1.28	1.05	1.24
<b>Western Division—</b>													
Eastern half	... ..	N 1.26	1.30	1.13	0.84	0.99	1.26	0.98	0.63	0.72	0.87	1.19	1.65
		S 0.91	1.12	0.88	0.83	1.08	1.38	1.04	1.09	1.01	1.13	1.04	1.36
Western half	... ..	N 0.69	1.05	0.55	0.58	0.75	0.80	0.59	0.84	0.48	0.68	0.70	1.08
		S 0.62	0.97	0.58	0.60	1.00	0.99	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.92	0.90	0.79

## EVAPORATION.

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years, is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 40 inches on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 90 inches in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 100 inches per year.

Table 9.—Average Evaporation and Rainfall over a Period of Years.

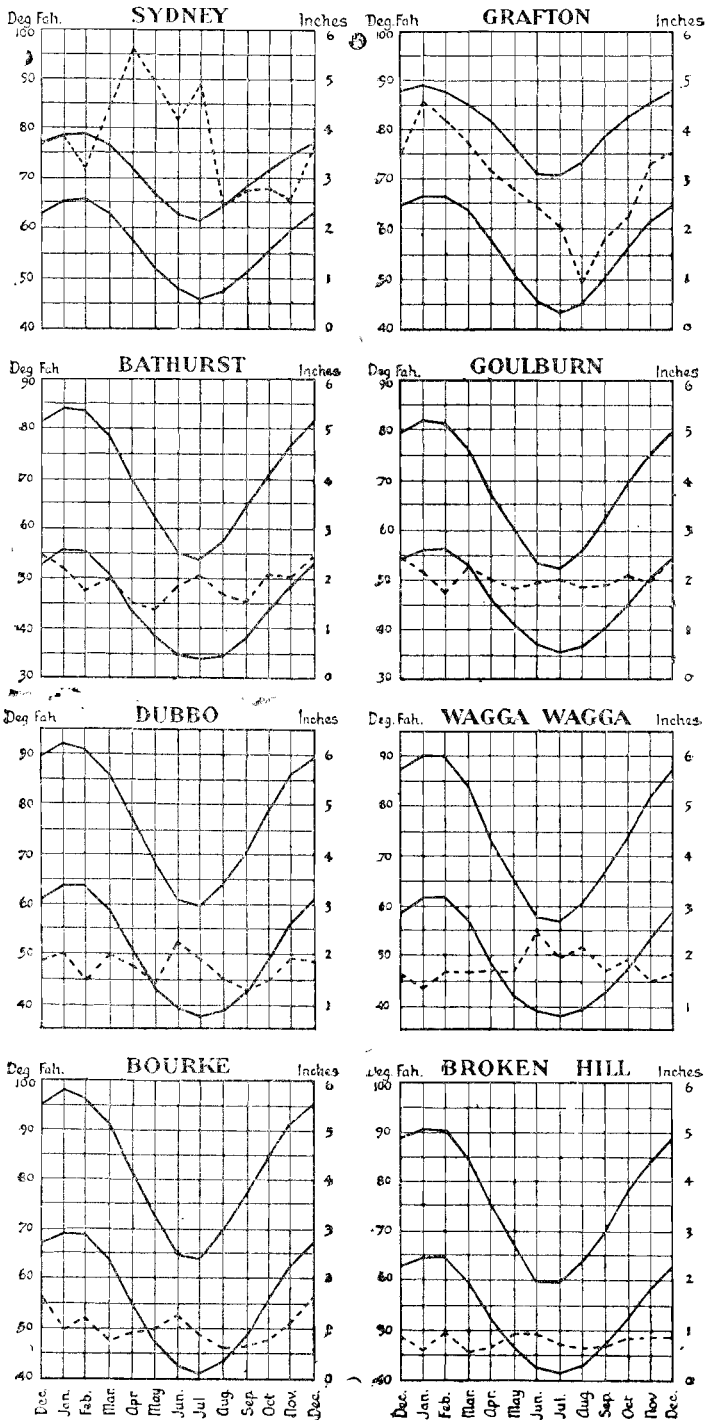
Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	Inches.												
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation ...	9.46	7.89	7.15	4.94	2.95	1.90	1.95	2.89	4.46	6.37	7.56	8.95	66.47
Rainfall ...	0.71	1.16	0.57	0.66	0.87	0.85	0.65	0.50	0.55	0.83	0.80	1.28	9.43
Walgett—													
Evaporation ...	8.09	7.10	6.44	4.32	3.04	2.05	2.00	2.71	4.08	6.03	7.23	8.58	61.67
Rainfall ...	1.85	1.41	1.42	1.12	1.36	1.74	1.54	0.76	0.96	1.14	1.37	1.96	16.63
Leeton—													
Evaporation ...	8.88	6.95	5.63	3.12	1.96	1.23	1.17	1.48	2.56	4.17	6.34	7.87	51.36
Rainfall ...	1.22	0.86	1.03	1.47	1.38	1.84	1.36	1.67	1.31	1.49	1.26	1.24	16.13
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation ...	12.71	10.62	9.21	5.95	4.13	2.84	2.92	3.97	5.86	8.48	10.14	12.01	88.84
Rainfall ...	0.45	0.70	0.52	0.41	0.80	0.78	0.54	0.48	0.57	0.65	0.88	0.56	7.34
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation ...	5.99	4.99	4.21	2.40	1.17	0.70	0.71	1.05	1.92	3.01	4.29	5.35	35.79
Rainfall ...	1.95	1.90	2.16	2.63	2.75	4.25	3.79	3.98	2.76	2.86	2.24	2.23	33.50
Canberra—													
Evaporation ...	9.01	7.03	5.62	3.44	2.07	1.34	1.34	1.90	3.11	4.80	6.22	8.00	53.88
Rainfall ...	2.05	1.78	1.89	2.14	1.57	1.69	1.59	1.99	1.54	2.33	1.82	1.75	22.14
Sydney—													
Evaporation ...	5.42	4.33	3.71	2.68	1.88	1.49	1.57	2.02	2.79	3.94	4.73	5.52	40.08
Rainfall ...	3.86	3.15	4.44	5.65	4.98	3.68	4.89	2.41	2.77	2.80	2.54	3.63	44.80

## CLIMATIC REGIONS.

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions, which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal divisions, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains (see map in frontispiece).

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 7° on the coast, 5° on the tablelands, and 7° on the slopes and plains. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 71° in summer to 54° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° in winter at Wentworth

## MEAN MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.



The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Fah.) for 30 years (1911-1949), except for Grafton and Wagga, which are for all years to 1940. The average monthly rainfall is for 3 years (1911-1940). Temperature is shown by firm line, rainfall by broken line.

in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 30° or less than 13°.

#### COASTAL DIVISIONS.

In the Coastal divisions, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The following table shows the meteorological conditions of the principal stations in the Coastal divisions, arranged in the order of their latitude. These stations are representative, and the average temperature and rainfall are for the thirty-year period 1911-1940. Extremes of temperature are for all years of record.

Table 10.—Temperature and Rainfall—Coastal Division.

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall— Ave Annual, 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.						inches
<i>North Coast—</i>									
Lismore ... ..	13	42	66·7	75·2	56·9	22·6	113·0	23·0	52·11
Grafton ... ..	22	21	68·6	77·3	58·4	24·3	114·0	21·0	34·68
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>									
Jerry's Plains ...	53	150	64·6	75·8	52·3	28·5	120·5	19·0	24·84
West Maitland ...	18	40	64·6	74·7	53·5	21·7	115·0	28·0	33·35
Newcastle ... ..	1	106	64·4	72·1	55·5	14·4	112·0	31·0	41·36
Sydney ... ..	5	138	63·7	71·3	55·2	14·8	113·6	35·7	44·80
<i>South Coast—</i>									
Wollongong ... ..	0	33	63·0	70·0	55·2	15·9	115·2	53·6	48·49
Nowra ... ..	6	50	62·8	70·5	54·5	19·7	110·8	31·5	37·87
Moruya Heads ...	0	55	60·3	67·0	52·8	14·6	111·0	22·6	35·71
Bega ... ..	8	50	59·8	68·7	49·9	26·2	116·5	20·0	35·92

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperature is only about 18°.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 34 to 80 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 75° to 77° and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the south coast the rainfall varies from 30

to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast and the winter from 50° to 55° over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

### *Sydney.*

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 63° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 17°, calculated over a period of eighty-seven years, the mean summer temperature being 71° and the winter temperature 54°. On the average, rain occurs on only 150 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.78 hours a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of about 5½ hours in June to about 7½ hours daily from September to January.

The following table shows the average meteorological conditions of Sydney, viz., barometric observations, temperature and rainfall based on the thirty-year period 1911 to 1940, and mean hours of sunshine for the thirty years 1921 to 1950.

**Table 11.—Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall—Sydney.**

Month.	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fahr.; Standard Gravity and Mean Sea Level.	Temperature (in Shade).			Average Hours of Sunshine.	Rainfall.			
		Mean Standard.	Average Reading of Maximum Thermometer.	Average Reading of Minimum Thermometer.		Average.	Greatest.	Least.	Average number of days Rain.
	inches.	° Fahrenheit.			hours.	inches.			days.
January ...	29.875	71.8	78.6	65.1	231.2	3.86	15.26	0.25	13
February ...	29.942	72.1	78.7	65.5	194.9	3.15	18.56	0.12	12
March ...	30.002	69.8	76.6	62.9	197.2	4.44	20.52	0.42	13
April ...	30.063	64.9	72.0	57.7	182.3	5.65	24.49	0.06	14
May ...	30.048	59.7	67.0	52.4	177.3	4.98	23.03	0.18	12
June ...	30.078	55.5	62.8	48.1	160.4	3.68	25.30	0.19	11
July ...	30.070	54.1	61.8	46.4	187.8	4.89	13.23	0.10	12
August ...	30.060	56.0	64.3	47.6	216.9	2.41	14.89	0.04	10
September ...	30.018	59.9	68.3	51.4	219.2	2.77	14.05	0.08	11
October ...	29.976	63.8	71.7	55.9	231.3	2.80	11.13	0.21	11
November ...	29.935	67.1	74.5	59.8	225.6	2.54	9.88	0.07	11
December ...	29.881	70.1	76.9	63.2	232.3	3.63	15.82	0.23	13
Annual ...	30.000	63.7	71.7	56.3	2464.9	44.80	86.33	23.01	143

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 113.6° on 14th January, 1939 and 35.7° on 22nd June, 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 11.05 inches, occurred on 28th March, 1942.

## TABLELAND DIVISIONS.

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between  $56^{\circ}$  and  $60^{\circ}$ ; the mean summer temperature lies between  $66^{\circ}$  and  $72^{\circ}$  and the mean winter between  $44^{\circ}$  and  $47^{\circ}$ . The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about  $54^{\circ}$ . In summer the mean ranges from  $55^{\circ}$  to  $68^{\circ}$  and in winter from  $33^{\circ}$  to  $45^{\circ}$ . At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is  $44.3^{\circ}$ . Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Mungion Ranges, snow is usually present throughout the year.

The statement below shows, for the Tableland divisions, particulars of average temperature and rainfall at typical stations over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

Table 12.—Temperature and Rainfall—Tableland Divisions.

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade.)						Rainfall— Average Annual 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.						inches
<i>Northern Tableland—</i>									
Tenterfield ... ..	80	2,837	58.4	68.7	46.8	24.0	101.5	18.0	30.18
Inverell ... ..	124	1,980	60.0	71.9	47.3	29.7	107.0	14.0	28.77
Glen Innes ... ..	90	3,518	56.2	66.5	44.8	24.4	101.4	16.0	31.32
<i>Central Tableland—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith) ...	120	800	60.3	72.2	47.8	24.1	109.5	17.5	21.27
Mudgee ... ..	121	1,635	60.1	72.8	47.1	27.9	113.2	15.0	24.02
Bathurst ... ..	96	2,204	57.1	69.0	44.9	25.7	112.9	13.0	22.56
Katoomba ... ..	58	3,356	54.3	63.9	43.7	15.7	101.8	26.5	53.17
Crookwell ... ..	81	2,910	53.1	64.6	41.4	24.0	105.0	15.0	33.91
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn ... ..	54	2,093	56.9	68.2	45.2	21.8	111.0	13.0	24.27
Canberra ... ..	68	1,906	56.1	68.3	43.9	22.4	107.4	18.1	22.45*
Kiandra ... ..	88	4,578	44.4	55.2	33.1	21.1	94.5	5below zero	60.67
Bombala ... ..	37	2,313	52.7	62.7	41.9	24.6	104.5	14.0	26.33

\* 1924 to 1947.

## WESTERN SLOPE DIVISIONS.

On the Western Slope, the rainfall is distributed uniformly, varying from an annual average of 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the eastern; the most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature ranges from  $67^{\circ}$  in the north to  $59^{\circ}$  in the south; the summer mean ranges from  $80^{\circ}$  to  $72^{\circ}$  and the winter from  $53^{\circ}$  to  $46^{\circ}$ .

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May, and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table gives information as to average temperature and rainfall for the principal stations in the Western Slope divisions over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

**Table 13.—Temperature and Rainfall—Western Slope Divisions.**

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade.)						Rainfall— Av'ge Annual, 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.						inches.
<i>Northern-western Slope—</i>									
Moree ... ..	204	686	67·6	80·5	53·4	28·1	117·0	19·0	21·43
Narrabri ... ..	193	697	66·6	80·1	52·1	27·7	117·0	20·5	24·14
Quirindi ... ..	115	1,278	61·8	74·6	48·4	29·2	114·0	13·0	25·58
<i>Central-western Slope—</i>									
Dubbo ... ..	177	870	63·6	76·9	49·9	26·3	115·4	16·9	20·91
<i>South-western Slope—</i>									
Young ... ..	140	1,416	59·5	72·6	46·6	25·7	113·0	19·0	24·59
Wagga Wagga ... ..	158	612	61·6	74·9	48·5	24·7	117·0	22·0	21·42
Urana ... ..	213	395	62·1	75·1	48·7	25·5	119·0	24·9	17·40
Albury ... ..	175	530	61·3	74·2	48·6	25·2	117·3	19·9	27·66

#### WESTERN PLAIN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS.

The Western Plain and Western divisions consist of a vast plain broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of this division, which lies in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the north-western boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 20 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into these divisions, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; the summer mean is from 83° to 74° and the winter from 54° to 50°. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter the average temperature is 52° and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.



Particulars of meteorological conditions of the Western Plain and the Western divisions are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 14.—Temperature and Rainfall—Western Plain and Western Divisions.**

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall— Ave Annual, 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.						inches.
Brewarrina ... ..	345	430	67·9	81·7	53·5	27·6	120·0	22·0	13·68
Bourke ... ..	386	361	68·7	82·5	54·0	26·7	125·0	25·0	11·74
Wilcannia ... ..	473	267	66·7	80·0	53·0	26·6	122·2	21·8	9·43
Broken Hill ... ..	555	1,000	64·4	76·8	51·7	22·7	115·9	27·0	9·20
Condobolin ... ..	227	655	65·0	78·7	50·9	26·8	120·0	20·0	16·12
Wentworth ... ..	478	125	63·8	75·8	52·0	24·1	118·5	21·0	10·80
Hay ... ..	309	310	62·3	74·7	49·9	24·9	118·2	22·9	13·65
Deniliquin ... ..	287	311	61·8	73·8	49·8	23·1	116·5	26·0	15·46

#### WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1949 TO 1951.

Rainfall in 1949 was above average over most of the State, with severe floods in the far north-west in March, the central coast in June and the Macleay River basin in August. Temperatures for the year were below average except in the northern tablelands. June was colder than July and there was an early spring. Apart from flood damage, pastures were plentiful generally, especially in the northern districts.

Exceptionally heavy rains fell in 1950 and serious floods occurred in the northern, central and eastern districts. New records for annual and monthly rainfall were established at many places. For example, in Sydney the year's rainfall of 86.33 inches was the highest ever recorded; the total of 25.30 inches in June was a record for any one month, and rainfall in July (13.21 inches) was the greatest registered for that calendar month. The heavy rains caused extensive damage to communications. Temperatures were milder than usual throughout the year and snowfalls were lighter and less widespread than average. Pastures were good over the whole State as pro-fuse growth followed the soaking rains.

In 1951, there was a good season in the southern districts and inland central districts, but in the north and west low rainfall over the last six months resulted in drought and bushfires with loss of stock, property and production. The southern and inland central districts of the State received fairly regular rain throughout the year, with good falls in winter and spring. In the northern districts the greater part of the year's rainfall was in the first six months, the heaviest falls occurring in January and June. The last six months were particularly dry and drought conditions became established in many places. On the North Coast, for example, only 6 inches of rain fell from July to December, 1951, compared with 44 inches from January to June, 1951. Strong westerly winds, which were more prevalent than normal, dried off much of the abundant growth of the previous two years, and contributed towards the bushfires which raged in November and December. Temperatures in 1951 were close to the average, but tended to fluctuate more suddenly than usual.

### OBSERVATORY.

Sydney Observatory, lat.  $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$  south, long.  $151^{\circ} 12' 17.8''$  east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a  $6''$  meridian circle,  $11\frac{1}{2}''$  equatorial refractor, and a  $13''$  astrograph on which is also mounted a  $10''$  wide angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney ( $52^{\circ}$  to  $65^{\circ}$  of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Astronomical observations are made for the determination of time, and signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

### *Standard Time.*

The mean time of the 150th meridian of east longitude, or 10 hours east of Greenwich, has been adopted as the standard time in New South Wales, which is, therefore, 10 hours ahead of the standard time in England.

In the district of Broken Hill, South Australian standard time is generally observed, viz.,  $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  of east longitude or 9 hours 30 minutes east of Greenwich. In the States of Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania, and in the Australian Capital Territory, the standard time is the same as in New South Wales. In Western Australia the standard time is that of  $120^{\circ}$  of east longitude, or 8 hours east of Greenwich.

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944 as described on page 22 of Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years.

### TIDES.

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1866. The datum of hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions is zero of the gauge. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows:—mean low water spring 0.39 feet, mean low water 0.79 feet, mean high water 4.32 feet, mean high water springs 4.72 feet. The mean range of tides is 3 feet  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the tide fell 1 foot 3 inches below datum. The highest tide was recorded on 26th May, 1880, viz., 7 feet  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; in 1876 the gauge recorded 7 feet  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches on 22nd June and 7 feet 3 inches on 21st July. On 3rd August, 1921, the gauge registered 7 feet 2 inches, and on that day occurred the greatest tidal range on record—6 feet  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

At Port Hunter the average rise and fall of tides is 3 feet  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and of spring tides 4 feet 3 inches, the greatest range being 6 feet 5 inches. The highest tide registered was 7 feet 4 inches in May, 1898.

On the coast the average rise of spring tides is 4 feet 3 inches approximately.

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# HISTORY

A general historical sketch of New South Wales up to the year 1929 was published on pages 40-52 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30.

A summary of the industrial history of the State has been published at intervals in the "Official Year Book." The first record covering the period up to 1899 was published in the "Wealth and Progress of N.S.W." 1897-98 at page 399, and particulars for later years appeared successively in the "Official Year Book" for 1921 (page 623), 1928-29 (page 809) and 1936-37 (page 736).

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A chronological table of events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published in the "Official Year Book," 1919, at pages 1 to 8. Principal events in subsequent years are listed below:—

- 1920** Compulsory school attendance introduced—Proportional representation and multiple electorates—Profiteering Prevention Act—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Commonwealth Note Board.
- 1921** Forty-four hour week introduced (State)—Voluntary wheat pool inaugurated—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922** Rural Bank established—Sydney Harbour Bridge Act—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923** Agreement to extend certain Victorian railways into New South Wales.
- 1924** Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane Railway Agreement—Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of £34,000,000 loan—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Commonwealth Bank Board.
- 1925** Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established—Compulsory voting at Federal elections—Visit of American Fleet.
- 1926** First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railway lines commenced—44-hour week re-introduced—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' Compensation extended—Sydney Branch of Royal Mint ceased operations.
- 1927** First sitting of Federal Parliament at Canberra opened, 9th May—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family Endowment (State) instituted—Marketing of Primary Products Act—System of single seats and preferential voting introduced at State elections—44-hour week (Federal awards).
- 1928** Financial Agreement signed between Commonwealth and State Governments; Loan Council created—Liquor Prohibition proposal rejected at referendum—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929** Protracted disputes in timber and coal-mining industries—Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930** Wireless telephone service to England established—Reversion to 48-hour week (1st July)—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Prohibitive duties and embargoes placed on certain imports—Sales Tax imposed—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.

- 1931** Forty-four hour week re-introduced (1st January)—Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22nd April); subsequently re-opened and amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts £558,000,000)—State Lottery initiated—State levy on local sales of Wheaten Flour—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent.
- 1932** Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completes standard gauge railway to Brisbane—Farmers' Relief Act—Industrial Commission reconstituted.
- 1933** Huge wheat harvest—World Economic Conference (London)—Census, 30th June—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934** Legislative Council re-constituted—Hume Dam completed—Federal Wheat Commission—New States Royal Commission—Bread Inquiry—the England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated—Constitution of Greater Newcastle.
- 1935** Silver Jubilee of King George V—Visit of Japanese Goodwill Envoy—Sydney County Council (Electricity) formed—State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold—Royal Commission on banking.
- 1936** Death of H.M. King George V—Import quotas imposed—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.
- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendums (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Co-operative societies home building scheme initiated.
- 1938** 150th Anniversary of foundation of Australia—British Empire Games and Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London)—Australian Wheat Stabilisation scheme.
- 1939** Defence Measures—National Security Act—National Register and Wealth Census—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44 hours as standard week—War with Germany (3rd September)—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.—Imperial purchase of primary products—Federal wheat pool.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives—Coal mining dispute—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 14th birthday—Prices of Commonwealth securities stabilised—Public works co-ordinated under Loan Council—Petrol and newsprint rationed—Petrol from Glen Davis shale—War with Italy (11th June)—Tasman Air Service—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Enemy raiders in Australian waters—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—Trade Union Advisory Panel—National Advisory War Council—Building restricted—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth provides Child Endowment—Payroll tax—Manpower organised—Minister to China—Youth Welfare Act proclaimed—Minimum school leaving age increased to 14 years 4 months—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8th December)—Coal Miners' Pensions—United States-Australia Lend-lease agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—United control of South-West Pacific Forces—Air raids on coastal areas—Japanese submarines sunk in Sydney Harbour—National Register of Civilians—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth replace States' income and entertainments taxes—War damage insurance—Minimum school leaving age increased to 14 years 8 months—Shearing and retail deliveries zoned—Daylight saving—Commonwealth Widows' Pensions—Subsidy for dairy industry—Commonwealth Constitution: Conference for extending Commonwealth powers—Open-cut coal mining begun.

- 1943** Airgraph overseas service—National Welfare Fund (social services) established—Civilian Register—Prices Stabilisation Plan—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance—Dairying industry wages award—Commonwealth Bank opens Mortgage Department—Daylight saving.
- 1944** Referendum, extended Commonwealth powers (rejected)—Australia-New Zealand Agreement ratified—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" income taxation—British Pacific Fleet based on Sydney.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Hostilities cease, Europe, 8th May, Pacific, 15th August—United Nations charter signed (50 nations)—Captain Cook Dock opened—Annual Holidays Act operates—Occupation Survey (June)—Unemployment and Sickness Benefits—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—State controls fish marketing—Cumberland County Council (town planning)—Peats Ferry (Hawkesbury R.) Bridge opened for road traffic—General Demobilisation (from October).
- 1946** Commonwealth Hospitals Benefits—Electricity Authority (N.S.W.) constituted—Manpower controls end—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Day baking of bread—First Australian-born Governor in office—Commonwealth airlines services inaugurated—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—Basic wages raised 7s. a week by Commonwealth Court's Interim Judgment—National Security Act terminated but Commonwealth and State Acts continue certain controls—Referendums, Commonwealth powers over social services (approved); organised marketing and employment (rejected)—Double Income Tax relief agreement with United Kingdom.
- 1947** Commonwealth-State Joint Coal Board appointed—State referendum, Hotel Closing (6 p.m. approved)—Hon. W. J. McKell (Premier of N.S.W.) appointed Governor-General—Census (30th June)—Commonwealth Tuberculosis Benefits—40-hour week, State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Commonwealth arbitration law amended: Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished—Empire Conference on Japanese peace settlement at Canberra.
- 1948** Record cereal harvests and wool prices—40-hour week under Commonwealth awards—South Pacific Commission; first meeting (Sydney)—Commonwealth referendum, rents and prices (rejected)—Control of rents, prices and land sales assumed by States—Further price subsidies withdrawn—Quotas on imports from "dollar" countries—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—British Commonwealth Conference (London)—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement—First all-Australian motor car.
- 1949** Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced by amalgamations from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—British Commonwealth Constitutional and Financial Conferences—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of Australian currency in terms of U.S.A. Dollar—General Coal Strike (June-August) with consequent widespread dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Petrol rationing discontinued and re-introduced—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—International Wheat Agreement—Nationality and Citizenship Act in force from 26th January—University of Technology established—Commonwealth Parliament enlarged.

- 1950** State Legislative Assembly enlarged—Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea and butter rationing ended—British Commonwealth Conference in Sydney on economic aid to South-east Asia—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Commonwealth free life-saving drugs scheme commenced—Building controls relaxed; new home building de-controlled—International Bank grants \$100 mill. loan to Australia—Wool Sales Deduction (prepayment of income tax)—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Court awards increase of £1 in basic wage (females 75 per cent. of male rate); applied in State awards—Commonwealth National Security Resources Board established—Centenary of Sydney University—Record year's rainfall and severe floods.
- 1951** Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Commonwealth—High Court invalidates Communist Party Dissolution Act—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Control of capital issues re-imposed—Sydney Ferries Ltd. ferries bought by State—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Commonwealth pensioners' medical scheme commenced—Defence Preparations Act—Commonwealth referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952** Death of H.M. King George VI.; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—Pacific Pact: U.S.A., Australia and N.Z.; first meeting held—Record deficit in Balance of Payments, 1951-52—Severe import restrictions—International Bank grants further \$50 million loan to Australia—Last of emergency building controls removed.
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## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

There are three levels of government in New South Wales—the Commonwealth, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government bodies, with authority based upon a State Act, operating within incorporated areas covering nearly two-thirds of the State.

The present system of government in the State dates from 1856. The Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended to the whole of the eastern and central territorial divisions in 1906.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published at page 25 of the 1921 edition of the Year Book. The system of local government is described in the chapter "Local Government."

### GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources, viz., certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; certain State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large element of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years. Section 9 (2) of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, contains, in effect, a saving of the right of a State to ask for Imperial legislation in a matter within its exclusive authority, without the concurrence of the Commonwealth "in any case where it would have been in accordance with the constitutional practice existing before the commencement of (the) Act that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should make that law without such concurrence."

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

#### THE GOVERNOR.

In New South Wales the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor.

The present Letters Patent were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909, 1935, and 1938. The present Instructions were issued in 1900 and were amended in 1909 and 1935.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council". This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to His Majesty through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, *e.g.* in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State, and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the King's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.



The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is £5,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice is usually the Lieutenant-Governor. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., who has been Governor of New South Wales since 1st August, 1946, is the first Australian-born Governor of the State. The Chief Justice, the Honourable Kenneth Whistler Street, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor on 6th January, 1950. While the Governor-General was overseas, the Governor acted as Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia from July to December, 1951; the Lieutenant-Governor performed the Governor's duties during this period.

#### *Succession of Governors.*

A statement showing the succession of Governors from the foundation of New South Wales was given on page 63 of the Official Year Book, 1916. The Governors who have held office since 1913 were:—

	From.	To.
Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, G.C.M.G.	14 3 1913	27 10 1917
Sir Walter Davidson, K.C.M.G.	18 2 1918	14 9 1923
Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O.	28 2 1924	8 4 1930
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Phillip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.	29 5 1930	15 1 1935
Brigadier-General The Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (afterwards Lord Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton).	21 2 1935	22 1 1936
Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	6 8 1936	29 10 1936
Captain the Right Hon. John de Vere, Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	8 4 1937	6 6 1945
Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.	1 8 1946	(In office)

#### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry he resigns also from the Executive Council, otherwise he may be dismissed by the Governor.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause". In his absence the Vice-President presides.

#### THE MINISTRY OR CABINET.

In New South Wales the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers as each case requires.

Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Ministry in office in September, 1952, consisted of the following fifteen members:—

*Premier, Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Local Government.*—  
The Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A.

*Deputy-Premier and Minister for Education.*—The Hon. R. J. Heffron, M.L.A.

*Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies, and Assistant Treasurer.*—The Hon. C. R. Evatt, Q.C., LL.B., M.L.A.

*Attorney-General.*—The Hon. G. E. Martin, Q.C., M.Ec., LL.B., M.L.A.

*Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council.*—  
The Hon. R. R. Downing, LL.B., M.L.C.

*Chief Secretary.*—The Hon. C. A. Kelly, M.L.A.

*Minister for Health.*—The Hon. M. O'Sullivan, M.L.A.

*Minister for Agriculture.*—The Hon. E. H. Graham, M.L.A.

*Minister for Conservation.*—The Hon. G. Weir, LL.B., M.L.A.

*Minister for Labour and Industry and Minister for Social Welfare.*—  
The Hon. F. J. Finnan, M.L.A.

*Minister for Transport.*—The Hon. W. F. Sheahan, LL.B., M.L.A.

*Secretary for Mines and Minister for Immigration.*—The Hon. J. G. Arthur, M.L.A.

*Secretary for Lands.*—The Hon. F. H. Hawkins, M.L.A.

*Secretary for Public Works and Assistant Minister for Local Government.*—The Hon. J. B. Renshaw, M.L.A.

*Minister without Portfolio.*—The Hon. A. G. Enticknap, M.L.A.

*Ministerial Salaries.*

The salaries of Ministers are fixed by statute. Particulars of variations since 1925 are shown below:—

**Table 15.—Annual Salaries of State Ministers.**

Ministers.	Date of Change.						
	1st July, 1925.	1st April, 1930.	7th Aug., 1931.	1st Dec., 1932.	1st July, 1938.	1st July, 1947.	1st Jan., 1952.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
The Premier ... ..	2,445	2,078	1,800	1,710	2,445	2,945	3,445
The Attorney-General ...	2,095	1,781	1,564	1,486	2,095	2,595	3,095.
The Vice-President of the Executive Council (and leader of the Government in the Legislative Council)	1,375	1,168	1,072	1,018	1,375	2,445	2,945
Other Ministers of the Crown*	17,505	14,876	13,167	12,510	17,505	29,340	38,285†
Total ... ..	23,420	19,907	17,603	16,724	23,420	37,325	47,770

\* The number of "Other Ministers" increased from 9 to 13 during this period.

† £ 2,945 each for 13 Ministers; in August, 1952, the number of "Other Ministers" was reduced from 13 to 12.

These amounts include the annual allowances paid to Ministers as members of the Legislative Assembly. From 1st July, 1947, the Premier also received an entertainment allowance of £500 per annum, which was increased to £750 from 1st January, 1952. An entertainment allowance of £250 per annum was paid to each other Minister from 1st January, 1952.

**THE STATE LEGISLATURE.**

The State Legislature consists of the Crown and two Houses of Parliament, and State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see page 30) are enacted "by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled". It exercises a general power of legislation and possesses plenary and not delegated authority. The Constitution Act of 1902 provides that "the Legislature shall, subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of New South Wales in all cases whatsoever". It can delegate its powers, and within its territory its enactments are restricted only by legislation of the Imperial Parliament applying to New South Wales and by valid Commonwealth enactments.

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (or Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (or Lower House). Their powers are nominally co-ordinate, but it is provided that bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation and bills affecting itself must originate in the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly is elected by general franchise and it controls taxation and expenditure. Moreover, the responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision of the Constitution Act that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

By virtue of the Constitution Act, it is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, but it is provided that both Houses shall meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months shall not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, passed in 1912 and amended in subsequent years, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time; that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor); and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874. An amending Act of 1950 provides that any Legislative Assembly shall not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Parliament, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up. Provision has been made to prevent deadlocks in the case of disagreements arising between the two Houses.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the Department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament. It is considered that the main cases in which a dissolution may be granted arise when, on a question of policy, the Ministry sustains an adverse vote in the Legislative Assembly, and when the Legislative Assembly becomes factious, or will not form a stable administration.

#### *Cases of Disagreement between Houses.*

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of money bills, the constitutional provisions of 1933 preserve the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provisions in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation shall be of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, it is provided that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers

appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fails to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Until 1934 the Legislative Council was a nominee chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life, but it was then reconstituted in terms of the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, No. 2 of 1933.

The Legislative Council, as reconstituted on 23rd April, 1934, consists of sixty elected members. The services of members were rendered without remuneration or reimbursement until 1st September, 1948, but from that date members (other than the executive officers of the Council and Ministers of the Crown) became entitled to receive by way of reimbursement of expenses an allowance at the rate of £300 per annum. This amount was increased to £500 per annum from 1st January, 1952. The members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council comprise the electoral body. They record their votes by secret ballot at simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

Any man or woman who is entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and has been resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth of Australia is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council, except that members of the Legislative Assembly are debarred. Membership of the Council is rendered void by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown or of any pension from the Crown; exceptions are persons in receipt of pay, half pay, or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces or office of profit in those services, together with the holder of the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council and Ministers of the Crown as specified in the second schedule to the Constitution Act, and the holders of offices of profit under the Crown created by Act of Parliament as offices of the Executive Government. The seats of members are rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave, acceptance of foreign allegiance, bankruptcy, acceptance of public contracts, or by criminal conviction. Each candidate for election must signify his consent to nomination and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors"; an "elector" may sign only one nomination paper.

In the election of the first House of sixty members, four separate ballots were taken, and in each fifteen members were elected, the term of service being twelve years in the case of the fifteen first elected, and nine, six, and three years, respectively, for each successive group. A group of fifteen members is elected for twelve years every third year during the six months immediately preceding the retirement of the fifteen members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The presence of one-fourth of the members, exclusive of the President, is necessary to form a quorum. The Legislative Councillors are required to choose a President from amongst their number. He ceases to hold office if he ceases to be a member of the Legislative Council, and may be removed from office by a vote of the Chamber, or he may resign his office. He receives a salary of £2,200 per annum. There is also a Chairman of Committees and a Leader of the Opposition, to whom annual salaries of £1,400 and £1,000, respectively, are paid. Members of the Legislative Council are allowed free travel on State transport services.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Legislative Assembly is the elective or popular House of Parliament, and is the more important chamber. All bills appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new rate, tax, or impost, must originate in the Assembly, and by its power over Supply it ultimately controls the Executive. It consists of ninety-four members (ninety prior to the election of 1950) elected on a system of universal adult suffrage for a maximum period of three years. Any person who is qualified to vote at any State election is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Assembly, except persons who are members of the Commonwealth Legislature or of the Legislative Council, or who hold non-political offices of profit under the Crown, other than in the Army or Navy; but any officer of the public service of New South Wales may be elected to the Legislative Assembly on condition that he forthwith resign his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of women to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918. Several women have since contested seats at the elections and a number have been elected; the first to be elected sat in the 28th Parliament. There are no women in the present Legislative Assembly. The seat of a member becomes vacant in cases similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Payment of members of the Legislative Assembly was introduced as from 21st September, 1889. The amount was fixed originally at £300 per annum. Subsequent changes are shown below:—

**Table 16.—Payment to Members of the Legislative Assembly.**

Date of Change.	Amount per annum.	Date of Change.	Amount per annum.	Date of Change.	Amount per annum.
	£		£		£
September, 1889	300	July, 1925 ...	875	July, 1938 ...	875
September, 1912	500	April, 1930 ...	744	July, 1947 ...	1,375
November, 1920	875	August, 1931 ...	706	January, 1952 ...	1,875
July, 1922 ...	600	December, 1932	670		

Each member receives an official postage stamp allowance of £30 per annum and free travel on State transport services. The annual salary of the Speaker is £2,675, the Chairman of Committees, £2,250, and the Leader of the Opposition, £2,375. The Government and Opposition Whips receive £2,225 per annum. An entertainment allowance of £250 per annum is paid to the Speaker and the Leader of the Opposition.

*Legislative Assembly Members' Provident Fund.*

A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly, which was established in May, 1946, under the Legislative Assembly Members Superannuation Act, 1946-1951, is financed by a uniform annual contribution from members and, in certain circumstances, a contribution from the Government. Pensions from the fund are payable without any means test to ex-members (or their widows) whose length of service is sufficient to render them eligible. The fund is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, who is custodian trustee, and six members of the Legislative Assembly who are selected by the House to act as managing trustees.

The annual contribution of each member to the fund, which is fixed by statute, was £78 from 1946 to 1951, and, following the introduction of higher rates of pension, £117 from 1st January, 1952. The Act provides for the institution of a sectional account for each Parliament, which normally is elected every three years. Where a deficiency exists in any sectional account, it is met by a grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. There has been a deficiency in the account for the thirty-fourth Parliament for each of the last four years, necessitating a total Government contribution of £3,224, but accounts for the following two Parliaments have shown surpluses to date. Contributions to the fund (less refunds) by members amounted to £36,227 in the five years ended June, 1951.

Under the amending Act passed in 1951, rates of pension payable were increased by fifty per cent. from 1st January, 1952. Ex-members who have served for an aggregate period of 15 years or more receive £9 a week, and those who have served in any three Parliaments, £7 10s. a week. Prior to January, 1952, these rates were £6 and £5 a week respectively. In order to qualify for the lower rate of pension, the ex-member must contest the election following the dissolution of the Parliament of which he was a member, or furnish the trustees with sufficient reasons for his failure to do so. Pension at the rate of £6 a week is payable to the widow upon the death of a member entitled to a pension or of an ex-member receiving a pension (unless he married whilst in receipt of pension). The widow's right to pension ceases if she marries again. The rate of widow's pension was £3 a week from May, 1946, to November, 1949, and £4 a week from that month to the end of 1951.

When a person ceases to be a member and is not entitled to pension, his contributions are refunded to him or his widow. An ex-member is not eligible for pension but may elect to continue contributing to the fund if he (a) resigns and is elected to the Parliament of the Commonwealth or another State or (b) is appointed to an office of profit under the Crown. At 30th June, 1951, six ex-members were continuing to contribute in order to preserve their right to a pension.

Particulars of contributors, pensioners and finances for the last five years are as follows:—

**Table 17.—Legislative Assembly Members' Provident Fund.**

Year ended 30th June.	Contributors to the Fund at end of the year.	Pensioners at end of the year.		Revenue.			Expenditure.		
				Contributions of—		Total Revenue.	Pensions.	Contributions Refunded.	Total Expenditure.
		Ex-Members.	Widows.	Members.	Government.				
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947*	93	5	...	8,106	...	8,136	402	295	711
1948	93	4	2	6,988	853	8,059	1,050	...	1,050
1949	94	4	4	6,994	944	8,441	1,390	...	1,390
1950	100	12	5	8,192	301	9,249	1,979	1,201	3,183
1951	100	9	6	7,717	1,126	9,754	3,968	274	4,240

\* From 7th May, 1946, to 30th June, 1947.

At 30th June, 1951, accumulated funds amounted to £33,095, of which £31,615 was invested in Commonwealth Government Inscribed Stock.

#### STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

A number of committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. In addition there are the more important committees described below.

#### *Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means.*

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

#### *Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.*

The Public Works Act, 1912 and amendments provide for the constitution of a joint committee comprising three members of the Legislative Council and four members of the Legislative Assembly, called the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, to be elected by ballot in every Parliament.

It requires proposals submitted to Parliament for public works (with specified exceptions) of an estimated cost exceeding £20,000 to be referred to the Committee for report. The Committee has not been constituted since the 28th Parliament which ended in 1930, and subsequently such public works have been excluded from this provision by the Acts authorising their construction.



*Public Accounts Committee.*

For the better supervision of the financial business of the State, a Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902, from among the members of the House, other than Ministers. It consists of five members and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without Parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

## COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS.

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council.

Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

## COMMISSIONS AND TRUSTS.

In addition to the Ministerial Departments, various public services are administered by statutory Commissions, Boards, and Trusts, of which the more important are:—

Aborigines Welfare Board.

Board of Fire Commissioners of  
New South Wales.

Commissioner for Main Roads.

Commissioner for Railways.

Commissioner for Government  
Tramways and Omnibuses.

Commissioner of Police.

Conservation Authority of N.S.W.

Electoral Commissioner.

Electricity Authority of N.S.W.

Electricity Commission of N.S.W.

Forestry Commission.

Government Insurance Office.

Hospitals Commission.

Housing Commission.

Hunter District Water Board.

Joint Coal Board.

Maritime Services Board.

Metropolitan Meat Industry  
Commission.

Metropolitan Water, Sewerage  
and Drainage Board.

Milk Board.

Prickly Pear Destruction Com-  
mission.

Public Service Board.

Public Trustee.

Rural Bank of New South Wales.

State Mines Control Authority.

State Superannuation Board.

Water Conservation and Irriga-  
tion Commission.

Western Lands Commissioner.

In each case the authority controls a specific service and administers the statute law in relation to matters of its concern.

#### AUDITOR-GENERAL.

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office during good behaviour until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

#### AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London, at 56-7 The Strand, W.C.2. As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with the United Kingdom and other countries, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

#### STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The electoral system is administered by the Electoral Commissioner—who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections of the Legislative Assembly and of referenda under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office for seven years and is eligible for re-appointment. He may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

#### FRANCHISE.

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in the Commonwealth for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. By amending legislation, members and discharged members of the fighting forces, including those under 21 years of age who had served outside Australia and adult members of the Civil Constructional Corps, if British subjects, serving on projects outside Australia, were entitled to vote, though not enrolled, at the general election of 1944. Persons are disqualified from voting who are of unsound mind or who have been convicted and are under sentence for an offence punishable in any part of the British Commonwealth by imprisonment for one year or longer.

Women voted for the first time in 1904, having been enfranchised by the Women's Franchise Act, 1902, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force on 16th September, 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for State and Commonwealth purposes.

## ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS.

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act was amended substantially in 1949. It provides that electorates are to be redistributed by the Electoral Commissioner whenever directed by the Governor or in default of such direction, at intervals of nine years. The Act of 1949 increased the number of electorates from 90 to 94 and provides that the State is to be divided into two areas; the Sydney area with 48 seats, and the country area (which includes Newcastle) with 46 seats. Quotas are determined for each area by dividing the total number of electors by the number of seats in the area. The number of electors in an electoral district must be within 20 per cent. of the area quota.

The following table shows certain particulars as to representation in the Parliament of New South Wales in each year in which elections have been held since 1913. Similar information covering the period 1856 to 1916 was published on page 26 of the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book.

Table 18.—Parliamentary Representation in New South Wales.

Year of Election.	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly.	Population per Member.	Proportion of persons enrolled to Total Population.	Total Number of Electors qualified to Vote.	Average number of Electors per Member.
			per cent.		
1913	90	20,500	55·1	1,037,999	11,533
1917	90	21,000	58·5	1,109,830	12,331
1920	90	22,800	56·1	1,154,437	12,827
1922	90	23,950	58·0	1,251,023	13,900
1925	90	25,500	58·3	1,339,080	14,879
1927	90	26,700	58·6	1,409,493	15,661
1930	90	28,100	57·4	1,440,785	16,008
1932	90	28,700	56·8	1,465,008	16,278
1935	90	29,350	57·9	1,528,713	16,986
1938	90	30,200	59·2	1,607,833	17,865
1941	90	31,100	60·3	1,684,781	18,720
1944	90	32,000	60·4	1,732,706 *	19,252 *
1947	90	33,150	62·1	1,852,787	20,587
1950	94	34,100	59·9	1,919,479	20,420

\* Exclusive of members of the forces eligible to vote though not enrolled.

A member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales is elected for each electoral district by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, and

votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-allotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

The following table shows the voting at the general elections of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1925 and later years. Compulsory voting first applied in the elections of 1930. Similar particulars regarding each election since 1894, when a system based on single electorates and the principle of "one man one vote" was introduced, are shown in earlier editions of the Year Book (*see* 1930-31, page 27 and No. 50, page 33). The number of electors as stated represents the number qualified to vote.

**Table 19.—Voting at Elections of Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.**

Year of Election.	Whole State.	Contested Electorates.				
	Electors Enrolled.	Electors Enrolled.	Votes Recorded.		Informal Votes.	
			Number.	Percentage of Electors Enrolled.	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.
1925	1,339,080	1,339,080	924,979	69.1	30,155	3.28
1927	1,409,493	1,394,254	1,150,777	82.5	15,086	1.08
1930	1,440,785	1,428,648	1,356,423	94.9	30,428	2.24
1932	1,465,008	1,418,141	1,367,087	96.4	30,260	2.21
1935	1,528,713	1,347,884	1,294,752	95.8	39,333	3.04
1938	1,607,883	1,268,980	1,215,495	95.8	32,237	2.65
1941	1,684,781	1,540,974	1,425,752	92.5	35,858	2.52
1944	1,732,706	1,433,166	1,310,272*	†	43,329	3.31
1947	1,852,787	1,713,921	1,621,527	94.6	32,262	1.99
1950	1,919,479	1,768,601	1,640,313	92.7	28,964	1.77

\* Including 54,332 votes by members of the Forces, some of whom were not enrolled as electors.

† Not available.

The electors who were enrolled in 1950, viz., 1,919,479 persons, comprised 940,150 men and 979,329 women. Female electors have been in the majority since 1938. Slightly more women than men generally fail to vote; the proportion of electors who omitted to vote at contested electorates in 1950 was men, 6.3 per cent., and women, 8.2 per cent.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon, and the hotels are closed during the hours of polling. The Commonwealth Australian Broadcasting Act 1942-46, prohibits the broadcasting of any political speech or matter on the day of a Commonwealth or State election or the two days preceding it.

Electors absent from their sub-divisions are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes." Under the amending Act of 1949, postal voting is provided only for persons who are recorded on the electoral roll as living more than five miles from any polling place which will be open on polling day in the electoral district.

New provisions were made for persons living within five miles of a polling place who by reason of illness, infirmity, or approaching maternity are precluded from attending at a polling place. Such persons may apply to record their votes in the presence of an electoral visitor, or in certain circumstances may record their votes at "mobile" polling booths. An electoral visitor for each subdivision visits each applicant at a reasonable hour during the day time, taking with him a locked ballot box. Scrutineers may accompany him. He supplies the applicant with a ballot paper, which is marked by the elector and deposited in the ballot box. For inmates of institutions who are similarly handicapped, a "mobile" polling booth is provided within those institutions at which there is a polling place.

An elector, who is not enrolled or whose name has been marked as having voted, may in certain circumstances vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted; votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes".

The appended table shows the extent to which the franchise was exercised, by absentee and other voters at general elections in recent years:—

**Table 20.—General Elections, Legislative Assembly of N.S.W.—Types of Vote Recorded.**

Type of Vote.	Number of Votes Recorded in Contested Electorates at Election of—						
	1932.	1935.	1938.	1941.	1944.	1947.	1950.
Electoral Visitor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,717
Absent ...	88,677	92,572	98,525	135,450	94,174	158,512	132,301
Postal ...	19,756	19,644	21,089	20,749	27,285	31,337	399
Section ...	3,541	2,975	1,937	3,294	2,859	1,623	2,027
Ordinary ...	1,255,113	1,179,561	1,093,963	1,266,259	1,185,954	1,430,055	1,497,869
Total Votes Recorded	1,367,087	1,294,752	1,215,494	1,425,752	1,310,272	1,621,527	1,640,313

#### STATE PARLIAMENTS.

A list of the Parliaments from 1889, when payment of members was instituted, up to 1920, was published in the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book. A list of Parliaments since 1920 follows:—

**Table 21.—Parliaments of New South Wales since 1920.**

Number of Parliament.	Return of Writs.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.	Duration.			Number of Sessions.
				yrs	mths.	dys.	
25	21st April, 1920	27th April, 1920	17th Feb., 1922	1	9	27	3
26	19th April, 1922	26th April, 1922	18th April, 1925*	3	0	0	5
27	20th June, 1925	24th June, 1925	7th Sept., 1927	2	2	18	5
28	29th Oct., 1927	3rd Nov., 1927	18th Sept., 1930	2	10	20	4
29	21st Nov., 1930	25th Nov., 1930	13th May, 1932	1	5	27	1
30	30th June, 1932	23rd June, 1932	12th April, 1935	2	9	12	4
31	10th June, 1935	12th June, 1935	24th Feb., 1938	2	8	14	4
32	26th April, 1938	12th April, 1938	18th April, 1941	2	11	23	3
33	17th June, 1941	28th May, 1941	24th April, 1944	2	10	8	4
34	22nd June, 1944	22nd June, 1944	29th March, 1947	2	9	8	5
35	27th May, 1947	28th May, 1947	22nd May, 1950	2	11	26	3
36	19th July, 1950	12th July, 1950	...	...	...	...	...

\* Expired by effluxion of time

The normal duration of Parliament is three years. Unless previously dissolved, Parliament continues for three years from the day of the return of the writs.

On account of war conditions and the disturbed state of public affairs, the Legislative Assembly Continuance Act, 1916, was passed to provide for an extension of the term of the 23rd Parliament to four years. The Parliament, however, terminated after three years and sixty days.

#### STATE MINISTRIES.

The various Ministries which have held office since 1922, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been fifty-five Ministries but only thirty-six Parliaments. Up to 13th April, 1922, forty Ministries had held office.

Table 22.—Ministries of New South Wales since 1922.

Number.	Ministry.				In Office.	
	Name of Premier and Party.				From—	To—
41	Fuller (National)*	...	...	...	13th April, 1922	17th June, 1925
42	Lang (Labour)	...	...	...	17th June, 1925	26th May, 1927
43	Lang (Labour)†	...	...	...	27th May, 1927	18th Oct., 1927
44	Bavin (National)*	...	...	...	18th Oct., 1927	3rd Nov., 1930
45	Lang (Labour)	...	...	...	4th Nov., 1930	13th May, 1932
46	Stevens (United Aust.)*	...	...	...	16th May, 1932	11th Feb., 1935
47	Stevens (United Aust.)*†	...	...	...	11th Feb., 1935	13th April, 1938
48	Stevens (United Aust.)*	...	...	...	13th April, 1938	5th Aug., 1939
49	Mair (United Aust.)*	...	...	...	5th Aug., 1939	16th May, 1941
50	McKell (Labour)	...	...	...	16th May, 1941	8th June, 1944
51	McKell (Labour)	...	...	...	8th June, 1944	6th Feb., 1947
52	McGirr (Labour)	...	...	...	6th Feb., 1947	19th May, 1947
53	McGirr (Labour)	...	...	...	19th May, 1947	30th June, 1950
54	McGirr (Labour)	...	...	...	30th June, 1950	2nd April, 1952
55	Cahill (Labour)	...	...	...	2nd April, 1952	‡

\* And Country Party.

† Reconstruction.

‡ In office (September, 1952).

#### COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

The following statement shows the annual cost of State parliamentary government in New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years; expenses of Commonwealth and local government are not included.

Table 23.—Cost of State Parliamentary Government.

Year ended 30th June.	Governor and Executive Council.	Ministry.	Parliament.		Total of Foregoing.	Electoral.	Royal Commissions and Select Committees.	Total Cost.
			Salaries of Members.*	Other Expenses.†				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	14,623	24,877	73,508	103,403	216,411	4,979	11,322	232,712
1946	16,743	24,507	73,853	109,620	224,723	11,799	4,669	241,191
1947	25,409	24,258	73,244	122,417	245,328	101,400	242	346,970
1948	24,143	39,663	109,664	138,734	312,204	22,600	202	335,006
1949	36,922	41,141	123,987	151,426	353,476	11,910	1,997	367,383
1950	26,956	39,311	121,142	158,100	345,509	80,092	2,354	427,955
1951	31,057	39,479	136,572	175,151	382,259	43,599	4,956	430,814

\* Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. Excludes members who are in the Ministry.

† Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff and maintenance.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

The total cost of State parliamentary government, as shown in Table 23, increased from £232,712, or 1s. 8d. per head of population, in 1938-39, to £430,814, or 2s. 8d. per head, in 1950-51. The increase was common to all groups of regular expenditure. Annual expenditure on elections and Royal Commissions, etc., necessarily fluctuates. The cost of members' salaries in 1950-51 was distributed between the Legislative Assembly, £117,207, and the Legislative Council, £19,365.

Particulars in Table 23 do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to £516,455, or 1s. 6d. per head of population in 1938-39, and £1,624,998, or 3s. 11d. per head, in 1950-51.

## THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1st January, 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Federation and the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State was published in the Year Book for 1921 on pages 38-40 and 625.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be in the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered to the Commonwealth by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Commonwealth by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra on 9th May, 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of limited and specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a revisory chamber wherein the States are equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, consisting of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number may not be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

Since the inauguration of the Commonwealth, there has been a great advance in its status in relation to the United Kingdom and other nations. At the conclusion of the war of 1914-18, Australia was a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles and in 1920 became a member State of the League of Nations. Its representative attended the League Assembly under sole authority of the Commonwealth Government, without intervention by the Imperial Parliament or powers from the King in his Imperial capacity. Moreover, treaties concluded by the United Kingdom Government affecting Australia became subject to ratification by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Imperial conferences attended by representatives of the governments of Great Britain and various parts of the British Commonwealth are held periodically for discussion of matters of common interest. These conferences have no constitutional powers, but facilitate agreements which subsequently may be ratified by the Parliaments of the political units affected.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that "they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3rd September, 1939.

The Commonwealth Government maintains legations in a number of foreign countries and exchanges diplomatic representatives.

#### COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth consists of the King, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is his representative in the Commonwealth. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Sovereign and is exercisable by the Governor-General as his representative. The Right Honourable Sir William John McKell, P.C., G.C.M.G., who has been Governor-General since 11th March, 1947, was still in office in September, 1952.



The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Commonwealth Electoral Commissioner. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of elections for the State Legislative Assembly; a common roll is used for both Commonwealth and State elections. Compulsory voting was introduced in 1924.

The debates of the Senate and the House of Representatives are regularly broadcast by the national broadcasting system.

#### THE SENATE.

The Senate consists of sixty members, each State being represented by ten senators. Prior to 22nd February, 1950, the Senate comprised thirty-six members—each State returning six senators. The enlargement of the Senate was prescribed by the Representation Act, 1948, and the twenty-four additional senators were elected at the general election of 10th December, 1949.

Ordinarily the term of a senator is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the second of which occurred in March, 1951), all senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, senators commence their term from 1st July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1st July preceding their election.

A preferential system of voting was used in the elections of 1946 and earlier years. In 1949 and 1951, voting for the Senate was on the proportional system, which was described on pages 49 and 50 of Year Book No. 52. Particulars of voting for the Senate at the last six elections are as follows:—

**Table 24.—Elections for the Senate—Voting in New South Wales.**

Year of Election.	Electors Enrolled.			Votes Recorded.		Informal Votes.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Number.	Percentage of Persons Enrolled.	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.
1937	799,538	796,804	1,596,342	1,542,829	96·6	136,841	8·9
1940	832,280	834,776	1,667,056	1,575,949	94·5	183,015	11·6
1943	840,992	900,414	1,741,406	1,680,329*	†	201,052	12·0
1946	902,533	956,216	1,858,749	1,757,150	94·5	147,953	8·4
1949	938,953	977,793	1,916,746	1,848,572	96·4	222,576	12·0
1951	950,460	990,867	1,941,327	1,864,239	96·0	146,729	7·9

† Not available.

\* Including 155,563 votes by members of the Forces, many of whom were not enrolled as electors.

The ratio of informal votes to all votes recorded is comparatively high; a similar ratio in respect of voting for the House of Representatives fluctuates between 2 and 3 per cent. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot paper for the House of Representatives.

## THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It is prescribed by the Constitution that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as practicable twice the number of senators and that the number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people. The Constitution prescribed a method of determining the number until Parliament otherwise provided. Other provision was made by the Representation Act, 1905.

The number to be elected in each State is determined in the following manner: a quota is ascertained by dividing the number of people of the Commonwealth by twice the number of senators, then the number of people of each State is divided by the quota. The result indicates the number of representatives for each State, one more member being chosen if on the division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota. It is provided also that at least five members shall be elected in each original State. The representation of the States may be adjusted in every fifth year.

In terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act, 1905-1948, the House of Representatives was enlarged at the general election in December, 1949. The number of members representing the various States in the House of Representatives (a) preceding and (b) subsequent to this election was as follows:—

Table 25.—Composition of the House of Representatives by States.

Period.	Number of Members Representing—						Total, Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
1937 to 1949	28	20	10	6	5	5	74
1949 to 1952	47	33	18	10	8	5	121

There are also two non-voting members, representing the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, who attend debates but vote only on motions for the disallowance of any ordinance of their Territory, or on amendments of any such motions. The member for the Australian Capital Territory was first elected in December, 1949, but the member for the Northern Territory has sat in the House since 1922.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies and the system of voting is preferential.

## COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS AND MINISTRIES.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29th April, 1901, and was opened on 9th May, 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria until 9th May, 1927, when they

were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. The following statement gives particulars of Commonwealth Parliaments and Ministries since 1929:—

Parliaments.			Ministries.		
No.	Opened.	Dissolved.	No. and Name.	From.	To.
12	20.11.1929	27.11.1931	16. Scullin ...	22.10.1929	6.1.1932
13	17.2.1932	7.8.1934	17. Lyons ...	6.1.1932	7.11.1938
14	23.10.1934	21.9.1937			
15	30.11.1937	27.8.1940	18. Lyons ...	7.11.1938	7.4.1939
			19. Page ...	7.4.1939	26.4.1939
			20. Menzies ...	26.4.1939	14.3.1940
16	20.11.1940	7.7.1943	21. Menzies ...	14.3.1940	29.8.1941
			22. Fadden ...	29.8.1941	7.10.1941
			23. Curtin ...	7.10.1941	21.9.1943
17	23.11.1943	16.8.1946	24. Curtin ...	21.9.1943	6.7.1945
			25. Forde ...	6.7.1945	13.7.1945
			26. Chifley ...	13.7.1945	1.11.1946
18	6.11.1946	31.10.1949	27. Chifley ...	1.11.1946	19.12.1949
19	22.2.1950	19.3.1951*	28. Menzies ...	19.12.1949	11.5.1951
20	12.6.1951	.....	29. Menzies ...	11.5.1951	*

\* Double dissolution.

† In office (September, 1952.)

## REFERENDUMS.

### COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUMS.

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives and it must be approved by a majority of electors voting (a) in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in the Commonwealth.

In all, twenty-four questions relating to alteration of the Federal Constitution have been submitted by referendums, and only in four matters (one each in 1906, 1909, 1928, and 1946) were the proposals approved. A majority of the votes in every State was in favour of three of these proposals. The majority in New South Wales was affirmative only on four other questions, including those relating to Organised Marketing of Primary Products and to Industrial Employment submitted in September, 1946. In three instances (including two in 1946) rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referendums relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, submitted to the electors in September, 1951, proposed an amendment to Section 51 of the Constitution in order to provide powers to deal with communists and communism. This proposal was rejected; three States voted in favour of its adoption, and three States (including New South Wales) and an overall majority of the voters in the Commonwealth rejected it.

### STATE REFERENDUM.

The question of the hour of closing of hotels and certain other licensed premises in New South Wales was referred by the State Government to the electors by referendum on 15th February, 1947, and the voting favoured the continued closing of licensed premises at 6 p.m. Further particulars regarding this referendum are given on page 893 of Year Book No. 50.

## DEFENCE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth has exclusive power to legislate in defence matters. Naval or military forces may not be raised or maintained by any State without the consent of the Commonwealth Parliament, but the Commonwealth has a constitutional obligation to protect every State against invasion and, on application by the State, against domestic violence. Under the Defence Act, citizen forces may not be called out or utilised in connection with an industrial dispute. Male citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 years are rendered liable, under the Defence Act, to serve in the citizen forces for home defence in time of war.

### COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING IN PEACETIME.

Compulsory military training was in force in Australia from 1911 to 1929 (and during the Second World War, 1939-1945). National service training was reintroduced late in 1951, under the National Service Act, 1951.

Under the national service scheme, all male British subjects ordinarily resident in Australia who turn eighteen years of age after 1st November, 1950, are required to register. The first group, comprising youths whose eighteenth birthday occurred between 1st November, 1950, and 31st July, 1951, was required to register in May, 1951; youths reaching 18 years after 31st July, 1951, have to register when directed by proclamation. Registrants who attain the requisite standard of fitness are liable to be called up for service as soon as possible. Exemption from training is granted in relatively few instances, but the commencing date of service can be deferred on the grounds of emergency, hardship, etc., provided the consent of a magistrate is obtained. Service under the scheme is with the Naval, Military or Air Citizen Forces and only trainees who volunteer for service outside Australia are enlisted in the Naval Citizen Forces or Air Citizen Forces.

The total period of compulsory training for which the youths are liable is 176 days, most of which is usually served in continuous full-time training immediately after enlistment. The initial training period generally comprises 98 days in a military camp, 124 days in a naval ship or establishment, or the entire 176 days on an air force station; the balance for which trainees are liable, viz., 78 days in the army and 52 days in the navy, is served over three and four years respectively. There is no statutory obligation on employees to make up any difference between the civil and service pay of employees who are undergoing training, but some employers, e.g., the Government of New South Wales, do so voluntarily. Employees of at least one month's standing must be reinstated to their former employment, without any sacrifice of leave or pension rights, on the completion of each period of training.

In September, 1951, it was estimated that the approximate number of youths in Australia commencing compulsory training would total 12,500 in 1951, 38,000 in 1952 and 40,000 in 1953.

## DEFENCE FORCES.

The armed forces of the three services in Australia are divided into two main groups, viz., the permanent or full-time forces and the citizen or part-time voluntary forces. In wartime the citizen forces are liable to be called up for full-time duty. Members of the permanent forces are enlisted for periods ranging from 6 years to 12 years and on the termination of the initial period may re-engage for a further term. The citizen forces consist of trained personnel on the reserve list and personnel who have voluntarily enlisted to train part-time; the latter enlist for short periods ranging from two years upwards. Compulsory trainees under the National Service Scheme will serve with the citizen forces.

At 30th April, 1951, the total strength of these two forces in Australia was as follows:—

Table 26.—Strength of Armed Forces in Australia—30th April, 1951.

Service.	Permanent Forces.	Citizen Forces.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
Navy ... ..	12,114	6,683	18,797
Army ... ..	18,904	19,928	38,832
Air Force ... ..	12,641	11,304	23,945
Total ... ..	43,659	37,915	81,574

## EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE SERVICES.

The basic defence organisation of the Commonwealth comprises the central administration of the Defence Department, a Department for each of the Services—Navy, Army and Air—and the Department of Supply. In 1950-51 the total cost of these five Departments amounted to £149,158,000, equivalent to 17 per cent. of all Commonwealth expenditure. Particulars of the cost of each Department during the last four years are set out below:—

Table 27.—Expenditure by the Commonwealth on Defence Services.

Year ended 30th June.	Department of—				Total of Foregoing.	Department of Supply.	Total Defence Services.
	Defence.	Navy.	Army.	Air.			
	£ thousand.						
1948	239	18,532	28,457	18,541	65,769	8,402	74,171
1949	250	20,695	15,315	16,907	53,167	8,762	61,929
1950	303	17,010	15,588	11,963	44,864	10,410	55,274
1951	422	24,827	26,755	27,874	79,878	69,280	149,158

Table 27 includes expenditure on capital works and services but excludes expenditure on war and repatriation services (war pensions, etc.). The increase in expenditure by the combat services in 1950-51 was partly due to expansion of the armed forces and partly to higher rates of remuneration and cost of equipment. A special reserve for strategic stores and equipment was established under the Minister of Supply in 1950-51 and expenditure on raw materials, etc., debited to the reserve in that year amounted to £57,048,000, representing almost the entire increase in the cost of the Department of Supply.



## OVERSEA TRADE

### CONTROL OF OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Parliament makes laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia.

The first Commonwealth Act relating to customs came into operation by proclamation on 4th October, 1901. The Act, with amendments, provides administrative machinery in relation to customs, prescribes the manner in which duties are to be computed and paid, and authorises the inspection of imports and exports.

Prior to federation, a different tariff was in operation in each State, and interstate trade was subject to the same duties as oversea trade. On 8th October, 1901, when the Customs Tariff Act of 1902 was introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament, a uniform tariff for all the States was imposed, trade and commerce between the States became free, and the power of the Commonwealth to impose duties of customs and excise became exclusive, except that the State of Western Australia was given the right to levy duty on interstate imports for a period of five years.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Matters relating to trade and customs are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, which is under the direction of a Commonwealth minister.

Under the Customs Act, the import of certain goods is prohibited, and the prohibition may be extended to other commodities by regulation. The conditions under which goods for export are prepared may be prescribed by regulation, and the exportation of goods which do not conform to the required standards may be prohibited. In terms of the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905-1933, the importation or exportation of any goods may be prohibited by regulation unless they bear a prescribed trade description.

Regulations under the Banking Act, 1945, prohibit the export of goods except under a licence issued by the Department of Trade and Customs.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Commonwealth Department of Commerce and Agriculture supervises matters relating to the oversea marketing of Australian produce. Its functions include the collection and dissemination of commercial and industrial data, the supervision of the grade and quality of goods exported, the investigation of matters affecting trade, commerce and industry, and the control of the Trade Commissioner service abroad. The department is under the control of a minister of the Crown and is assisted by an Export Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of Australian exporters and of various Commonwealth Departments, including Trade and Customs.

Under the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, official control is exercised over the preparation, manufacture, quality, grading, packing and labelling of practically all foodstuffs exported.

A number of marketing organisations has been constituted by the Commonwealth to control the export and distribution abroad of certain Australian commodities.

Trade representation abroad is conducted by Trade Commissioners who have been appointed for service in the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaya, Hong Kong, Egypt, the United States of America, France, Italy and Japan. The Agent-General is the official representative of the Government of New South Wales in London.

#### TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board was appointed to assist the Minister under an Act which came into operation in March, 1922. The Board consists of four members, including an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs, who is chairman. The Tariff Board Act, 1921-1934, prescribes that the Minister shall refer to the Board for investigation such matters as appeals against the decisions of the Comptroller-General in respect of the interpretation of the tariff; the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties or for bounties; the effect of bounties; proposals for applying preferential tariffs to any country; and questions such as whether undue advantage is being taken of tariff protection by charging unnecessarily high prices. In addition, the Minister may require the Board to inquire into the classification of goods under by-law items in the tariff or the determination of the value of goods for duty, and he may request it to report as to the effect of the customs and excise tariffs and of the customs laws on the industries of the Commonwealth, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of industries in relation to the tariff.

#### POST-WAR CONTROL OF OVERSEA TRADE.

Since the war, Australian oversea trade has been seriously affected by a continuous adverse balance of payments between countries of the sterling group and the dollar countries (United States and Canada). Partly in order to conserve dollar exchange and reduce the adverse balance, and partly to ensure a sufficient supply of essential commodities in Australia, the Commonwealth Government has retained strict control of foreign exchange and oversea trade.

#### *Control of Imports.*

Imports into Australia are controlled under the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations, promulgated on 1st December, 1939. These regulations were primarily designed to conserve non-sterling exchange for war purposes, but in December, 1941, they were extended to sterling goods. After the war, in January, 1946, the control of imports of sterling origin was considerably relaxed. In January, 1947, almost all goods of United Kingdom origin, and in January, 1950, practically all goods from the rest of the sterling area, were released from control. Import restrictions have also been relaxed in respect of goods from those non-sterling (or "easy currency") countries with which Australia has no balance of payments problem.

In June, 1951, the sterling area still had a balance of payments problem with a small number of non-sterling ("hard currency") countries, chiefly the United States and Canada. The policy of the Commonwealth Government is to restrict imports from these countries to essential goods unobtainable from sterling or "easy currency" sources.



*Control of Exports.*

Under the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations, which came into force in January, 1947, foreign exchange transactions are subject to control by the Commonwealth Bank, primarily for the purpose of controlling the export of capital in the form of goods. The Regulations prescribe that a licence must be obtained from the Department of Trade and Customs for the export of any goods not specially exempted from control. Foreign currency arising from the sale of Australian products overseas is placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank, which pays the exporter an equivalent amount in Australian currency.

In addition, the export of certain commodities is prohibited by the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations and by proclamations under the Customs Act. The principal objects are to safeguard supplies of essential commodities in Australia, to control the export of goods which are the subject of Empire Marketing Agreements, and to strengthen the control over the export of capital in the form of goods.

**CUSTOMS TARIFF.**

The Australian Customs Tariff is based on the policy of protection of Australian industries and preference to goods of British origin. The principles for determining margins of preference in the case of goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom are laid down in the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act, 1932, and in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see page 53). Under the Act of 1932, Australia is to maintain minimum margins of preference between the British Preferential Tariff and either the Intermediate or General Tariff. The General Agreement establishes maximum margins of preference.

There are three scales of customs duty, as follows:—

*The British Preferential Tariff* applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that they have been shipped from the United Kingdom without transshipment. It also applies to the majority of goods of Canadian or New Zealand origin, and to certain exports of non-self-governing British Colonies and Protectorates.

*The Intermediate (or "Most-Favoured Nation") Tariff*, which became effective from 1st January, 1937, applies to countries with which Australia has negotiated trade agreements (including agreements negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), and to countries which accord Australia reciprocal "most-favoured-nation" tariff treatment by reason of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom.

*The General Tariff* applies to all goods other than those to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff have been extended, or which are not entitled to special rates of import duty under Acts of Parliament.

**RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS.**

A reciprocal trade agreement, under which special tariff rates are applicable to certain goods of New Zealand origin, has been in force

since 1922; all other New Zealand goods are subject to the British Preferential Tariff. A new agreement was made in 1933 and reviewed in 1934 and 1938.

An agreement, according preference to almost all goods of Canadian origin, was concluded between Australia and Canada in 1931. The agreement was amended in 1934, 1936, 1938 and 1939. A separate agreement with Newfoundland, dating from 1939, lapsed on 1st April, 1949, when that country became a province of Canada.

A trade agreement with Southern Rhodesia, concluded in April, 1941, provides for concessional tariff rates on Southern Rhodesian tobacco, and exemption from primage duty on raw asbestos and chrome ore. In return, Southern Rhodesia accords tariff concessions on a wide range of Australian primary and manufactured products.

Under the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Act, 1936, certain products of Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea are admitted into Australia free of duty. All other imports from these territories are subject to the British Preferential Tariff.

In addition, reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with South Africa, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland, Brazil and Greece.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANISATION.

In December, 1945, the United States of America made proposals for the drafting of a charter containing rules for the conduct of international trade, to be submitted to a World Conference on Trade and Employment. In February, 1946, these proposals were considered at the first meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organisation. The Council resolved to call an International Conference on Trade and Employment, and set up a Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the Conference.

After discussions in London, New York and Geneva, the Committee formulated a "Charter for an International Trade Organisation" for consideration by a World Conference on Trade and Employment, which was held at Havana from 21st November, 1947, to 21st March, 1948. The Conference was attended by the representatives of 56 nations, of whom 54 agreed to submit a revised text of the Charter to their governments.

The Charter provided for the establishment of an International Trade Organisation as an agency of the United Nations, and it contained rules for the conduct of international trade based on the principle of multilateral trade. It covered an extensive range of subjects connected with international trade, such as the maintenance of full employment, promotion of economic development, non-discriminatory tariffs, subsidies, State trading, and restrictive business practices.

The Charter was to come into force when accepted by a minimum number of countries, but up to June, 1951, no important trading country had notified acceptance. Because of the pre-eminent position of the United States in world trade, most other countries had delayed acceptance until the attitude of the United States Government became clear. The failure of the United States Congress to ratify the Agreement means that the implementation of the Charter has now been indefinitely postponed. (In 1948 the Commonwealth Parliament passed the International Trade Organisation Act, which authorises Australia to accept the Charter after the United Kingdom and the United States have done so.)

*The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.*

The Preparatory Committee considered that action towards tariff reduction could be taken before completion of the Charter. Accordingly, at Geneva between April and August, 1947, twenty-three countries (including Australia) conducted a series of negotiations designed to reduce tariffs, and the results are incorporated in the "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

The Schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade contain the tariff concessions which each country undertook to accord to the products of all other parties to the Agreement. In addition to granting concessions in its own tariff, Australia undertook to forego certain preferences in British Commonwealth markets, and in return received direct and indirect benefits in foreign markets for many export products. The Agreement is being provisionally operated by all countries (except China, Lebanon and Syria) which took part in the negotiations at Geneva, viz., Australia, United Kingdom, New Zealand, South Africa, United States, France, Belgium, and thirteen other countries.

The General Agreement, apart from the tariff schedules, comprises 35 articles, many of which also appear in the Charter. These articles relate to such matters as quantitative restrictions, subsidies, internal taxation, and State trading, and were inserted as temporary measures pending implementation of the Charter. As the Charter seems unlikely to be put into effect, the Contracting Parties are now obliged, under the terms of the General Agreement, to consider whether the Agreement should be amended.

A second series of tariff negotiations was concluded at Annecy, in France, in August, 1949, and, as a result, an additional nine countries (including Italy, Sweden and Greece) acceded to the Agreement. Australia granted certain concessions from May, 1950, in return for benefits in export markets.

A third series of tariff negotiations took place at Torquay, England, between September, 1950, and April, 1951. Six new countries, viz., Austria, Western Germany, South Korea, Peru, Philippines and Turkey, took part in the negotiations and may now accede to the General Agreement. Australia negotiated reductions of duties with Austria, Western Germany, Philippines and Turkey, and also agreed to grant further concessions to Sweden and Denmark, with whom agreements had previously been concluded. The protocol incorporating the results of the Torquay negotiations was signed by the Commonwealth Government in October, 1951.

## PRIMAGE DUTIES.

Primage duty is a supplementary customs duty introduced in 1930. Under the Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) Act, 1934-1950, *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are levied on imports according to the origin and type of goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea, and a number of specified goods for use by primary producers are exempt from primage duty; also exempt are many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia. Primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are imposed on Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff, and on proclaimed commodities from British non-self-governed colonies and protectorates. Primage duties at concessional rates (in most cases at the rate equivalent to the British Preferential Tariff

rate) are payable on a limited number of goods the product of certain countries, including the United States. Revenue from primage duties in New South Wales is shown in Table 50.

#### SPECIAL WAR DUTY.

An additional (wartime) customs duty, representing 10 per cent. of the sum of customs and primage duties, was payable on all goods except unmanufactured tobacco, petrol and similar petroleum and shale products from 3rd May, 1940, to 15th November, 1946. Collections were shown in previous issues of the Year Book.

#### EXCHANGE ADJUSTMENT.

The Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, 1933, and subsequent amendments, provided for adjustments to be made in ordinary customs duties because of the depreciation of Australian currency in relation to the currencies to which the benefit of the British Preferential Tariff extended. The Acts were repealed in November, 1947, when the basis of valuation of goods for duty purposes was changed from British to Australian currency. An outline of these Acts was given in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 50, page 137).

#### SALES TAX.

Since 1st August, 1930, certain goods imported into Australia, as well as local secondary products, have been subject to sales tax. Where the sales tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the importer is a manufacturer or wholesaler registered under the Sales Tax Assessment Act. It is payable on the sum of the following:—(a) the value of the goods for duty purposes; (b) the customs duty payable; and (c) 20 per cent. of the sum of (a) and (b). Certain imports from Fiji, New Zealand, Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island are exempt. Particulars as to rates of sales tax, etc., are published in the chapter, "Public Finance."

The total amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1950-51 was £24,406,339, and of this sum £1,348,736 or 5.6 per cent. was collected by the Trade and Customs Department.

### STATISTICS OF OVERSEA TRADE.

#### SOURCE OF STATISTICS.

Statistics of the oversea trade of the various States of Australia are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from records of the Department of Trade and Customs. The particulars of imports as shown in this chapter include those re-exported for consumption in other States or elsewhere. Exports classified as "Australian Produce" include products of other Australian States which have been shipped oversea at ports in New South Wales, but they do not include products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

The values, as shown in the following tables relating to goods imported and exported oversea, are based on the values recorded by the Department of Trade and Customs.

#### *Valuation of Imports.*

*The values of goods imported from oversea, as shown in this chapter, are expressed in Australian currency free on board at port of shipment.*

This basis was adopted, as from 15th November, 1947, for the valuation of goods for *ad valorem* duty, in terms of the Customs Amendment Act, 1947. Conversion to Australian currency is based on the commercial rates of exchange.

In the 50th and earlier issues of the Year Book, the values of overseas imports were shown, as recorded, in British currency, and represented the sum of the following:—(a) The actual price paid by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export at the date of exportation, whichever was the higher; (b) all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export; and (c) 10 per cent. of the amounts (a) and (b).

#### *Valuation of Exports.*

*The value of goods exported* is recorded in Australian currency and includes the cost of containers. Until 1st July, 1937, most commodities were assessed at their value in the principal markets in Australia, though a different method, as described in the Official Year Book, 1938-39, was adopted at various dates for sugar, wool, wheat, flour and butter.

Since 1st July, 1937, the values of exports generally have been assessed as follows:—

- (1) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold, e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (2) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale. As regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

#### *Overseas Trade in the War Years.*

An account of "civil" and Government overseas trade during the war years is given on pages 121 and 122 of Official Year Book No. 50.

During the war (1939-1945), lend-lease and mutual aid agreements resulted in heavy imports on Commonwealth Government account. In 1943-44, imports of merchandise into New South Wales free of duty for the Commonwealth Government amounted to £70,141,000 or 62 per cent. of total imports of merchandise. In the same year, exports of merchandise on Government account from New South Wales were valued at £18,757,000 or 35 per cent. of total exports. Thereafter there was a gradual decline (except for a slight increase in the proportion of Government exports in 1944-45), and in 1947-48 the proportion of imports and exports on Government account in New South Wales trade was only 3 per cent.

The statistics of New South Wales trade in this chapter exclude certain unentered exports from Australia on Government account which cannot be apportioned amongst the States. These exports are estimated at £12,600,000 in 1941-42, £2,500,000 in 1942-43, £10,000,000 in 1943-44, and £2,000,000 in 1944-45.

The amounts payable for imports or receivable for exports during the war years are not indicated accurately by the recorded trade figures.

Exports to Australian Forces and imports and exports under Lend-Lease and mutual aid arrangements required no current payment, and payments were made under contracts by the United Kingdom Government for wool and some minor items irrespective of actual shipment of these, as well as for some unrecorded exports of war material. Moreover, certain war material was recorded in trade statistics in years later than those in which payment was made for it by Australia.

Goods imported or exported direct by Allied Forces temporarily resident in New South Wales are excluded from the trade statistics of the war years.

*Oversea Imports and Exports—Total Value.*

The following table shows the total value of the overseas imports and exports of New South Wales relative to those of Australia, during various years from 1920-21 to 1950-51. The figures do not include the value of exports in the form of ships' stores.

In the total overseas trade of Australia in 1950-51, the share of New South Wales was 36.4 per cent; exports were 33.1 per cent. and imports 43.2 per cent. of the Commonwealth totals. A relatively high share of imports is usual, Sydney being the port of entry for some merchandise destined ultimately for other States.

**Table 28.—Oversea Imports and Exports, New South Wales and Australia, Including Bullion and Specie.**

Year ended 30th June.	N.S.W. Oversea Imports.	N.S.W. Oversea Exports.			N.S.W. Total Trade Oversea.	Australia. Total Trade Oversea.
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.		
VALUE IN £A THOUSAND, F.O.B.						
1921	65,944	48,303	4,299	52,602	118,546	281,219
1929	57,777	47,170	2,119	49,289	107,066	272,335
1939	52,899	41,528	4,375	45,903	98,802	257,250
1941	55,587	61,436	1,992	63,428	119,015	285,168
1942	63,990	62,425	1,712	64,137	128,127	342,571
1943	98,361	51,779	2,484	54,263	152,624	371,319
1944	116,113	51,845	2,244	54,089	170,202	391,032
1945	115,402	58,221	2,616	60,837	176,239	370,279
1946	87,714	73,651	3,190	76,841	164,555	402,145
1947	94,021	113,074	3,506	116,580	210,601	518,513
1948	151,917	131,730	3,020	134,750	286,667	749,700
1949	178,119	173,316	3,438	176,754	354,873	957,867
1950	214,617	213,560	3,091	216,591	431,208	1,151,765
1951	303,976	321,933	3,704	325,637	629,613	1,725,667
VALUE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1921	31 11 3	23 2 4	2 1 2	25 3 6	56 14 9	51 19 7
1929	23 5 2	18 19 9	0 17 1	19 16 10	43 2 0	42 17 5
1939	19 6 9	15 3 8	1 12 0	16 15 8	36 2 5	37 2 1
1941	19 18 6	22 0 5	0 14 3	22 14 8	42 13 2	40 5 11
1942	22 14 11	22 3 9	0 12 2	22 15 11	45 10 10	47 19 0
1943	34 11 3	18 3 11	0 17 6	19 1 5	53 12 8	51 10 10
1944	40 8 9	18 1 1	0 15 8	18 16 9	59 5 6	53 15 7
1945	39 15 6	20 1 4	0 18 0	20 19 4	60 14 10	50 7 10
1946	29 18 3	25 2 4	1 1 9	26 4 1	56 2 4	54 2 8
1947	31 14 8	38 3 3	1 3 8	39 6 11	71 1 7	68 19 3
1948	50 10 7	43 16 4	1 0 1	44 16 5	95 7 0	98 2 6
1949	58 2 8	56 11 4	1 2 5	57 13 9	115 16 5	122 16 5
1950	67 13 3	67 6 2	0 19 6	68 5 8	135 18 11	140 14 8
1951	92 16 10	98 6 7	1 2 8	99 9 3	192 6 1	207 12 7

During the war (1939-45), there was a steady increase in the values of New South Wales overseas imports and exports in spite of some fluctuation, and in the first post-war year, viz., 1945-46, imports were 40 per cent.

greater and exports 67 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Since the end of the war, oversea trade values have risen at an accelerated rate, mainly owing to the continuous upward trend of import and export prices. Between 1945-46 and 1949-50, oversea cargoes discharged and shipped at New South Wales ports increased by 36 per cent. and 28 per cent., respectively, whereas the value of imports rose by 145 per cent. and the value of exports by 182 per cent. In 1950-51 the aggregate value of imports and exports was 46 per cent. higher than in 1949-50.

Products of the primary industries comprise the bulk of the exports from New South Wales, and seasonal conditions cause great variation in the quantities available for shipment oversea. Wide fluctuations in prices of the principal export commodities, added to changes in volume, normally render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. The export of manufactures and semi-manufactures, such as prepared foods, iron and steel, electrical goods and machinery is of some importance, although they represent a small proportion of the total value of exports.

Particulars of the quantity and value of the principal commodities imported and exported are shown in Tables 35 to 41, and further details are published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

*Oversea Imports and Exports—Merchandise and Bullion and Specie.*

The annual values of imports and exports shown in Table 28, include consignments of bullion and specie (mainly gold), which relate to the trade of the Commonwealth rather than that of New South Wales. Particulars of merchandise and bullion and specie exported are given in the following statement:—

**Table 29.—Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Bullion and Specie (N.S.W.).**

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.		Exports.					
	Mer- chandise.	Bullion and Specie.	Merchandise.			Bullion and Specie.		
			Aus- tralian Produce.	Other.	Total.	Aus- tralian Produce.	Other.	Total.
			£A thousand, f.o.b.					
1921	65,918	26	44,533	4,283	48,816	3,770	15	3,785
1929	57,585	192	46,994	2,089	49,083	177	29	206
1939	49,907	2,991	36,320	1,367	37,687	5,208	3,008	8,216
1941	52,335	3,252	48,129	1,493	49,622	13,307	499	13,806
1942	61,590	2,400	54,100	1,457	55,557	8,325	255	8,580
1943	96,738	1,623	51,776	2,482	54,258	3	2	5
1944	112,588	3,525	51,842	2,237	54,079	3	7	10
1945	112,814	2,588	58,211	2,616	60,827	10	...	10
1946	86,076	1,638	73,530	2,860	76,390	121	330	451
1947	93,030	991	113,043	3,476	116,519	31	30	61
1948	150,352	1,565	131,655	3,007	134,662	75	13	88
1949	177,211	908	173,195	3,414	176,609	121	24	145
1950	214,030	587	212,451	3,075	216,526	49	16	65
1951	301,702	2,274	321,878	3,695	325,573	55	9	64

## OVERSEA TRADE BY PORTS.

The great bulk of the overseas trade of New South Wales is handled at the port of Sydney; in 1950-51 only 4.2 per cent. of the imports and 9.8 per cent. of the exports passed through other ports. Particulars of the overseas trade of the principal ports of New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

**Table 30.—Oversea Trade of N.S.W. by Ports, including Bullion and Specie.**

Year ended 30th June.	Sydney.*	Newcastle.	Port Kembla.	Other Ports.	Total.
IMPORTS.					
	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.
1939	50,961,778	1,849,186	87,460	.....	52,898,424
1946	86,048,182	1,166,068	499,808	.....	87,714,058
1947	91,885,423	1,568,052	567,775	.....	94,021,250
1948	147,434,673	2,718,734	1,763,497	.....	151,916,904
1949	171,809,562	3,740,974	2,568,203	.....	178,118,744
1950	207,765,013	4,637,243	2,215,075	.....	214,617,331
1951	291,035,597	5,824,655	7,086,073	.....	303,976,325
EXPORTS.					
	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.
1939	42,203,489	2,893,563	724,277	81,751	45,903,080
1946	69,758,921	5,769,684	1,250,887	61,783	76,841,275
1947	105,555,202	9,411,965	1,601,464	11,341	116,579,972
1948	120,745,665	12,785,022	1,219,297	464	134,750,448
1949	153,479,002	22,294,384	838,153	142,293	176,753,832
1950	190,624,894	24,428,386	1,342,355	195,168	216,590,803
1951	293,756,213	29,458,314	2,312,164	110,334	325,637,025

\* Including trade by air; imports by air in 1950-51 amounted to £2,740,445.

The proportion of total overseas imports handled at Newcastle was 3.5 per cent. in 1938-39 and 1.9 per cent. in 1950-51, and the proportion of exports was 5.1 per cent. and 9.0 per cent. respectively. Of the imports in 1950-51, £2,836,339 or 49 per cent. consisted of petrol and oils. Exports from Newcastle in 1950-51 included wool £25,556,396, wheat and flour £2,059,116, iron and steel £605,690, and eggs £507,897.

Overseas imports at Port Kembla were valued at 7,086,073 in 1950-51, as compared with £2,215,075 in 1949-50 and £87,460 in 1938-39; in 1950-51 they included copper and copper-base alloys £5,284,212, petrol and kerosene £842,988, and phosphatic rock £90,094. Oversea exports from Port Kembla reached a maximum of £1,601,464 in 1946-47, but declined to £838,153 in 1948-49; in 1950-51 they were valued at £2,312,164. Oversea exports from ports other than Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla in 1950-51 were valued at £110,334, and consisted entirely of timber for New Zealand; the ports of export were Coff's Harbour £96,331, Eden £3,885, and Clarence Heads £10,118.

## DIRECTION OF TRADE.

Trade between New South Wales and other British countries usually shows a pronounced excess of imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, India and Ceylon, and an excess of exports to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. The excess of imports in trade with the United Kingdom was approximately £35,632,000 in 1949-50 and £44,408,000 in 1950-51, and in trade with Canada it was about £4,685,000 and £6,462,000, respectively.



With India, Pakistan and Ceylon, there was an excess of imports of about £15,645,000 in 1950-51, as compared with £799,000 in 1949-50. Exports to New Zealand exceeded imports therefrom by about £6,160,000 in 1949-50 and by £7,145,000 in 1950-51. Total imports of merchandise from British countries exceeded exports by £67,999,000 or 53 per cent. in 1950-51, as compared with £34,512,000 or 31 per cent. in 1949-50 and £7,125,000 or 33 per cent. in 1938-39.

In trade with most European countries there is a substantial excess of exports; for instance, exports of merchandise to France exceeded imports therefrom by £13,640,000 in 1949-50, and by £28,738,000 in 1950-51. In normal years, imports considerably exceed exports in the case of Persia, Indonesia and the United States of America; imports of merchandise from the United States exceeded exports by £6,836,000 in 1949-50 but in 1950-51 there was an excess of exports amounting to £20,542,000. Total exports of merchandise to foreign countries exceeded imports by £41,099,000 in 1949-50 and £97,239,000 in 1950-51, as compared with an excess of imports amounting to £3,979,000 in 1938-39.

The direction of the oversea trade of New South Wales is indicated in the following statement, which shows the value of imports from and of exports to the principal countries in 1938-39 and the last two years. Particulars of the imports relate to the country of origin.

Table 31.—Direction of Oversea Trade of N.S.W.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.
MERCHANDISE.						
	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.
United Kingdom ...	20,219	106,482	133,221	13,167	79,850	88,813
Canada ...	3,879	6,395	8,400	603	1,709	1,947
New Zealand ...	733	2,023	1,804	4,270	8,183	8,949
India, Pakistan and Ceylon ...	2,167	15,435	23,889	383	14,636	8,244
Malaya and Singapore ...	435	3,522	13,443	767	2,800	5,365
Hong Kong ...	24	416	1,214	218	2,600	2,428
Union of South Africa ...	147	1,432	1,632	159	771	814
New Guinea and Papua ...	261	1,779	2,310	805	4,224	4,754
Other Pacific Islands ...	312	629	819	878	3,780	4,281
Other British Countries ...	464	8,203	10,065	321	2,251	3,212
Total, British ...	28,641	146,316	196,806	21,516	111,804	128,807
European Countries—						
Belgium ...	532	1,518	4,523	2,306	16,576	24,697
France ...	590	4,650	6,273	4,205	18,290	35,011
Italy ...	389	3,029	6,402	569	10,066	18,629
Other ...	4,369	12,940	27,881	2,346	23,496	30,338
Asiatic Countries—						
Persia (Iran) ...	296	3,269	4,661	...	765	230
China ...	314	956	1,559	1,753	169	160
Japan ...	2,028	2,412	5,871	2,005	10,689	27,352
Other ...	324	3,758	5,293	184	1,784	3,302
Indonesia ...	2,962	3,769	5,397	506	246	1,226
Egypt ...	46	116	392	130	3,845	3,772
United States ...	8,006	23,026	26,078	1,397	16,190	46,620
Other Foreign Countries ...	294	4,190	5,197	770	2,606	5,429
Total, Foreign ...	20,150	63,623	99,527	16,171	104,722	196,766
* Country not stated ...	1,116	4,091	5,369	...	...	...
Total, All Countries	49,907	214,030	301,702	37,687	216,526	325,573
BULLION AND SPECIE.						
	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.
British Countries ...	2,990	578	2,272	169	53	63
Foreign Countries ...	1	9	2	8,047	12	1
Total ...	2,991	587	2,274	8,216	65	64

\* Includes "outside packages and containers."

In recent years, the relative importance of trade with certain countries has undergone considerable change. For instance, in merchandise trade with British countries, 12.1 per cent. of the imports came from India, Pakistan and Ceylon in 1950-51, as compared with 7.5 per cent. in 1938-39; exports to those countries comprised 6.4 per cent. and 1.8 per cent. in the respective years. In 1950-51, imports from and exports to the Union of South Africa were about eleven and five times their respective values in 1938-39. Between 1938-39 and 1947-48 the United States' share in exports of merchandise from New South Wales to foreign countries grew from 8.6 per cent. to 17.3 per cent., and in foreign imports from 39.7 per cent. to 56.6 per cent.; in 1950-51 the proportions were 23.7 per cent. in respect of exports and 26.2 per cent. in respect of imports.

The following table shows the value of imports of merchandise from British and foreign countries in each year since 1940-41:—

Table 32.—Origin of Oversea Imports of Merchandise, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June.	Country of Origin.							Total Imports.	
	British.			Foreign.					Not Stated.
	United King- dom.	Other.	Total.	Europe.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.		
VALUE IN £A THOUSAND, F.O.B.									
1941	22,668	12,298	34,966	698	8,507	7,037	16,242	1,127	52,335
1942	26,270	14,137	40,407	293	13,234	6,486	20,013	1,171	61,591
1943	36,021	20,155	56,176	196	36,799	2,387	39,382	1,180	96,738
1944	31,753	23,854	55,607	177	51,402	3,214	54,793	2,188	112,588
1945	40,648	20,924	61,572	187	41,606	7,530	49,323	1,919	112,814
1946	29,993	16,773	46,766	805	22,751	7,964	31,520	7,790	86,076
1947	30,884	29,168	57,052	5,369	18,899	6,486	30,751	5,227	93,030
1948	56,990	35,425	92,415	13,375	30,779	10,189	54,343	3,594	150,352
1949	85,070	36,948	122,018	19,761	18,171	13,087	51,019	4,174	177,211
1950	106,482	39,834	146,316	22,137	23,026	18,460	63,623	4,091	214,030
1951	133,221	63,585	196,806	45,079	26,078	28,370	99,527	5,369	301,702
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF TOTAL IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.									
1941	43.3	23.5	66.8	1.3	16.2	13.5	31.0	2.2	100
1942	42.6	23.0	65.6	0.5	21.5	10.5	32.5	1.9	100
1943	37.2	20.9	58.1	0.2	38.0	2.5	40.7	1.2	100
1944	28.2	21.2	49.4	0.1	45.7	2.9	48.7	1.9	100
1945	36.0	18.6	54.6	0.1	36.9	6.7	43.7	1.7	100
1946	34.9	19.5	54.4	0.9	26.4	9.2	36.5	9.1	100
1947	33.2	28.1	61.3	5.8	20.3	7.0	33.1	5.6	100
1948	37.9	23.6	61.5	8.9	20.5	6.7	36.1	2.4	100
1949	48.0	20.9	68.9	11.1	10.3	7.4	28.8	2.3	100
1950	49.8	18.6	68.4	10.3	10.8	8.6	29.7	1.9	100
1951	44.2	21.0	65.2	14.9	8.7	9.4	33.0	1.8	100

During the war years, the value of imports of merchandise from Europe declined to negligible proportions, and imports from other countries underwent considerable fluctuation. Before the war, the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom averaged between 38 and 40 per cent. per annum; the proportion fell to 28.2 per cent. in 1943-44 but rose to 37.9 per cent. in 1947-48 and 44.2 per cent. in 1950-51. The share of other British countries in imports declined from 23 per cent. in the early war years to 18.6 per cent. in 1944-45; in 1950-51 the proportion was 21.0 per cent., which compares with an annual average of about 12 per cent. in the ten years 1926-27 to 1935-36, and 16 per cent. in the five years 1936-37 to 1940-41.

Since the end of the war, the proportion of imports of merchandise from Europe has risen to the pre-war average of about 11 per cent. During the

war years, the bulk of foreign imports came from the United States; imports from that country reached a peak of 94 per cent. of all foreign imports in 1943-44. The proportion of imports from the United States was 20.5 per cent. in 1947-48, but in 1950-51 it was only 8.7 per cent., or about half the pre-war average of 16 per cent. Imports from foreign countries other than Europe and the United States comprised 9.4 per cent. of total imports in 1950-51 as compared with 13.5 per cent. in 1940-41.

The value and proportion of exports to British and foreign countries in 1950-51 and the preceding ten years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 33.—Destination of Oversea Exports of Merchandise from New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Country of Destination.							Not Stated.	Total Exports.
	British.			Foreign.					
	United Kingdom	Other.	Total.	Europe.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.		
VALUE IN £A. THOUSAND, F.O.B.									
1941	13,742	11,634	25,376	36	11,582	9,857	21,475	2,771	49,622
1942	10,632	13,851	24,483	581	19,585	5,600	25,766	5,308	55,557
1943	12,293	23,513	35,806	1	10,408	2,517	12,926	5,527	54,259
1944	11,942	21,519	33,461	114	9,303	4,359	13,776	6,842	54,079
1945	15,294	19,575	34,869	654	9,645	3,743	14,042	11,917	60,828
1946	15,621	22,684	38,305	7,519	11,790	7,624	26,933	11,152	76,390
1947	22,843	32,313	55,156	30,021	17,720	13,622	61,363	...	116,519
1948	39,224	36,584	75,808	37,395	10,213	11,246	58,854	...	134,662
1949	63,360	40,031	103,391	49,871	8,037	15,310	73,218	...	176,609
1950	70,850	40,954	111,804	68,428	16,190	20,104	104,722	...	216,526
1951	88,813	39,994	128,807	108,675	46,620	41,471	196,766	...	325,573
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.									
1941	27.7	23.4	51.1	...	23.3	19.9	43.2	5.7	100
1942	19.1	25.0	44.1	1.0	35.2	10.2	46.4	9.5	100
1943	22.7	43.2	65.9	...	19.2	4.7	23.9	10.2	100
1944	22.8	39.1	61.9	...	17.2	8.3	25.5	12.6	100
1945	25.1	37.8	62.9	1.1	15.9	6.1	23.1	14.0	100
1946	20.4	29.7	50.1	9.9	15.4	9.9	35.2	14.7	100
1947	19.6	27.7	47.3	25.8	15.2	11.7	52.7	...	100
1948	29.1	27.2	56.3	27.1	7.6	9.0	43.7	...	100
1949	35.9	22.6	58.5	28.2	4.6	8.7	41.5	...	100
1950	32.7	18.9	51.6	31.6	7.5	9.3	48.4	...	100
1951	27.3	12.3	39.6	33.4	14.3	12.7	60.4	...	100

During the war, the proportional distribution by countries of exports of merchandise from New South Wales fluctuated rather more than that of imports. The United Kingdom's share fell sharply from 52.9 per cent. in 1939-40 to 19.1 per cent. in 1941-42; and rose to 35.9 per cent. in 1948-49; in 1950-51 it was only 27.3 per cent., as compared with an annual average of about 40 per cent. in the nineteen-thirties. The share of other British countries rose from 23.4 per cent. in 1940-41 to 43.2 per cent. in 1942-43, but thereafter declined steadily to 12.3 per cent. in 1950-51.

Exports to Europe had virtually ceased by 1940-41, but in 1948-49 the proportion (28.2 per cent.) was higher than in 1938-39 (viz., 24.9 per cent.). The bulk of the merchandise exported to foreign countries during the war years was sent to the United States. The latter's share in the total exports of merchandise was 3.6 per cent. in 1938-39, 35.2 per cent. in 1941-42 and 4.6 per cent. in 1948-49; in 1950-51 it rose to 14.3 per cent. The years 1940-41 to 1945-46 were marked by a high proportion (reaching 14.7 per cent. in 1945-46) of exports not recorded by country of destination. The

proportion of merchandise exported to foreign countries other than Europe and the United States was 12.7 per cent. in 1950-51, as compared with 19.9 per cent. in 1940-41.

### CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A classification of overseas imports and exports (New South Wales) in the last three years is shown in the following table. The items are grouped in accordance with a statistical classification adopted by the Department of Trade and Customs.

**Table 34.—Classification of Oversea Imports and Exports, N.S.W.**

Classification.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	VALUE IN £A. THOUSAND, f.o.b.					
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ...	1,813	1,810	2,639	12,509	13,035	9,440
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin, Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	6,570	9,229	12,075	49,567	39,075	31,645
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors ...	616	745	876	272	184	207
IV. Tobacco and Preparations thereof ...	4,820	6,721	8,481	223	258	234
V. Live Animals ...	278	245	280	134	215	200
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs ...	1,354	1,369	1,775	83,368	138,405	250,666
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres ...	6,843	7,536	12,163	331	352	567
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres... (b) Textiles ... (c) Apparel ...	10,222 32,719 4,178	6,781 29,340 4,046	10,578 43,334 5,729	533 672 681	249 670 511	504 1,024 371
IX. Oils, Fats, and Waxes... X. Pigments, Paints and Varnishes ...	16,045 994	18,583 957	24,391 1,273	1,531 374	1,481 382	2,296 481
XI. Rocks and Minerals (including Ores and Concentrates) ...	1,115	1,244	2,068	1,453	1,377	2,826
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) ... (b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances ... (c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric) ...	27,254 8,019 15,316	48,586 11,314 24,708	63,823 11,547 30,277	11,427 1,215 2,986	8,087 1,012 2,740	9,497 1,082 3,221
XIII. (a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures (b) Leather and Leather Manufactures ...	2,827 126	4,628 184	14,468 290	77 676	150 695	178 929
XIV. Wood and Wicker ...	3,471	3,926	7,736	1,176	1,159	856
XV. Earthenware, China, Glass, etc. ...	3,307	3,421	4,531	313	443	662
XVI. (a) Paper and Board, Incl. Pulp ... (b) Paper Manufactures and Stationery ...	7,547 2,215	6,105 2,270	11,097 2,750	203 496	78 593	124 716
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Timepieces... XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments ...	2,430 3,841	3,218 3,908	4,434 4,798	232 679	178 764	360 821
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilisers ...	4,909	4,610	8,293	1,762	1,682	2,735
XX. Miscellaneous ...	8,382	8,446	11,996	3,719	2,751	3,931
Total Merchandise ...	177,211	214,030	301,702	176,609	216,526	325,573
XXI. Bullion and Specie ...	908	587	2,274	145	65	64
Total ...	178,119	214,617	303,976	176,754	216,591	325,637

Machinery, metals and metal manufactures form the most important class of imports, their value in 1950-51 being £110,647,000 or 36.4 per cent. of total imports of merchandise, as compared with £56,589,000 and 28.6 per cent. in 1948-49. Imports of yarns, textiles and apparel in 1950-51 amounted to £59,641,000 or 19.7 per cent. of the total. Other important classes, with the proportion of all imports of merchandise in 1950-51 shown in brackets, are as follows: oils, fats and waxes (mainly petroleum oils), £24,391,000 (8.8 per cent); paper, £11,097,000 (3.7 per cent.); foodstuffs and beverages of vegetable origin (mainly tea), £12,075,000 (4.0 per cent.); vegetable substances and fibres, £12,163,000 (4.0 per cent.); and tobacco, etc., £8,481,000 (2.8 per cent.).

Foodstuffs and animal substances (mainly wool and skins) form the bulk of the merchandise exported; together, these classes were valued at £145,444,000 or 82.3 per cent. of all merchandise exported in 1948-49, and £291,751,000 or 89.6 per cent. of the total in 1950-51. The increase was mainly due to higher wool prices.

Exports of metals, metal manufactures and machinery in 1950-51 were valued at £13,800,000 or 4.2 per cent. of the total, as compared with £15,628,000 or 9 per cent. in 1948-49. Other important classes of exports in 1950-51 were yarns, textiles and apparel (£1,899,000), drugs and chemicals (£2,735,000), and rocks and minerals (£2,826,000).

## ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Particulars of the more important articles imported in the last three years are given in Tables 35 to 39 inclusive. The following statement shows the principal items of food, beverages and tobacco imported into New South Wales in those years:—

Table 35.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Food, Beverages and Tobacco.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Tinned Fish ... .. lb.	8,073	7,238	10,102	1,045	924	1,492
Tea ... .. lb.	21,860	26,466	28,657	4,115	5,640	6,585
Coffee ... .. lb.	2,547	3,606	2,599	191	386	486
Cocoa Beans ... .. lb.	8,936	9,874	6,333	897	882	919
Whisky ... .. pf. gal.	138	211	274	269	411	508
Tobacco and Cigarettes ... lb.	17,893	19,630	21,287	4,820	6,721	8,481
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	2,482	3,541	5,600
Total, Classes I to IV inclusive ...	...	...	...	13,819	18,505	24,071

In 1950-51 the value of imports of articles in the food, beverages and tobacco group was 74 per cent. greater than in 1948-49. Tea and tobacco and cigarettes are the principal items in this group, and in 1950-51 they comprised 63 per cent. of the total value. The quantities of tinned fish, tea, and tobacco and cigarettes imported in 1950-51 were 20-30 per cent. greater than in 1948-49.

The following table shows the principal items of skins, fibres, textiles, etc., imported. Some important items in this group, notably raw cotton, rayon yarns, cotton and rayon piecegoods, and linoleum and carpets, were considerably greater in 1950-51 than in 1948-49, in respect of both quantity and value. In respect of quantities imported, cotton and rayon piecegoods increased by 9 per cent. in 1950-51, rayon yarns by 52 per cent. and raw cotton by 45 per cent., as compared with 1948-49.

Table 36.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Skins, Fibres, Textiles, etc.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Goatskins * ... .. No.	968	720	703	455	358	456
Linseed ... .. cwt.	284	335	169	1,087	1,015	610
Copra ... .. cwt.	583	651	474	1,396	1,632	1,452
Cotton, Raw ... .. lb.	14,745	13,867	21,329	1,497	1,793	4,912
Plastics, Gums and Resins ... ..	...	...	...	1,141	1,364	2,300
Cotton Yarns ... .. lb.	5,080	2,037	3,669	1,621	639	1,491
Kayon Yarns ... .. lb.	6,574	4,006	9,994	2,645	1,421	3,464
Bags and Sacks ... .. doz.	2,192	1,575	1,743	4,342	3,527	4,276
Piecegoods—						
Not Knitted or Lockstitched—						
Cotton and Linen ... sq. yds.	104,179	84,191	112,824	14,645	11,381	18,028
Rayon ... .. sq. yds.	27,323	21,807	29,917	6,398	4,938	7,185
Woollen ... .. sq. yds.	2,946	3,878	2,764	1,547	1,823	1,521
Other ... ..	...	...	...	4,600	4,725	8,650
Apparel and Attire ... ..	...	...	...	1,429	1,446	2,019
Trimings and Ornaments ... ..	...	...	...	868	977	1,388
Linoleum ... .. sq. yds.	3,686	4,888	4,250	802	926	845
Carpets ... .. sq. yds.	2,002	2,781	2,889	2,176	3,060	4,371
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	8,667	8,047	10,602
Total, Classes VI to VIII incl. ...	...	...	...	55,316	49,072	73,579

The next statement shows the quantity and value of oils, pigments and minerals imported. Petroleum oils constitute by far the largest item in this group; their value in 1950-51 was £21,876,000 or 79 per cent. of the total for the group. The quantities of all types of petroleum oils imported, except lubricating oil, were considerably higher in 1950-51 than in 1948-49; imports of crude petroleum were 51 per cent. greater, petroleum and shale spirit 33 per cent., and residual oil 7 per cent. The petroleum and shale spirit imported in 1950-51 included 12 million gallons of aviation spirit.

Table 37.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Oils, Pigments and Minerals.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Petroleum Oils—						
Crude Petroleum* ... .. gal.	88,980	111,237	134,636	3,217	4,157	5,215
Petroleum and Shale Spirit ... gal.	117,605	124,477	156,564	4,597	6,048	8,764
Kerosene (Power and Other) ... gal.	28,625	35,418	34,214	1,026	1,386	1,611
Residual Oil ... .. gal.	91,497	100,853	98,250	2,419	2,438	3,082
Lubricating Oil ... .. gal.	12,093	15,155	11,151	1,398	1,782	1,597
Other ... ..	...	...	...	1,149	1,257	1,607
Total ... ..	...	...	...	13,806	17,068	21,876
Linseed Oil ... .. gal.	1,593	1,155	1,653	1,418	760	1,136
Colour Pigments for Paints ... cwt.	227	234	301	933	875	1,176
Asbestos, Crude and Fibre ... cwt.	164	123	284	307	375	805
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	1,690	1,707	2,739
Total, Classes IX, X and XI ...	...	...	...	18,154	20,785	27,732

\* Including once run Distillate from Crude Petroleum.

Particulars of metals and metal manufactures (including machinery), rubber and timber imported in the last three years are as follows:—

**Table 38.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Metals, Metal Manufactures, Rubber and Timber.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>						
Plate and Sheet ... cwt.	733	1,386	2,327	2,316	4,260	8,390
Other ... cwt.	228	2,484	2,322	986	5,151	4,854
Aluminium and Alloys ... cwt.	126	139	193	876	1,057	1,645
Copper and Alloys ... cwt.	284	422	556	2,306	3,432	5,979
Cutlery and Safety Razor Blades ...				684	733	1,042
Hand Tools ...				981	1,267	1,403
Builders' Hardware ...				243	511	827
Aircraft and Parts ...				1,738	704	975
Motor Vehicles and Parts ...				14,188	27,055	29,902
Tractors and Parts ...				2,145	4,573	5,714
Wire (not Electrical) ...				827	2,214	3,081
Electrical Cable and Wire ... cwt.	170	181	149	2,415	2,484	2,043
Telephone and Telegraph Equipment				1,180	3,078	2,763
Electrical Equipment, Other ...				4,424	5,752	6,741
Household Machines ...				702	852	1,374
Office Machinery ...				1,058	1,745	2,425
Textile Machinery ...				2,190	2,197	2,286
Metal-working Machinery ...				1,262	1,763	2,440
Excavating Machinery ...				638	2,127	1,584
Rubber, Crude ... cwt.	240	276	457	1,413	2,113	11,345
Timber, Undressed ... sup. ft.	108,712	106,010	168,199	2,879	2,875	5,721
Other Items ...				11,502	17,402	25,607
<b>Total, Classes XII to XIV incl. ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>57,013</b>	<b>93,345</b>	<b>128,141</b>

The total value of imports in this group in 1950-51 was more than double the value in 1948-49, and represented 43 per cent. of all imports of merchandise in 1950-51, as compared with 32 per cent. in the earlier year. The principal items responsible for this expansion were iron and steel (which increased from 48,050 tons to 232,500 tons), crude rubber (which rose from 12,000 tons, valued at £1,413,000, to 22,850 tons, valued at £11,345,000), and motor vehicles, tractors and parts (which increased from £16,333,000 to £35,616,000).

In the same period, the value of telephone and telegraph equipment imported rose from £1,180,000 to £2,763,000 and the value of office, textile, metal-working and excavating machinery from £5,184,000 to £8,735,000. Imports of copper and alloys increased from 14,200 tons to 27,800 tons, and undressed timber from 109 million super feet to 168 million.

The principal items of miscellaneous merchandise imported are shown in Table 39. Imports of paper of various kinds comprised 23 per cent. of the total value of the group in 1948-49 and the same proportion in 1950-51. The quantity of printing paper imported in the latter year was 33 per cent. greater than in 1948-49, and the quantity of writing and wrapping paper was 60 per cent. greater. Prefabricated buildings valued at £1,529,000 were imported in 1950-51, as compared with £11,000 in 1948-49. In 1950-51 the miscellaneous group represented 16 per cent. of the value of all imports of merchandise.

Table 39.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Principal Miscellaneous Items.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Paper—Pulp ... .. ton	13	11	10	641	365	660
Printing ... .. ton	61	82	81	3,503	3,518	4,832
Writing and Typewriting cwt.	97	47	158	612	247	1,010
Wrapping ... .. cwt.	242	150	386	1,389	750	2,336
Other ... ..	...	...	...	1,402	1,225	2,250
Total, Paper ... ..	...	...	...	7,547	6,105	11,097
Crockery, Glass and Glassware ...	...	...	...	2,195	2,332	2,897
Books and Periodicals ... ..	...	...	...	950	1,043	1,236
Fancy Goods—Toys ... ..	...	...	...	346	576	956
Other ... ..	...	...	...	591	677	906
Jewellery and Timepieces ... ..	...	...	...	1,493	1,965	2,572
Cinematograph Films ... .. lin. ft.	95,769	97,655	75,753	946	947	947
Surgical and Dental Instruments, etc.	...	...	...	625	811	1,336
Drugs and Medicines ... ..	...	...	...	902	1,386	2,656
Fertilizers ... .. cwt.	1,749	2,619	2,255	219	286	276
Salts of Acids ... ..	...	...	...	1,168	630	1,107
Prefabricated Buildings... ..	...	...	...	11	250	1,529
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives ...	...	...	...	1,954	998	1,455
Outside Packages of all Imports ...	...	...	...	3,189	3,924	5,087
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	10,773	10,393	14,122
Total, Classes V and XV to XX incl.	...	...	...	32,909	32,323	48,179

## ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Exports are recorded statistically in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Trade and Customs; normally this is within a few days of shipment. In the case of some major items, especially wool and wheat, export is sometimes considerably delayed. Consequently, the exports as recorded for a particular period are not necessarily related to production in that period.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales. In regard to wool, wheat, butter, etc., the quantities available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, but during the war, restrictions on shipping, etc., impeded the flow of exports, particularly of wool.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the principal commodities in the food, beverages and tobacco group exported from New South Wales in the last three years.



Table 40.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Food, Beverages and Tobacco.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Butter ... .. lb.	9,967	11,633	6,233	1,349	1,567	1,002
Butter Substitutes ... .. lb.	14,254	9,944	5,288	1,279	858	510
Honey ... .. lb.	8,754	9,015	1,852	333	344	75
Processed Milk ... .. lb.	12,688	18,861	11,393	1,048	1,381	801
Eggs in Shell ... .. doz.	7,099	8,909	3,973	880	1,054	567
Eggs not in Shell ... .. lb.	9,170	6,063	8,087	875	843	834
Meats and Soups—						
Frozen Beef and Veal ... .. lb.	7,458	4,582	2,495	291	211	201
" Mutton and Lamb ... .. lb.	22,252	32,449	6,158	819	1,251	297
" Poultry ... .. prs.	1,012	1,124	684	1,212	1,269	1,035
" Rabbits ... .. prs.	6,193	6,517	1,749	1,120	1,217	521
" Offals ... .. lb.	7,351	7,712	5,370	290	344	248
Tinned Meats ... .. lb.	13,026	11,232	13,080	1,048	903	1,602
" Soups ... .. lb.	11,613	2,318	397	375	94	23
Other Meats ... ..	...	...	...	636	740	645
Total Meats and Soups ... ..	...	...	...	5,791	6,029	4,572
Wheat ... .. bush.	35,322	28,003	13,171	28,614	22,280	11,323
Flour ... .. cntls.	5,910	5,361	7,170	11,435	9,367	13,303
Total Wheat and Flour (as bushels of Wheat) ... ..	49,505	40,869	29,771	40,049	31,647	24,626
Rice ... ..	...	...	...	1,028	972	1,246
Other Prepared Grains ... ..	...	...	...	1,573	634	531
Biscuits ... .. lb.	1,457	1,653	2,260	72	85	117
Vegetables and Pulse—						
Potatoes, Fresh ... .. cwt.	101	61	39	50	81	65
Preserved in Liquid or Pulped ... .. lb.	8,471	9,201	2,258	347	401	139
Other ... ..	...	...	...	158	100	97
Total Vegetables and Pulse ... ..	...	...	...	555	582	301
Fruits—Fresh ... .. lb.	16,469	9,839	*	313	247	377
Dried ... .. lb.	1,439	2,783	12,304	101	178	633
Preserved ... .. lb.	15,929	15,599	13,101	565	588	696
Total Fruits... ..	...	...	...	979	1,013	1,706
Jams ... .. lb.	17,614	9,705	4,146	673	387	199
Confectionery (incl. cakes, chocolate, etc.) ... .. lb.	9,204	20,796	13,935	816	1,805	923
Alcoholic Beverages ... ..	...	...	...	245	158	179
Tobacco and Cigarettes, etc. ... .. lb.	306	404	356	133	184	196
Other Items, Classes I to IV ... ..	...	...	...	4,465	3,020	2,716
Total, Classes I to IV ... ..	...	...	...	62,137	52,553	41,106
All Other Merchandise ... ..	...	...	...	111,058	160,898	280,772
Total Exports of Merchandise (Aust. Produce) ... ..	...	...	...	173,195	213,451	321,878

\* Not available.

The total value of exports in the food, beverages and tobacco group in 1950-51, viz, £41,106,000, represented 13 per cent. of all exports of Australian origin from New South Wales, as compared with 36 per cent. in 1948-49. Of the total value of this group of commodities, wheat and flour comprised 64 per cent. in 1948-49 and 60 per cent. in 1950-51.

Since 1948-49 there has been a steep fall in the export of many items of foodstuffs, the decline being most marked in the case of butter and substitutes, honey, frozen meats, wheat and preserved vegetables. Exports of butter and substitutes declined from 24 million lb. in 1948-49 to 11 million lb. in 1950-51, and frozen mutton and lamb from 22 million lb. to 6 million lb.

A few items, notably flour, biscuits, dried fruits and confectionery, were greater in quantity in 1950-51 than in 1948-49.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of merchandise, other than food, beverages and tobacco, exported from New South Wales in the last three years:—

**Table 41.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Articles other than Food, Beverages and Tobacco.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
<b>Hides and Skins—</b>						
Rabbit and Hare ... .. lb.	5,209	5,990	6,898	1,719	954	1,638
Sheepskins ... .. No.	3,145	4,956	3,573	2,052	3,368	6,111
Other ... ..	...	...	...	873	924	1,063
<b>Total...</b>	...	...	...	4,644	5,246	8,812
<b>Wool—Greasy ... .. lb.</b>	381,185	498,276	360,829	68,426	116,326	211,989
Scoured and Carbonized ... lb.	43,454	52,037	41,544	8,846	14,770	27,029
Tops, Noils, etc. ... .. lb.	5,679	7,052	4,474	1,282	1,840	2,257
<b>Total Wool (as in Grease) lb.</b>	487,600	626,300	460,500	78,554	132,936	241,275
<b>Live Animals ... ..</b>	...	...	...	132	188	188
Vegetable Substances and Fibres ...	...	...	...	280	332	542
Piecegoods ... ..sq. yd.	2,529	...	...	408	308	442
Yarns ... .. lb.	452	108	237	378	70	232
Apparel ... ..	...	...	...	638	477	328
Animal Oils and Fats ... ..	...	...	...	743	875	899
Stearine ... .. lb.	3,745	2,019	7,197	230	85	354
Paints and Varnishes ... ..	...	...	...	371	379	478
Coal ... .. ton	31	68	72	82	206	242
Silver-lead Concentrates ... cwt.	114	173	241	289	363	719
Zinc and Zinc Concentrates ...	...	...	...	720	620	1,915
Iron and Steel ... .. cwt.	1,202	878	736	1,931	1,373	1,203
Pig Lead ... .. cwt.	1,031	749	719	6,881	4,236	5,239
Electrical Machinery and Equipment ...	...	...	...	978	893	988
Machinery other than Electrical ...	...	...	...	2,597	2,150	2,698
Wire ... ..	...	...	...	182	159	164
Hand Tools ... ..	...	...	...	220	171	148
Vehicles and Parts ... ..	...	...	...	478	500	437
Rubber Tyres and Tubes ... ..	...	...	...	32	79	105
Leather and Manufactures ... ..	...	...	...	674	693	928
Glass and Glassware ... ..	...	...	...	160	229	397
Timber, Undressed ... ..sup. ft.	30,663	27,277	15,422	982	903	625
Books and Periodicals ... ..	...	...	...	264	312	426
Stationery ... ..	...	...	...	205	219	250
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers ...	...	...	...	1,674	1,549	2,622
Surgical and Scientific Instruments ...	...	...	...	281	263	282
Passengers' Effects ... ..	...	...	...	400	353	283
Goods Exported per Parcel Post ...	...	...	...	329	542	99
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives ...	...	...	...	973	800	2,031
Other Items, Classes V to XX ...	...	...	...	4,348	3,389	5,421
<b>Total, Classes V to XX ...</b>	...	...	...	111,058	160,898	280,772
<b>Food, Beverages and Tobacco ...</b>	...	...	...	62,137	52,553	41,106
<b>Total Exports of Merchandise (Aust. Produce) ...</b>	...	...	...	173,195	213,451	321,878

\* Not available.

Wool comprised 47 per cent. of the value of all Australian merchandise exported from the State in 1938-39, 45 per cent. in 1948-49, and 75 per cent. in 1950-51. The quantity of wool exported in each of the last three years included stocks accumulated during the war years; for this reason, the post-war figures considerably exceed the quantity exported in 1938-39, viz., 379,200,000 lb., as in the grease.

A significant feature of Table 41 is the decline since 1948-49 in the export of manufactures such as yarns, apparel, hand tools, wire, and iron and steel. Over the same period there was a substantial increase in the export of certain items, notably hides and skins, stearine, and silver-lead concentrates. The values of most items have been inflated in varying degree by rising prices.

#### OVERSEA IMPORTS BY CLASSES AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

Of the textiles, apparel, metal manufactures, machinery and some other classes of manufactured goods imported into New South Wales, a larger proportion comes from the United Kingdom than from any other country, but significant quantities of metal manufactures and machinery are imported from the United States. Tobacco comes mainly from the United States, and, in recent years, large quantities of cigarettes have been imported from the United Kingdom. Most of the tea comes from India and Ceylon. The bulk of the petroleum oils is imported from the Bahrein Islands, Persia and the United States. India supplies most of the raw cotton, hessian and jute goods, and bags and sacks.

In 1950-51, the United Kingdom supplied textiles valued at £26,105,000 and metals, metal manufactures, and machinery, valued at £66,396,000 representing 60 per cent. and 63 per cent., respectively, of all imports of these goods; in 1948-49 these proportions were 68 per cent. and 79 per cent., respectively. Other imports from the United Kingdom in 1950-51 were apparel £4,002,000, yarns £4,055,000, earthenware, china, etc., £2,707,000, paper and stationery £6,618,000, scientific instruments, etc., £2,789,000, and drugs and chemicals, £4,537,000. Imports of tobacco, etc., £2,610,000, consisted mainly of cigarettes.

Imports from Canada in 1950-51 included metals, metal manufactures and machinery £4,070,000, timber £1,919,000, and textiles £706,000; these items together comprised 80 per cent. of all imports from Canada. Imports from India, Pakistan and Ceylon included foodstuffs of vegetable origin (mainly tea), £6,476,000 or 27 per cent., and fibres, yarns and textiles (mainly raw cotton and jute goods), £14,631,000 or 61 per cent. Imports from New Zealand are mainly primary products; £1,325,000 or 72 per cent. of the merchandise imported from that country in 1950-51 consisted of foodstuffs, animals, animal and vegetable substances, and timber. Imports of rubber come mostly from Malaya.

The following table shows overseas imports in classes in 1950-51, according to the principal countries of origin:—

**Table 42.—Overseas Imports, N.S.W.—Classes and Countries of Origin, 1950-51.**

Class.	United Kingdom.	India, Pakistan and Ceylon.	New Zealand.	Canada.	U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total.
£A thousand, f.o.b.							
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ... ..	555	...	361	36	162	1,525	2,639
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ... ..	1,017	6,476	173	...	161	4,248	12,075
III. Alcoholic Liquors... ..	697	...	...	1	1	177	876
IV. Tobacco, etc. ... ..	2,610	668	...	387	3,130	1,686	8,481
V. Live Animals ... ..	141	...	114	...	9	16	280
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs ... ..	20	669	405	...	2	679	1,775
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres ... ..	1,270	5,605	119	9	601	4,559	12,163
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres ... ..	4,055	4,474	...	...	171	1,878	10,578
(b) Textiles ... ..	26,105	4,552	28	706	1,699	10,244	43,334
(c) Apparel ... ..	4,002	7	4	1	12	1,703	5,729
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes ... ..	266	869	36	...	2,040	21,180	24,391
X. Pigments, Paints, etc. ... ..	501	...	...	1	565	206	1,273
XI. Rocks and Minerals ... ..	77	77	11	384	316	1,203	2,088
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) ... ..	38,424	6	13	3,613	4,328	17,439	63,823
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances ... ..	9,822	...	12	130	942	641	11,547
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric) ... ..	18,150	1	98	327	8,381	3,320	30,277
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures ... ..	2,394	223	2	...	152	11,697	14,468
(b) Leather and Manufactures ... ..	229	28	...	...	10	23	290
XIV. Wood and Wicker ... ..	181	3	272	1,919	848	4,513	7,736
XV. Earthenware, China, etc. ... ..	2,767	75	13	354	293	1,089	4,531
XVI. (a) Paper ... ..	4,356	...	...	225	117	6,399	11,097
(b) Stationery, etc. ... ..	2,262	1	23	17	250	197	2,750
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc. ... ..	1,862	88	5	...	12	2,467	4,434
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments... ..	2,789	7	4	207	649	1,142	4,798
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers ... ..	4,537	31	7	56	858	2,804	8,293
XX. Miscellaneous ... ..	4,192	29	105	36	369	2,179	6,910
XXI. Bullion and Specie ... ..	...	...	17	...	2	2,255	2,274
Total ... ..	133,221	23,889	1,822	8,409	26,080	105,469	298,890

NOTE.—Imports of outside packages and containers are excluded.

Predominant among goods imported from the United States in 1950-51 were tobacco, etc., £3,130,000; textiles, £1,699,000; oils, £2,040,000; metals and metal manufactures, £4,328,000; and machinery, £9,323,000. These items together represented 79 per cent. of all imports from the United States.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS BY CLASSES AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.

Oversea exports of Australian produce in classes in 1950-51, according to the principal countries of destination, are shown below:—

**Table 43.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Classes and Countries of Destination, 1950-51.**

Class.	United Kingdom.	India, Pakistan, and Ceylon.	New Zealand.	Canada.	U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total.
£A thousand, f.o.b.							
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ... ..	4,605	652	11	147	321	3,081	9,417
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ... ..	5,874	5,033	1,743	126	15	18,523	31,314
III. Alcoholic Liquors ... ..	11	1	40	13	...	114	179
IV. Tobacco, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	196	196
V. Live Animals ... ..	12	2	35	...	17	122	188
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs ... ..	71,094	262	74	1,463	45,071	132,477	250,441
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres ... ..	67	4	225	...	149	97	542
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres... ..	3	2	149	...	9	236	399
(b) Textiles ... ..	15	7	390	58	2	261	733
(c) Apparel ... ..	14	1	35	...	18	260	328
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes ... ..	291	317	53	5	9	1,187	1,862
X. Pigments, Paints, etc. ... ..	11	3	174	2	...	288	478
XI. Rocks and Minerals ... ..	1,435	3	35	5	53	1,277	2,808
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) ... ..	3,776	1,308	1,877	...	105	2,057	9,123
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances ... ..	37	118	234	2	4	593	988
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric) ... ..	48	278	990	1	109	1,272	2,698
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures ... ..	1	1	33	7	11	114	167
(b) Leather and Manufactures ... ..	426	7	59	...	81	355	928
XIV. Wood and Wicker ... ..	55	1	571	2	7	189	825
XV. Earthenware, China, etc. ... ..	12	36	239	16	...	343	646
XVI. (a) Paper ... ..	...	...	74	...	...	42	116
(b) Stationery, etc. ... ..	102	15	307	...	29	223	676
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc. ... ..	5	10	54	8	79	152	308
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments... ..	94	7	154	5	16	268	544
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers ... ..	220	67	523	1	161	1,650	2,622
XX. Miscellaneous ... ..	227	53	224	54	64	2,730	3,352
XXI. Bullion and Specie ... ..	1	...	...	9	...	45	55
Total ... ..	88,436	8,188	8,303	1,924	46,330	168,752	321,933

Exports to the United Kingdom consist mainly of wool, foodstuffs and metals (chiefly lead). Of the total exports of Australian produce to the United Kingdom in 1950-51, viz., £88,436,000, foodstuffs comprised £10,479,000 or 12 per cent., animal substances (mainly wool) £71,094,000, or 80 per cent., metals and metal manufactures £3,776,000, or 4 per cent., and all other items £3,087,000, or 4 per cent.

In 1950-51, exports to Canada consisted mainly of wool and other animal substances (not foodstuffs), valued at £1,463,000, or 71 per cent. of the total. Of the exports to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, foodstuffs (mainly wheat and flour) comprised £5,685,000 or 69 per cent., and metal manufactures and machinery £1,704,000, or 21 per cent. The most important group of exports to New Zealand is metals, metal manufactures and machinery; in 1950-51 these items amounted to £3,101,000, or 38 per cent. of all Australian produce exported to that country from New South Wales. Other exports to New Zealand included foodstuffs (£1,754,000), timber (£571,000), paper and stationery (£381,000), and drugs and chemicals (£523,000). Of the State's exports of Australian produce to the United States in 1950-51, viz. £46,330,000, wool, hides, and skins (chiefly rabbit furs) and other animal substances accounted for £45,071,000, or 97 per cent.

The wool, skins, etc., exported to "other countries" in 1950-51, viz., £132,477,000, or 53 per cent. of the total, were sent mainly to European countries, including France (£34,841,000), Belgium (£23,786,000) and Italy (£18,139,000). The exports of foodstuffs of vegetable origin included £18,523,000, or 59 per cent. (consisting mainly of wheat and flour), shipped to countries not specified in the table.

In 1950-51, 48 per cent. of the yarns, textiles and apparel exported from New South Wales was sent to the countries listed, and most of the balance went to New Guinea, Papua, Fiji and Hong Kong. Exports of machinery not distributed amongst the principal countries amounted to £1,272,000, or 47 per cent. of the total; most of this was sent to South Africa, the Pacific Islands, and the countries north of Australia (particularly Malaya and Hong Kong).

#### EXPORTS OF STAPLE ITEMS—COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.

Particulars are shown in the following statement regarding the destinations of the exports of some staple commodities in 1938-39 and each of the last three years:—

**Table 44.—Destination of Principal Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce.**

Country.	Quantity.				Value.			
	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<b>WOOL.</b>								
	thousand lb. (as in the grease).				£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ...	133,900	173,100	232,700	139,700	6,200	26,300	49,596	69,255
Canada ...	5,700	5,760	8,200	3,500	275	635	1,343	1,423
France ...	90,400	102,200	80,500	60,500	3,729	15,898	16,383	31,080
Belgium ...	55,900	64,800	100,500	61,600	2,225	8,072	15,883	23,383
Other European Countries	47,200	98,200	118,300	82,400	2,387	18,415	28,496	44,987
United States ...	10,100	24,100	54,700	65,700	596	5,289	13,900	43,001
Other Countries ...	36,000	19,500	31,400	47,100	1,809	3,945	7,335	28,146
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>379,200</b>	<b>487,600</b>	<b>626,300</b>	<b>460,500</b>	<b>17,221</b>	<b>78,554</b>	<b>132,936</b>	<b>241,275</b>

**Table 44.—Destination of Principal Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—continued.**

Country.	Quantity.				Value.			
	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.

## HIDES AND SKINS.

					£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	314	690	843	1,672
France ...	...	...	...	...	456	1,388	1,849	3,755
United States ...	...	...	...	...	403	1,657	1,465	2,001
Other Countries ...	...	...	...	...	404	909	1,089	1,384
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,577	4,644	5,246	8,812

## BUTTER.

	thousand lb.				£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ...	19,941	5,964	8,167	1,865	1,177	789	1,006	279
Hong Kong ...	632	942	1,237	1,282	38	127	196	208
Japan ...	...	22	...	128	...	2	...	23
Pacific Islands ...	348	560	728	913	22	83	117	158
Other Countries ...	3,045	2,479	1,501	2,045	183	348	248	334
Total ...	23,966	9,967	11,633	6,233	1,420	1,349	1,567	1,002

## WHEAT AND FLOUR.

	As bushels of wheat—thousands.				£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ...	6,115	19,063	3,947	4,565	849	15,997	2,610	3,590
Continental Europe ...	1,747	2,419	3,331	2,619	225	2,521	3,046	2,112
China ...	11,510	17	129	...	1,497	21	133	...
India, Pakistan and Ceylon ...	395	7,969	17,887	6,066	53	6,926	12,505	4,825
Malaya and Singapore ...	1,615	1,668	876	2,995	219	1,410	660	2,411
New Zealand ...	1,685	3,194	690	1,582	221	1,126	547	1,314
Pacific Islands ...	799	1,327	1,060	1,221	118	1,006	894	963
Other Countries ...	5,237	13,848	12,949	10,723	712	11,042	11,252	9,411
Total ...	29,103	49,505	40,869	29,771	3,894	40,049	31,647	24,626

## IRON AND STEEL.

	tons.				£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ...	47,191	10,743	3,083	39	369	220	69	4
India, Pakistan and Ceylon ...	16,513	959	49	42	122	69	5	8
Malaya and Singapore ...	19,254	1,997	1,446	438	218	121	111	37
New Zealand ...	61,850	36,342	34,333	32,697	696	1,114	938	963
Other Countries ...	72,096	10,063	4,971	3,576	467	407	250	191
Total ...	216,904	60,104	43,882	36,792	1,872	1,931	1,373	1,203

Of the total quantity of wool exported from New South Wales in 1950-51, 33 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, 44 per cent. to European countries, and 14 per cent. to the United States. In the same year, 23 per cent. of the hides and skins exported were to the United States and 43 per cent. to France, as compared with 26 per cent. and 29 per cent., respectively in 1938-39.

The proportion of butter exported to the United Kingdom in 1950-51 was 30 per cent., as compared with 60 per cent. in 1948-49. The proportion of wheat and flour exported to the different countries fluctuates from year to year according to the size of the Australian crop and the shortage or surplus of grain in the importing countries; in 1950-51 large quantities were sent to the United Kingdom (14 per cent.), India, Pakistan and Ceylon (19 per cent.), Malaya and Singapore (10 per cent.), and Europe (9 per cent.).

New Zealand took 29 per cent. of the total quantity of iron and steel (216,904 tons) exported from New South Wales in 1938-39, and the United Kingdom 22 per cent. In 1950-51 only 36,792 tons were exported, and of this quantity 90 per cent. was sent to New Zealand.

#### RE-EXPORTS.

The value of merchandise re-exported oversea from New South Wales was £3,476,286, or 3.0 per cent. of all merchandise exported in 1946-47 and £3,703,924, or 1.1 per cent., in 1950-51. The principal items re-exported in the last five years are shown below:—

**Table 45.—Re-exports of Merchandise Oversea from New South Wales.**

Commodity.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£A F.O.B.				
Petroleum and Shale Oils ...	584,488	376,703	254,448	236,812	423,526
Foodstuffs and Beverages ...	524,846	245,339	343,732	316,233	382,035
Textiles and Apparel ...	256,769	1,033,582	153,463	239,251	533,034
Machinery and Electrical Equipment ...	379,370	362,087	625,597	799,920	616,562
Metals and Metal Manufactures ...	548,729	231,330	310,413	444,504	374,419
Arms and Defence Stores and Equipment ...	584,229	51,166	920,550	198,705	361,729
All other Items ...	597,855	677,343	805,758	945,116	1 212,569
Total Re-exports of Merchandise ...	3,476,286	3,007,553	3,413,961	3,000,511	3,703,924

Most of the merchandise re-exported is sent to countries near Australia, particularly New Guinea, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. Re-exports of arms and defence stores in 1948-49, valued at £920,550, were destined for the United Kingdom and Singapore. Most of the defence stores, etc., re-exported in 1950-51 were sent to Japan and New Zealand.

#### OVERSEA EXPORTS—SHIPS' STORES.

The figures relating to oversea exports, as shown in the foregoing tables, do not include exports in the form of ships' stores. This is an important



branch of the trade of the State, as may be seen from the following statement of the value of ships' stores exported from New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 46.—Ships' Stores Exported Oversea from New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Fuel Oil.	Bunker Coal.	Foodstuffs and Beverages.	Other Items.	Total.
			£A F.O.B.		
1939	93,503	497,145	290,336	181,813	1,062,797
1946	1,123,281	253,697	1,236,603	795,830	3,409,411
1947	620,520	460,048	750,355	480,025	2,310,948
1948	1,125,373	431,327	656,212	497,785	2,710,697
1949	1,429,128	596,316	1,010,357	527,634	3,563,435
1950	1,084,684	592,000*	1,241,580	507,652	3,425,916
1951	1,383,359	536,700	1,338,195	347,116	3,605,370

\* Partly estimated.

The amount of bunker coal exported as ships' stores in 1938-39 was 516,655 tons, and the value was £497,145, or 47 per cent. of the total; in 1950-51 the amount was only 136,228 tons, valued at £536,700, or 15 per cent. of the total. Fuel oil has increased in importance from 9 per cent. of all ships' stores exported in 1938-39 to 38 per cent. in 1950-51. Foodstuffs comprised 37 per cent. of the total in 1950-51, as compared with 27 per cent. in the pre-war year.

Australian produce comprised £895,899 or 84 per cent. of the ships' stores exported in 1938-39 and £2,038,150 or 57 per cent. in 1950-51. The bulk of the produce re-exported as ships' stores consists of fuel and other oils.

#### AUSTRALIAN IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES.

The following table shows index numbers of Australian oversea import prices for the last seven years, as compiled by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. They relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin in the quarter shown. The base of the index is the weighted average prices of selected groups of commodities during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39, taken as 100.

**Table 47.—Import Price Index Numbers, Australia.**

Base: Average of 3 years ended 30th June, 1939 = 100.

Year ended 30th June.	Quarter ended—				Annual Average.
	September.	December.	March.	June.	
1937 to 1939	*	*	*	*	100
1945	196	201	199	203	199
1946	202	202	202	208	203
1947	216	230	237	253	234
1948	262	268	277	281	272
1949	285	286	286	284	285
1950	283	313	318	324	309
1951	339	360	389	410	375

\* Not available.

The index shows that at the end of the war the general level of import prices was about double the pre-war average. Since 1945-46 import prices have risen more rapidly than during the war, and in 1950-51 they were more than three times as high as before the war. Increases in the prices of certain groups of commodities have been much greater than in others; in 1950-51 the index numbers for manufactures, machinery and oils were less than three times the pre-war average, as compared with nearly five times in the case of piecegoods and raw materials. The index number for all items rose steadily throughout 1950-51 to a peak of 410 in the quarter ended June, 1951.

The table below shows a series of Australian export price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 80 per cent. of all exports. The prices of the commodities are weighted by the average annual exports (production in the case of gold) during the three years, 1933-34 to 1935-36. The percentage distribution of the base aggregate for "All Groups" is as follows: Wool, 45.6; Wheat, 17.0; Butter, 11.4; Metals, 6.9; Meats, 6.6; Gold, 7.0; and a group of items not shown in the table (sugar, dried fruits, tallow and hides), 5.5.

**Table 48.—Export Price Index Numbers, Australia.**

Base of each section: Average of 3 years ended 30th June, 1939 = 100.

Year ended 30th June.	Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Metals. *	Meats. †	Gold.	All Groups (including Gold).
1939 ... ..	79	66	101	84	96	103	83
1940 ... ..	98	82	103	92	102	118	98
1941 ... ..	101	102	110	95	103	121	104
1942 ... ..	101	105	110	101	109	120	106
1943 ... ..	117	106	114	100	112	119	114
1944 ... ..	117	116	114	113	113	119	117
1945 ... ..	117	154	147	129	122	120	130
1946 ... ..	117	213	147	196	123	122	146
1947 ... ..	173	305	173	308	139	122	203
1948 ... ..	287	419	194	372	146	122	283
1949 ... ..	365	413	233	478	171	122	332
1950 ... ..	473	400	250	421	196	164	383
1951 ... ..	999	432	271	689	209	176	654

\* Non-ferrous—silver, copper, tin, zinc, lead.

† Beef, lamb, mutton, pork.

During the war years, export price index numbers were comparatively stable at a level somewhat above the pre-war average, until the last year, 1944-45, when there were considerable increases in the case of wheat and butter. During the next four years, the index numbers for wool, wheat, butter and metals increased very rapidly. In 1949-50 all the index numbers again increased except wheat and metals, which registered a slight fall, and in 1950-51 extraordinary increases were recorded for wool (from 473 to 999) and metals (from 421 to 689). The index number for all export items in 1950-51 was nearly eight times the number in 1938-39, and more than six times the average of the base period, 1936-37 to 1938-39.

The index number for wool rose from 592 in July, 1950, to a peak of 1,437 in March, 1951, but thereafter it fell rapidly to 717 in June, 1951, and 498 in September, 1951. The figure 999 for 1950-51 represents the average for the whole year.

## EXCISE TARIFF.

Excise duties are levied by the Commonwealth on a number of articles manufactured and consumed in Australia. Duties on stimulants and narcotics are the chief source of revenue. Rates of duty on most dutiable commodities increased considerably between 1939 and September, 1942, and duties on methylated spirits, carbonic acid gas and dry batteries and cells were abolished in November, 1946. Duties on petrol, matches and wireless valves were reduced in November, 1946, July, 1948, and September, 1949, respectively. A duty was imposed on coal for the first time from 1st November, 1949, and the rates of excise on beer, spirits, tobacco and cigarettes were increased substantially from 27th September, 1951.

The following table shows the rates of duty on the principal articles at intervals since 1939 and the gross amount collected in respect of each article in 1950-51:—

Table 49.—Excise Tariffs—Rates of Duty and Duty Levied on Principal Articles.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Rate of Excise Duty at 31st December.						Year ended 30th June, 1951.	
		1939.	1942.	1943 to 1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W.	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W.*
Beer ... ..	gallon	s. d. 2-0	s. d. 4-7	s. d. 4-7	s. d. 4-7	s. d. 4-7	s. d. 7-2	59,436,355	£ 13,620,881
Spirits—									
Brandy ... ..	proof gal.	26-0	53-6	53-6	53-6	53-6	84-6	236,070	631,489
Gin ... ..	„	29-0	56-6	56-6	56-6	56-6	87-6	287,047	810,908
Whisky ... ..	„	27-0	54-6	54-6	54-6	54-6	85-6	206,271	562,088
Rum ... ..	„	29-0	56-6	56-6	56-6	56-6	87-6	437,440	1,235,767
Tobacco† ... ..	lb.	5-2	10-11	10-11§	10-11§	10-11§	14-5	8,168,081	4,243,356
Cigarettes† ... ..	lb.	7-0	20-9	20-9§	20-9§	20-9§	25-10	3,836,150	3,800,907
Cigarette papers and tubes ... ..	60 papers	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	63,795,121	465,173
Playing cards... ..	doz. packs	2-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	95,360	47,680
Coal ... ..	ton	...	...	...	0-6	0-6	0 7½	11,828,965	295,724
Petrol—									
From Aust. shale ... ..	gallon	0-1	0-4	0-3‡	0-3	0-3	0-3		} 3,057,140
Other ... ..	„	0-6½	0-9½	0-8½‡	0-8½	0-8½	0-8½		
Matches ... ..	gross boxes	0-6	8-0	7-3¶	7-3	6-6	6-6		
Wireless valves	each	1-9	3-9	3-9	2-9	2-9	2-9		

\* See also Table 50. † Rates on imported leaf. ‡ From 15th November, 1946, only. § Less 4½ per cent. ¶ From 1st July, 1948, only. || Not available for publication separately.

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

The following statement shows the net amount of customs and excise revenue (including Special War Duty) collected in New South Wales under each division of the tariff during 1938-39 and each of the last four

years. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other States, but do not include duties on goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

**Table 50.—Customs and Excise Revenue Collected in New South Wales.**

Tariff Division.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<b>Customs—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Stimulants, Ale, Beer, etc. ...	694,264	514,199	614,496	793,131	1,025,232
Narcotics (Tobacco) ...	2,233,312	6,411,015	7,894,756	9,021,118	10,382,848
Sugar ...	5,450	3,930	1,355	623	5,097
Agricultural Products and Groceries ...	667,764	651,937	611,420	671,511	776,954
Apparel and Textiles ...	1,219,018	2,707,767	2,799,006	2,949,225	4,154,711
Metals and Machinery ...	1,118,322	1,963,445	2,383,176	3,186,215	3,543,703
Oils, Paints, and Varnishes ...	3,453,278	4,477,246	4,808,521	5,272,047	6,428,264
Earthenware, etc. ...	252,547	501,120	473,246	550,010	678,573
Drugs and Chemicals ...	167,554	250,368	176,313	216,927	429,185
Wood, Wicker, etc. ...	335,723	304,830	368,140	378,145	219,711
Jewellery and Fancy Goods ...	292,714	642,210	793,970	1,137,541	1,543,015
Hides, Leather and Rubber ...	230,767	368,952	426,989	516,744	736,199
Paper and Stationery ...	216,256	403,107	252,030	192,541	263,167
Vehicles ...	753,187	905,014	1,332,591	2,667,668	2,786,068
Musical Instruments ...	18,119	25,451	33,257	30,518	45,025
Miscellaneous ...	477,001	1,666,420	859,145	578,758	786,094
Primage Duty ...	1,788,802	3,063,365	2,141,522	2,117,492	3,059,544
Special War Duty *	.....	(—) 4,313	(—) 180	(—) 2,146	(—) 333
Other Receipts ...	141,431	548,267	172,550	123,861	44,297
<b>Total, Customs ...</b>	<b>14,065,509</b>	<b>25,407,377</b>	<b>26,142,303</b>	<b>30,401,929</b>	<b>36,907,354</b>
<b>Excise—</b>					
Beer ...	2,850,644	9,579,363	12,109,786	11,789,909	13,620,831
Spirits ...	709,799	3,222,745	3,289,216	3,268,165	3,599,614
Tobacco ...	1,646,079	3,713,685	3,737,630	3,933,237	4,268,127
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	1,246,318	3,414,794	3,546,826	3,708,032	3,783,765
Cigarette Papers ...	113,740	407,320	330,637	388,171	465,189
Coal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	295,724
Licences ...	3,687	5,842	5,928	6,142	6,517
Other Excise Duty † ...	409,109	2,142,553	2,502,509	2,940,951	3,104,820
<b>Total, Excise ...</b>	<b>6,979,376</b>	<b>22,486,302</b>	<b>25,522,532</b>	<b>26,034,607</b>	<b>29,144,587</b>
<b>Total, Customs and Excise</b>	<b>21,044,885</b>	<b>47,893,679</b>	<b>51,664,835</b>	<b>56,436,536</b>	<b>66,051,941</b>
<b>Per Head of Population ...</b>	<b>£ s. d. 7 13 10</b>	<b>£ s. d. 15 18 7</b>	<b>£ s. d. 16 17 3</b>	<b>£ s. d. 17 15 10</b>	<b>£ s. d. 20 3 6</b>

\* Levied from 3rd May, 1940, to 15th November, 1946.

(—) Denotes excess of refunds.

† Principally petrol, matches and wireless valves; particulars of these items are not available for publication separately.

# OVERSEA TRADE.

Customs duties collected in New South Wales in 1950-51 were 45 per cent. higher than in 1947-48, although rates of duty were practically unchanged. The increase, common to all classes of goods, was the result of higher prices and larger quantities imported. The latter included certain special imports, subject to heavy rates of duty, to overcome local shortages; e.g., gross duty paid on cigarettes imported into New South Wales increased from £9,094 in 1945-46 to £4,637,749 in 1949-50, and to £6,007,761 in 1950-51.

Collections of excise duties in New South Wales rose substantially between 1938-39 and 1942-43, following steep increases in the rates of duty on stimulants and narcotics (see Table 49) and subsequent rises were mainly due to increased output. The decline in the amount collected from excise on beer in 1949-50 was due to a decline in the quantity produced. An amount of £295,724 was collected from excise on coal in 1950-51, the first year of its operation. Total excise collections in New South Wales in 1950-51 were 29 per cent. higher than in 1947-48, chiefly owing to an increase in collections on beer.

There is some variation from one period to another in the relationship between the quantity of dutiable goods consumed in any one State and the quantity in respect of which duty is paid in that State; a more satisfactory comparison of the incidence of customs and excise tariffs from year to year is therefore provided by collections in the Commonwealth. The following table shows net collections in Australia (including Special War Duty) of all customs and excise duties in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 51.—Customs and Excise Revenue Collected in Australia.**

Year ended 30th June.	Total Net Collections.			Per Head of Population.		
	Customs.	Excise.	Customs and Excise.	Customs.	Excise.	Customs and Excise.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1939	31,160,462	16,471,903	47,632,365	4 9 11	2 7 6	6 17 5
1942	25,268,806	31,572,002	56,780,808	3 10 7	4 8 5	7 19 0
1943	20,806,321	44,071,799	64,878,120	2 17 9	6 2 4	9 0 1
1944	20,606,703	46,684,713	67,291,416	2 16 8	6 8 5	9 5 1
1945	21,487,538	45,689,133	67,176,671	2 18 6	6 4 4	9 2 10
1946	28,893,682	49,066,962	77,960,644	3 17 15	6 12 1	10 9 11
1947	45,871,085	56,375,304	102,246,389	6 2 0	7 10 0	13 12 0
1948	57,597,154	58,007,486	115,604,640	7 10 9	7 11 10	15 2 7
1949	63,464,434	62,734,781	126,199,215	8 2 9	8 0 11	16 3 8
1950	77,725,664	66,156,945	143,882,609	9 10 0	8 1 8	17 11 8
1951	91,920,462	73,083,635	165,003,498	11 1 2	8 15 10	19 17 0

## INTERSTATE AND COASTAL TRADE

### INTERSTATE TRADE.

Statistics of interstate trade were published in some detail in the 1939-40 and earlier issues of the Year Book. The figures were compiled from data obtained from the Maritime Services Board, the railway authorities of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and persons and firms engaged in interstate trade. Statistics of goods moved interstate by the railways have not been available in any detail since 1939-40. The particulars given in this chapter have been obtained from the Commonwealth Statistician, from the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, from official statistics of Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the railway authorities of Queensland, Victoria and South Australia; they are incomplete in various respects and relate only to the seaborne trade and railway traffic. A substantial amount of freight is carried by road between New South Wales and the bordering States, but no statistics of the traffic are available. A small amount of interstate trade is carried by air (see page 192).

### INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA.

Details of interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician (see page 101). In 1950-51 there were 3,099,000 tons weight and 342,000 tons measurement of interstate cargoes discharged in New South Wales ports, and 2,773,000 tons weight and 323,000 tons measurement shipped. This interstate tonnage discharged was 18 per cent. less than the oversea tonnage, and the interstate tonnage shipped was 89 per cent. greater.

### DIRECTION OF INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA.

The interstate shipping trade is subject to considerable fluctuation, particularly in respect of agricultural and pastoral products. For instance, abnormal quantities of wheat were imported from Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia in 1946-47 and 1947-48, to supplement the very poor 1946-47 harvest in New South Wales, but no wheat has been imported since 1947-48.

Staple items of imports include sugar and molasses from Queensland, lead, ironstone and motor bodies from South Australia, and potatoes, fruit, copper and zinc from Tasmania. Exports from New South Wales to Western Australia and Tasmania include important quantities of iron and steel, and metal manufactures (including machinery).

Coal is exported in varying quantities to the other States. In 1950 interstate exports of coal (cargo) totalled 2,113,385 tons, distributed as follows:—Victoria, 1,166,827 tons; South Australia, 787,697 tons; Western

Australia, 90,004 tons; Tasmania, 51,494 tons; Queensland, 16,962 tons; and Northern Territory, 401 tons. Of the total, 104,688 tons were railed to Victoria and 1,386 tons to South Australia, and the balance was transported by sea. Interstate exports of bunker coal in 1950 aggregated 245,696 tons.

The major item of interstate imports handled at Newcastle is ironstone from South Australia, and the principal item of exports is coal. The proportion of interstate trade handled at other New South Wales ports is small.

The following table shows the direction of interstate trade handled in the Port of Sydney in 1946-47 and 1949-50:—

**Table 52.—Port of Sydney—Direction of Interstate Trade.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

State or Territory of Origin or Destination.	1946-47.				1949-50.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Tons.	Pro- portion per cent.	Tons.	Pro- portion per cent.	Tons.	Pro- portion per cent.	Tons.	Pro- portion per cent.
Victoria .....	267,075	24.8	124,000	25.7	145,637	16.0	129,900	22.6
Queensland .....	300,103	27.8	120,000	24.9	277,685	30.7	158,800	27.8
South Australia .....	205,891	19.1	83,000	17.2	244,441	27.1	76,360	13.3
Western Australia ...	74,570	6.9	51,000	10.6	48,200	5.3	88,200	15.4
Tasmania ...	216,150	20.0	95,000	19.7	177,933	19.7	108,500	19.0
Northern Territory ...	15,000	1.4	9,000	1.9	10,825	1.2	11,160	1.9
Total ...	1,078,789	100.0	482,000	100.0	904,721	100.0	572,920	100.0

Note.—Tonnages are weight and measurement tons combined (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.)

In 1949-50, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia supplied 74 per cent. of the interstate imports of the port of Sydney, and absorbed 64 per cent. of the exports. In the same year, the proportion of imports from Victoria was 16 per cent., as compared with 24.8 per cent. in 1946-47, and the proportion from South Australia was 27.1 per cent., as compared with 19.1 per cent., but there was comparatively little variation in the proportions of exports. Western Australia has the least share of any State in New South Wales trade. The particulars given in Table 52 are not available for years other than those shown.

#### INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Tables 53 to 56 inclusive show the principal items of interstate imports and exports handled at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla. Certain items are recorded in tons weight and others in tons measurement, and the totals are the sum of both units. The statistics are compiled by the Maritime Services Board on a slightly different basis from that of the cargo statistics shown in Table 71.

Since 1947-48, there has been a steady decline in the volume of interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney, the tonnage in 1950-51, viz.,

891,525, being 15 per cent. less than in the earlier year. Particulars of the items are given in the following table for the last four years:—

**Table 53.—Interstate Imports by Sea, Port of Sydney.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<b>Foodstuffs—</b>					
Lard ... ..	40 cub. ft.	3,669	5,226	5,179	8,759
Milk and Cream, Preserved ... ..	,,	10,977	7,077	6,636	4,786
Wheat ... ..	tons	95,596	...	...	...
Barley ... ..	,,	12,102	12,446	10,328	15,564
Potatoes ... ..	,,	73,433	65,470	56,208	46,538
Vegetables, Other (including Pulse) ... ..	40 cub. ft.	6,173	7,708	8,737	8,458
Fruit, Fresh ... ..	,,	28,574	29,992	10,929	26,257
Other ... ..	,,	17,673	19,201	15,291	15,454
Molasses ... ..	tons	9,166	28,172	16,806	24,938
Sugar ... ..	,,	164,231	187,072	156,308	163,209
Jams and Jellies ... ..	40 cub. ft.	5,018	4,013	3,950	3,048
Confectionery ... ..	,,	4,637	5,727	8,171	6,338
Alcoholic Liquors ... ..	,,	10,260	14,471	13,008	8,147
Wool ... ..	bales	45,300	47,220	32,175	30,898
Tallow ... ..	40 cub. ft.	24,118	23,136	28,536	25,515
<b>Metals and Metal Manufactures—</b>					
Iron (mainly Pig) ... ..	tons	32,609	36,985	27,206	35,199
Steel ... ..	,,	6,311	5,977	6,749	6,719
Copper ... ..	,,	3,074	3,808	3,287	1,747
Lead ... ..	,,	25,768	25,084	25,213	22,841
Zinc Spelter ... ..	,,	17,720	18,532	14,059	15,524
Hardware, Tools, etc. ... ..	40 cub. ft.	10,386	12,533	12,578	12,462
Motor Vehicles and Parts ... ..	,,	62,635	58,880	72,316	92,832
Machinery ... ..	,,	9,467	13,013	14,507	11,671
Electrical Goods ... ..	,,	4,917	6,434	5,677	4,139
Timber, Undressed ... ..	thous. sup. ft.	14,232	13,004	12,628	12,779
Composition Boards ... ..	40 cub. ft.	2,923	4,856	4,286	4,407
Veneer ... ..	,,	10,762	9,684	8,892	8,236
Plaster ... ..	tons	1,894	4,590	6,020	5,627
Paper—Newsprint ... ..	,,	14,178	13,125	14,416	11,363
Other ... ..	,,	24,092	35,867	21,618	21,454
Soda Ash ... ..	40 cub. ft.	11,790	8,910	14,975	13,061
Salt ... ..	tons	31,546	36,795	31,322	27,425
Chemicals, Miscellaneous ... ..	40 cub. ft.	*	16,681	11,998	10,646
Oilmen's Stores ... ..	,,	12,683	15,412	17,439	14,003
†All Other Items ... ..	tons	199,704	87,211	95,312	141,078
†Transshipments ... ..	,,	59,357	69,416	69,189	55,069
†Total ... ..	tons	1,045,313	1,008,512	904,721	891,525

\* Not available; included in "All Other Items."

† Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).



The interstate imports of New South Wales include large quantities of foodstuffs. Amongst the imports of such commodities handled at the port of Sydney in 1950-51 were sugar (163,209 tons), molasses (24,938 tons), salt (27,425 tons), potatoes (46,538 tons), and fruit (41,711 measurement tons). Imports of wheat only occur as the result of a poor harvest in New South Wales. Other important items and the quantity imported in 1950-51 were tallow (25,515 measurement tons), iron and steel (41,918 tons), lead (22,841 tons), motor vehicles (92,832 measurement tons), timber (13 million super feet), and paper (32,817 tons).

Since 1947-48 there has been a considerable decline in interstate imports of preserved milk and cream, potatoes and jams. In the same period, imports of hardware increased by 20 per cent., motor vehicles and parts by 48 per cent., and machinery by 23 per cent.

Particulars of interstate exports from the Port of Sydney, so far as available, are given in the next table. The bulk of these exports consists of manufactured goods, particulars of which are not collected.

**Table 54.—Interstate Exports by Sea, Port of Sydney.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Wheat ... ..	tons	25	1,730	5,343	1,448
Margarine ... ..	„	2,286	3,252	3,751	3,322
Hides and Skins ... ..	40 cub. ft.	1,634	2,802	2,776	2,280
Wool ... ..	bales	47,400	58,972	85,542	45,340
Coke ... ..	tons	9,293	10,361	13,212	7,818
Timber, Undressed ... ..	sup. ft.	457,000	629,280	348,000	2,126,000
Cement ... ..	tons	1,564	3,968	14,543	12,819
Steel ... ..	„	10,390	8,938	12,041	16,517
Fertilizers ... ..	„	206	397	2,367	165
Armed Forces Supplies ... ..	40 cub. ft.	5,191	6,625	6,941	5,914
Empty Returns ... ..	„	*	*	10,091	8,476
†Other Items ... ..	tons	460,717	436,742	415,965	458,490
†Total ... ..	tons	511,790	534,416	572,920	539,808

\*Not available; included in "Other Items."

†Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement. = 40 cubic feet).

Interstate exports from the Port of Sydney in 1950-51 included steel (16,517 tons), cement (12,819 tons), wool (45,340 bales), and timber (2 million super feet). Exports of certain items, notably margarine, hides and skins, timber, cement and steel, were considerably greater in 1950-51 than in 1947-48.

Particulars of interstate imports and exports through the port of Newcastle in the last four years are shown below:—

**Table 55.—Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port of Newcastle.**  
(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<b>INTERSTATE IMPORTS.</b>					
Ironstone ... ..	tons	1,317,401	1,104,273	1,148,585	1,335,921
Iron and Steel (scrap) ... ..	„	19,891	8,889	10,361	7,506
Ore Products, Crude Manu- factures ... ..	„	8,520	164	13,494	42,553
Salt, Crude and Fine ... ..	„	8,051	8,726	4,725	7,594
Zinc Slabs ... ..	„	15,871	15,018	20,162	16,257
Timber ... ..	super feet	532,800	297,120	332,640	168,480
*Other Items ... ..	tons	30,931	25,625	24,642	25,928
*Transshipments... ..	„	3,190	242	30	466
*Total Imports... ..	tons	1,404,965	1,163,556	1,222,692	1,434,576
<b>INTERSTATE EXPORTS.</b>					
Coal (Bunker and Cargo) ... ..	tons	2,531,817	2,476,616	2,107,044	1,948,569
Coke ... ..	„	95,657	59,241	59,725	31,809
Calcine Ore ... ..	„	37,216	38,241	21,176	16,411
Corrugated and Sheet Iron ... ..	„	51,654	53,867	59,752	61,065
Pipes and Tubes ... ..	„	63,768	67,304	65,368	59,837
Wire ... ..	„	47,001	42,039	42,409	58,339
Wheels and Axles ... ..	„	1,405	1,014	1,274	2,292
Other Iron and Steel Products	„	119,560	133,038	118,124	131,911
Timber ... ..	super feet	978,240	1,041,600	932,169	186,240
Building Board ... ..	40 cub. ft.	4,190	4,436	5,216	4,442
*All Other Items ... ..	tons	22,672	23,719	33,965	24,410
*Total Exports... ..	tons	2,976,978	2,902,285	2,515,995	2,332,739

\* Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

In 1950-51 ironstone comprised 93 per cent. of the tonnage of interstate imports at the port of Newcastle, and coal constituted 84 per cent. of the exports. The quantity of iron and steel products exported to other States in the same year was 311,152 tons. Exports of coal, coke, calcine ore and timber were considerably less in 1950-51 than in 1947-48.

The total tonnages shown in the tables above do not afford a satisfactory basis of comparison of the interstate trade of the port of Sydney with that of the port of Newcastle, because of the different nature of the goods handled, and the fact that most of the Newcastle trade is recorded in tons weight and much of the Sydney trade in tons measurement.

The following table shows particulars of the interstate trade handled at Port Kembla:—

**Table 56.—Port Kembla—Interstate Trade by Sea.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Imports.			Exports.		
	1949-50.	1950-51		1949-50.	1950-51.
Concentrates ... .. tons	4,900	6,355	Benzol ... .. 40 cu. ft.	1,407	2,213
Copper ... .. "	4,810	6,481	Cement ... .. tons	2,638	1,309
Dolomite ... .. "	*	16,509	Coal—Bunker ... .. "	13,377	15,772
Gypsum ... .. "	5,939	8,248	Cargo ... .. "	2,050	6,344
Ironstone ... .. "	701,047	1,132,436	Coke ... .. "	139,937	204,149
Lead ... .. "	2,718	4,258	Copper ... .. "	1,713	213
Limestone ... .. "	114,630	113,929	Copper and Brass Manu- factures ... .. "	11,923	12,288
Mattes ... .. "	677	...	Copper Sulphate ... .. "	1,186	557
Pig Iron ... .. "	550	14,765	Iron and Steel Products	166,892	167,439
Speiss ... .. "	1,096	...	†All Other Items ... .. "	639	1,222
Zinc ... .. "	3,904	2,452	†Total Exports ... .. "	341,262	411,506
†All Other Items ... .. "	1,633	623			
†Total Imports ... .. "	932,504	1,306,056			

\* Not available.

† Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

As in the case of Newcastle, the principal interstate import at Port Kembla is ironstone, representing 87 per cent. of the tonnage of interstate imports in 1950-51. Other important imports are copper, lead, zinc and limestone.

The bulk of the interstate exports from Port Kembla consists of coke and iron and steel products; these items represented 49 per cent. and 47 per cent., respectively, of the total tonnage of interstate exports from this port in 1950-51.

#### TRADE OF N.S.W. WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

Statistics of trade between their respective States and New South Wales are compiled by the Government Statistician, Western Australia, and the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Tasmania. Similar details in respect of the other States are not available.

The following table shows particulars of the trade of New South Wales with Tasmania and Western Australia in 1938-39 and the last five years. Trade with these States is mainly by sea, but particulars of rail, road and air movement are included where applicable:—

**Table 57.—Interstate Trade of N.S.W. with Tasmania and Western Australia (excluding Bullion and Specie).**

Year ended 30th June.	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	Tasmania.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
	£	£	£	£.
1939	4,264,809	490,327	2,585,215	4,544,715
1946	6,912,435	2,018,159	2,917,428	5,226,783
1947	6,743,789	2,882,593	4,537,384	7,424,121
1948	7,553,666	2,056,672	6,249,544	9,099,290
1949	7,965,740	1,250,855	6,599,000	10,054,213
1950	9,714,028	1,372,896	7,979,790	11,467,651

The value of imports from Tasmania is usually a little greater than the value of exports to that State. In the case of Western Australia, the value of imports is almost negligible in relation to the value of exports. The relatively high value of imports from Western Australia in 1946-47 and 1947-48 was due to the inclusion of large quantities of wheat. The general increase in values since 1938-39 is mainly due to higher prices.

In 1949-50, imports from Tasmania and Western Australia amounted to £9,714,028 and £1,372,896 respectively. In the same year, exports to Tasmania totalled £7,979,790, and exports to Western Australia, £11,467,651.

The principal items of the trade between Western Australia and New South Wales in the last three years are given below:—

**Table 58.—Interstate Trade of N.S.W. with Western Australia  
(excluding Bullion and Specie).**

Commodity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—				£	£	£
Tinned Fish ... .. lb.	*	698,796	699,150	57,446	56,785	63,771
Wheat ... .. bush.	1,381,412	...	...	1,105,110	...	...
Fruit ... ..	...	...	...	14,308	80,486	104,461
Other ... ..	...	...	...	119,625	152,390	121,108
Wool and Skins ... ..	...	...	...	162,452	166,419	67,073
Minerals—Asbestos ... .. cwt.	13,802	14,857	9,205	48,467	66,047	64,476
Other ... ..	...	...	...	58,741	84,933	158,146
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery ... ..	...	...	...	162,294	201,495	227,334
Drugs and Chemicals ... ..	...	...	...	77,680	73,461	86,402
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	307,995	368,839	480,125
Total Imports	...	...	...	2,056,672	1,250,855	1,372,896
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—				£	£	£
Confectionery ... .. lb.	1,245,746	1,575,468	1,969,303	129,692	246,960	299,498
Other ... ..	...	...	...	507,446	433,208	566,908
Tobacco, etc. ... .. lb.	1,231,802	1,041,195	1,162,942	816,112	737,834	784,407
Textiles and Apparel ... ..	...	...	...	1,125,341	1,548,918	1,747,167
Coal ... .. tons	81,247	130,625	97,037	134,339	293,249	252,494
Iron and Steel ... .. tons	40,228	33,578	33,380	1,130,763	960,268	1,131,719
Non-ferrous Metals ... .. cwt.	*	*	18,804	214,414	164,676	221,291
Electrical Equipment ... ..	...	...	...	752,804	828,463	898,282
Machinery (not electrical) ... ..	...	...	...	878,175	1,163,310	1,493,213
Metals and Manufactures, Other	...	...	...	721,102	881,616	900,415
Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes ... ..	...	...	...	278,635	219,687	248,414
Stationery, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	297,635	349,606	366,332
Drugs and Chemicals ... ..	...	...	...	748,995	869,723	908,329
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	1,363,837	1,356,695	1,649,182
Total Exports	...	...	...	9,099,290	10,054,213	11,467,651

\* Not available.

Of the goods imported from Western Australia in 1949-50, foodstuffs comprised £289,340 or 21 per cent., metals, metal manufactures and machinery £227,334 or 17 per cent., and minerals £222,622 or 16 per cent. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery comprised the largest class of commodities exported to Western Australia in 1949-50, amounting to £4,644,920 or 45 per cent. of the total. Included in this group were machinery (other than electrical), valued at £1,493,213, and iron and steel, 33,380 tons valued at £1,131,719. Other important exports were textiles and apparel (£1,747,167 or 15 per cent. of the total), and drugs and chemicals (£908,329 or 8 per cent.).

Particulars of the Tasmanian trade with New South Wales in the last three years are given below:—

**Table 59.—Interstate Trade of N.S.W. with Tasmania.**

Commodity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
<b>IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA.</b>						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—				£	£	£
Fruit—Fresh ... .. bush.	276,104	244,411	250,452	121,489	115,692	157,754
Preserved, etc.... .. thous.lb.	24,298	20,687	18,877	406,258	344,007	303,906
Potatoes ... .. tons	85,775	62,636	62,783	1,094,182	1,017,968	1,220,668
Peas, Unprepared ... .. bush.	43,073	79,426	137,697	15,143	77,018	154,453
Hops ... .. bales	2,569	2,832	2,437	85,356	97,064	101,871
Jams ... .. lb.	4,073,484	3,409,770	3,058,380	124,915	129,915	141,156
Other ... ..	...	...	...	687,089	702,489	1,069,395
<i>Total, Foodstuffs, etc.</i> ... ..	...	...	...	<i>2,534,432</i>	<i>2,484,153</i>	<i>3,149,203</i>
Woollen Manufactures ... .. cu. ft.	258,750	266,000	194,849	1,283,205	1,682,352	1,629,879
Metals and Ores—						
Copper, Blister ... .. tons	5,210	3,903	4,253	804,309	619,343	738,649
Tin ... .. tons	1,181	835	920	312,516	304,662	351,969
Zinc ... .. tons	34,021	36,680	32,538	748,741	1,137,449	1,308,643
Other ... ..	...	...	...	228,475	243,684	407,615
<i>Total, Metals and Ores</i> ... ..	...	...	...	<i>2,094,041</i>	<i>2,305,138</i>	<i>2,806,876</i>
Timber, Sawn ... .. sup. ft.	4,566,100	3,990,700	4,221,600	86,120	74,708	84,523
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	1,555,868	1,419,389	2,043,547
<i>Total Imports</i> ... ..	...	...	...	<i>7,553,666</i>	<i>7,965,740</i>	<i>9,714,028</i>
<b>EXPORT TO TASMANIA.</b>						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—				£	£	£
Confectionery ... .. cu. ft.	32,078	39,516	39,858	90,564	132,081	188,406
Sugar ... .. tons	17,319	22,655	19,064	599,606	815,658	721,410
Other ... ..	...	...	...	502,286	485,897	636,096
<i>Total, Foodstuffs, etc.</i> ... ..	...	...	...	<i>1,192,456</i>	<i>1,433,636</i>	<i>1,495,912</i>
Tobacco, etc. ... .. cu. ft.	11,573	16,381	21,882	183,855	262,001	350,718
Textiles and Apparel ... ..	...	...	...	355,724	274,485	302,618
Coal ... .. tons	60,593	44,094	44,298	104,773	100,557	131,988
Coke ... .. tons	15,571	14,012	12,430	41,753	49,607	51,031
Ores ... .. tons	41,178	30,545	36,063	215,509	233,663	487,570
Metals and Machinery, etc.—						
Pipes ... .. cwt.	60,478	82,018	80,931	83,744	107,250	150,329
Machinery ... ..	...	...	...	714,633	713,577	1,028,701
Other ... ..	...	...	...	1,102,145	1,008,901	1,229,752
<i>Total, Metals and Machinery, etc.</i> ... ..	...	...	...	<i>1,890,522</i>	<i>1,829,728</i>	<i>2,408,782</i>
Paper and Stationery ... ..	...	...	...	131,113	213,953	243,611
Rubber Goods ... ..	...	...	...	138,509	173,955	296,960
Drugs and Chemicals ... ..	...	...	...	236,732	266,973	329,403
Soap ... .. cu. ft.	52,554	75,223	88,130	60,358	88,084	125,954
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	1,788,240	1,672,358	1,755,243
<i>Total Exports</i> ... ..	...	...	...	<i>6,249,544</i>	<i>6,599,000</i>	<i>7,979,790</i>

The principal items of imports from Tasmania and their value in 1949-50 were as follows: foodstuffs, £3,149,203 (including potatoes, £1,220,668, and fruit, £461,660); metals and ores, £2,806,876 (including zinc, £1,308,643); and woollen manufactures, £1,629,879. These items together represented 78 per cent. of the total.

The principal items of exports to Tasmania are metals, metal manufactures and machinery, and foodstuffs; in 1949-50 the value of these goods was £3,904,694 or 49 per cent. of the total. The exports shown in the table above do not include large quantities of zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and shipped from South Australia to Risdon, Tasmania, for refining.

**INTERSTATE TRADE—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**

The next table, comprising figures extracted from the annual reports of the railway authorities of Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, shows the goods tonnage railed to and from New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last five years. Goods carried interstate by the New South Wales railways but not destined for consumption in this State, are not included.

**Table 60.—Interstate Rail Freight, New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Inwards (to N.S.W.).				Outwards (from N.S.W.).			
	From Victoria.	From South Australia.	From Queensland.	Total.	To Victoria.	To South Australia.	To Queensland.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1939 ...	194,770	115,604	48,686	359,060	107,195	655,673	53,088	815,936
1946 ...	483,269	72,948	157,088	713,305	329,363	431,215	166,151	956,729
1947 ...	425,822	89,461	114,045	629,328	448,464	403,630	176,113	1,031,207
1948 ...	402,102	105,094	113,293	620,489	358,290	412,868	134,303	905,461
1949 ...	462,770	94,482	102,888	660,140	286,374	463,667	148,002	898,043
1950 ...	377,282	98,973	105,261	581,516	283,070	509,308	144,043	936,421

\* Excludes transshipments through Victoria.

The total inwards tonnage in 1949-50 was 62 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but the increase in outwards tonnage over the same period was only 15 per cent. Interstate exports by rail are consistently larger than imports by rail; for instance, outwards freight in 1949-50 totalled 936,421 tons as compared with 581,516 tons inwards. The largest proportion of the imports by rail comes from Victoria (65 per cent. in 1949-50), and the largest volume of exports is taken by South Australia (54 per cent. in 1949-50).

The bulk of the rail traffic between New South Wales and South Australia consists of ores and concentrates mined at Broken Hill and railed to Port Pirie and other places in South Australia (see chapter "Mining Industry"). Of the aggregate tonnage carried by rail between New South Wales and South Australia in 1949-50 (exclusive of transshipments via Victoria), minerals comprised 79 per cent., and included 231,968 tons of lead concentrates and 248,594 tons of zinc concentrates. The outward freight in that year included 5,812 tons of wool, and the inward 4,804 tons of motor spirit. Livestock railed to South Australia in 1949-50 numbered 51,558 (including 45,656 sheep), and the number railed from South Australia to New South Wales was 28,971 (including 25,986 sheep).

The principal components of the rail traffic from New South Wales to Queensland in 1949-50 were: agricultural produce, 29,800 tons or 21 per cent.; fertilizers and other minerals, 22,577 tons or 16 per cent.; and general merchandise, 86,148 tons or 59 per cent.

**COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**

Statistics of the coastal shipping trade of New South Wales, as compiled by the Maritime Services Board, indicate that the bulk of this trade consists of coal shipped from Newcastle to Sydney. Other important intrastate cargoes discharged at the port of Sydney are sugar, road metal, and timber. A quantity of manufactured goods is shipped from Sydney to other New South Wales ports, but details of most of these items are not available.

The following table shows a summary of the intrastate trade of the principal ports of New South Wales:—

**Table 61.—Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales.**  
(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Year ended 30th June.	Port of Sydney.		Port of Newcastle.		Port Kembla.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1929 ...	1,431,005	517,518	*	*	*	*
1939 ...	1,896,081	339,645	*	*	*	*
1941 ...	2,227,414	315,670	*	*	*	*
1946 ...	1,580,472	151,958	*	*	*	*
1947 ...	1,709,965	157,947	87,474	1,395,896	18,078	18,416
1948 ...	1,839,010	140,990	64,177	1,316,228	26,902	3,450
1949 ...	1,658,244	115,019	50,203	1,297,701	19,325	2,481
1950 ...	1,616,120	130,390	42,392	1,220,605	13,901	1,252
1951 ...	1,781,081	134,889	54,549	1,324,838	19,146	1,539

\* Not available.

Intrastate imports at the port of Sydney were 28 per cent. higher in 1938-39 than in 1928-29. They reached a peak of 2,227,414 tons in 1940-41, but in 1950-51 they were only 1,781,081 tons, or 6 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Intrastate exports from Sydney totalled 339,645 tons in 1938-39, but since 1945-46 they have remained at less than half this figure.

Particulars of the items of intrastate imports at the port of Sydney are given in the next table:—

**Table 62.—Port of Sydney—Principal Items of Intrastate Imports.**  
(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<b>Foodstuffs—</b>						
Butter ...	tons	3,495	2,600	1,055	1,429	1,428
Cheese ...	"	1,357	1,082	1,018	1,072	674
Milk and Cream, Preserved ...	40 cub. ft.	3,197	3,729	2,521	3,337	4,486
Fish, Fresh ...	"	4,011	4,748	4,609	5,017	3,793
Fruit and Vegetables (inc. Pulse)...	"	494	78	28	1,261	553
Molasses ...	tons	7,317	8,000	7,402	12,189	8,386
Sugar ...	"	28,974	26,433	21,830	29,953	28,579
Hides and Skins ...	40 cub. ft.	4,560	3,825	1,952	1,283	851
Wool ...	bales	21,240	11,030	17,880	20,835	14,133
Tallow ...	40 cub. ft.	2,185	1,994	1,676	1,770	946
Coal—Bunker ...	tons	190,773	175,080	216,137	198,233	193,296
Cargo ...	"	1,288,089	1,369,024	1,161,315	1,170,967	1,370,394
Road Metal, Gravel, etc. ...	"	...	...	86,927	48,934	61,802
<b>Metals and Metal Manufactures—</b>						
Steel ...	"	13,345	11,035	11,662	4,173	2,268
Wire and Cable ...	"	7,525	7,178	5,960	5,214	6,578
Hardware, Tools, etc. ...	40 cub. ft.	1,521	1,759	1,739	866	1,087
Machinery ...	"	354	709	272	404	270
Composition Boards ...	"	2,249	4,799	5,017	8,177	8,799
Timber, Undressed ...	thous. sup. ft.	21,679	18,072	22,275	21,925	26,121
Empty Returns ...	40 cub. ft.	48,201	43,323	32,074	23,247	17,902
*All Other Items ...	tons	167,040	143,680	40,797	43,748	28,960
* Total Intrastate Imports ...	tons	1,709,965	1,839,010	1,658,244	1,616,120	1,781,081

\* Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.)

Imports of coal, which is the principal intrastate item handled at the port of Sydney, amounted in 1950-51 to 1,563,690 tons or 72 per cent. of the total. In the same year, imports of timber totalled 26 million super feet, composition boards 8,799 measurement tons, steel and wire 8,846 tons, and

road metal 61,802 tons. The chief foodstuffs imported from other New South Wales ports are sugar, molasses, dairy produce and fresh fish. Since 1946-47 there has been a marked decline in imports of steel (from 13,345 to 2,268 tons), tallow (from 2,185 to 946 tons), hides and skins (from 4,560 to 851 tons), and butter and cheese (from 4,852 to 2,102 tons).

The following table shows particulars of intrastate exports from the port of Sydney so far as available:—

**Table 63.—Port of Sydney—Principal Items of Intrastate Exports.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Flour ... ..	tons	1,480	1,553	1,717	1,615	1,959
Bran, Pollard and Sharps ...	"	2,003	2,046	2,871	3,124	2,568
Coal, Bunker ... ..	"	11,352	15,704	36,875†	33,749†	34,660†
Steel ... ..	"	1,489	2,169	1,253	1,201	2,770
Timber ... ..	sup. ft.	250,320	274,560	226,080	164,160	284,640
Cement ... ..	tons	1,733	810	1,538	1,799	965
Empty Returns ... ..	40 cub. ft.	‡	‡	‡	1,184	3,680
*All Other Items ... ..	tons	139,297	118,136	70,294	87,376	87,694
*Total Intrastate Exports ...	tons	157,947	140,990	115,019	130,390	134,889

\* Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet). † From the records of the Joint Coal Board. ‡ Not available separately.

Intrastate exports of coal from the port of Newcastle in 1950-51 amounted to 1,292,269 tons, and all other items to 32,569 tons, as compared with total imports of 54,549 tons. Important exports, apart from coal, are iron and steel products (12,096 tons in 1950-51), and building board (9,712 measurement tons in 1950-51).

Details of the coastal trade handled at the port of Newcastle are given in the next table:—

**Table 64.—Port of Newcastle—Principal Items of Intrastate Imports and Exports.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<b>Intrastate Imports.</b>						
Silica ... ..	tons	5,690	1,769	...	...	...
Ore Products ... ..	...	102	201	91	197	55
Timber ... ..	sup. ft.	141,600	126,000	50,880	25,920	6,760
*All Other Items ... ..	tons	78,887	61,898	50,011	42,151	46,991
*Total Intrastate Imports ...	tons	87,474	64,177	50,208	42,392	54,549
<b>Intrastate Exports.</b>						
Hides and Skins ... ..	40 cub. ft.	5,761	4,982	1,084	307	164
Wool ... ..	bales	29,342	20,362	29,450	35,127	15,925
Benzol Products ... ..	40 cub. ft.	4,117	1,336	1,071	385	491
Tallow ... ..	"	920	748	775	849	186
Coal—						
Bunker ... ..	tons	27,948	29,137	29,890†	28,045†	34,579†
Cargo ... ..	"	1,267,750	1,210,804	1,208,781	1,144,329	1,257,690
Metal Manufactures—						
Builders' Hardware ... ..	40 cub. ft.	536	434	330	390	285
Pipes and Tubes ... ..	tons	3,164	328	622	285	120
Wheels and Axles ... ..	"	724	840	513	188	553
Wire ... ..	"	9,296	8,305	7,740	5,732	7,175
Iron and Steel Products, Other	"	22,309	13,735	12,937	6,654	3,963
Electrical Goods ... ..	40 cub. ft.	3,949	4,244	1,979	9	...
Building Board ... ..	"	3,140	6,119	5,783	10,072	9,712
Timber ... ..	sup. ft.	3,022,080	1,962,720	445,440	457,920	211,200
*All Other Items ... ..	tons	44,289	22,932	24,489	7,855	3,110
*Total Intrastate Exports ...	tons	1,395,896	1,316,228	1,297,701	1,220,605	1,324,838

\* Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

† From the records of the Joint Coal Board.



Intrastate imports at Port Kembla in 1950-51 totalled 19,146 tons and consisted mainly of coal. Intrastate exports in the same year comprised mainly benzol and coal and totalled 1,539 tons.

Cargoes received at the port of Sydney from New South Wales outports are about five times as large as the volume shipped to the outports; in 1950-51, for instance, 460,094 tons were received from and 84,279 tons despatched to the outports. The cargoes received consist mainly of coal, timber, sugar, fish and dairy produce.

Particulars of the trade of the port of Sydney with New South Wales outports are shown below:—

**Table 65.—Trade of New South Wales Outports\* With Sydney.**  
(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Outport.	Imports from Sydney.				Exports to Sydney.			
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Richmond River ...	30,369	28,707	32,145	30,993	23,208	20,237	26,301	24,511
Clarence River ...	14,933	12,999	16,513	16,065	20,008	20,643	30,153	27,646
Macleay River ...	12,096	11,937	9,840	7,728	20,283	20,523	15,188	11,946
Catherine Hill Bay ...	...	...	...	...	162,021	180,193	179,721	211,114
Bellambi ...	...	...	...	...	82,726	109,130	84,160	82,395
Other Outports ...	26,785	23,423	30,753	29,493	122,695	136,554	97,469	102,482
All Outports ...	84,183	77,066	89,251	84,279	431,013	487,280	432,992	460,094

NOTE.—Tonnages are weight and measurement tons combined (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

\* Excludes Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Shipments from Catherine Hill Bay, consisting mainly of coal, represented 46 per cent. of the total exports to the port of Sydney in 1950-51.

## CONTROL OF TRANSPORT

In New South Wales the principal public transport services are owned and operated by the Government.

All the railways in the State, with the exception of a few miles of privately-owned lines, are government-owned, and are administered by the Commissioner for Railways. All the tramways, and most of the omnibus services in Sydney and Newcastle, are owned by the State and administered by the Commissioner for Government Transport. In June, 1951, the State Government purchased a number of Sydney Harbour ferry services, and the Sydney Harbour Transport Board was set up to operate them. Other public transport services in the State, except for ferry services on public roads and certain Commonwealth-owned air services, are privately owned and operated. Main and developmental roads and bridges and ferries thereon are constructed and maintained by the Commissioner for Main Roads, and other public roads, streets, etc., are the responsibility of local authorities.

There is a State Minister for Transport and a Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport. An Australian Transport Advisory Council, of which the State and Commonwealth Ministers are members, has the function of developing a common national policy on transport matters. The State has exclusive control of land transport; the law relating to road transport and traffic is administered partly by the Superintendent of Motor Transport, partly by the Commissioner of Police, and to a limited extent by local authorities; motor taxes and fees are collected by the Superintendent of Motor Transport. Except for the licensing of intrastate services by the State, air transport is controlled entirely by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation. In the regulation of shipping, the Commonwealth administers matters such as quarantine, lighthouses, the registration of vessels, the employment of seamen, and the stevedoring industry, while purely intrastate matters, especially harbours, ports and rivers, are controlled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

Further particulars of the law governing sea, land and air transport in New South Wales are given in the ensuing chapters, together with statistics of transport operations.

### CO-ORDINATION OF TRANSPORT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the early nineteen-thirties, the finances of the State transport undertakings were adversely affected by the economic depression and by competition from private transport operators. To remedy this position, the State Government enacted legislation designed to co-ordinate transport services, to eliminate duplication and to restrict competition. In 1930 a Commissioner for Road Transport was appointed, and Transport Trusts were set up to supervise the services in the metropolis and in Newcastle. A Department of Transport was created early in 1932, and the functions of the various State transport authorities were transferred to a Board of Transport Commissioners comprising a Chief Commissioner, seven Transport Commissioners, and the Commissioner of Police. That Board was abolished in December, 1932, and the Ministry was then divided into three departments, each under the control of a Commissioner, viz., railways, road transport and tramways, and main roads.

The State transport finances improved steadily during the late nineteen-thirties and the war years, but their rapid deterioration in the post-war period led the Government to call for independent reports. One report, by a group of oversea experts (see Official Year Book No. 51, page 620), recommended the establishment of a Transport Commission to co-ordinate all transport services in the State. An Act to implement this recommendation was assented to on 26th April, 1950.

*Transport and Highways Act, 1950.*

Under the provisions of the Transport and Highways Act, 1950, a New South Wales Transport and Highways Commission was established in May, 1950. The Commission consisted of eight members, one of whom was the Director of Transport and Highways and Chairman of the Commission; the other seven members comprised the Commissioner for Railways, the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, the Commissioner for Main Roads, the President of the Maritime Services Board, and members representing transport employees, rural industry, and trade and commerce. The Director, appointed for seven years, and the departmental heads, were subject to the control of the Minister.

The Commission was empowered to:—

- (a) promote and formulate plans for an efficient and integrated system of public transport by rail, road, air, sea and inland waterway within the State;
- (b) co-ordinate policy for the development of State and privately-owned transport of all kinds throughout the State;
- (c) secure efficiency and economy in the conduct of the transport departments; and
- (d) control and direct the heads of the transport departments, except that, in respect of the Maritime Services Board, control is to be limited to matters relating to the transport of passengers and goods by sea and inland waterway.

The provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act in regard to the licensing and control of public transport may be extended to ferries by proclamation.

The cost of administering the Act was shared by the Departments of Railways, Main Roads, and Road Transport and Tramways, and by the Maritime Services Board.

In August, 1952, the Transport and Highways Commission was abolished, and the Department of Road Transport and Tramways was formed into a Department of Government Transport under the control of a Commissioner, and a Department of Motor Transport under the control of a Superintendent.

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# SHIPPING

## CONTROL OF SHIPPING.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, including navigation and shipping, and in relation to such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1942, which is drafted on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales which preceded it, and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The part of the Commonwealth Navigation Act which relates to pilotage has not been brought into operation, and this service is regulated under the State Navigation Act of 1901-1949.

The provisions of the Navigation Act apply to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within the Commonwealth. The High Court of Australia has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. Licensees, during the time their ships are so engaged, are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian registered vessels. Power is reserved to the Marine Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed British ships to engage in the coastal trade and to authorise unlicensed ships of any nationality to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coastal trade.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals, plants and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from overseas ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last overseas port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. The New South Wales quarantine station for passengers and crew is situated in Sydney Harbour near the entrance to the port, and the stock quarantine depot is at Abbotsford.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc., in regard to the transportation of goods in intrastate and other seaborne trade is defined by State and Commonwealth Sea-Carriage Acts passed in 1921 and 1924 respectively.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, subject (prior to August, 1952) to the direction of the Transport and Highways Commission in regard to the carriage of passengers and goods (see pages 106 and 93). There is also an Advisory Committee to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle.

#### *Wartime and Post-war Control of Shipping in Australia.*

An outline of the wartime control of shipping in Australia was given in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 50, page 143).

The Australian Shipping Board, set up under the National Security (Shipping Co-ordination) Regulations, has been continued in force by the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Acts. The Board is attached to the Department of Shipping and Transport, and its functions are to requisition, charter and operate vessels. At 30th June, 1951, there were 30 Commonwealth-owned and 8 chartered vessels under its control.

The Australian Shipbuilding Board was set up in March, 1941, under National Security (Shipbuilding) Regulations, and has been continued in force under the Supply and Development Act, 1938-49. The Board is attached to the Department of Shipping and Transport, and subject to the direction of the Minister, it controls the repair and maintenance of merchant vessels and the provision of dockyards. The Board enters into agreements with contractors for the construction of ships and the provision of facilities for construction and repair.

The stevedoring industry in Australia was controlled by the Stevedoring Industry Commission until July, 1949, when the Commission's powers were transferred to the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board.

The hours and conditions of labour, accommodation, discipline, etc., of seamen employed on Australian merchant ships are regulated by the Maritime Industry Commission (see page 119).

#### *Australian Stevedoring Industry Board.*

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Board, which is attached to the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service, comprises a chairman and two other members appointed by the Governor-General. It maintains registers of employers and of waterside workers, determines the quota (i.e., the number of workers needed) at each port, and may suspend or cancel registration of employers or workers. It also assists the port authorities in the provision of stevedoring machinery, etc., conducts employment bureaux, provides welfare services, and pays attendance money to registered employees offering for work but not engaged. Employers are required to pay the Board an amount of 2½d. for every man-hour of employment, to cover the cost of attendance money.

The Board is assisted by a local representative in each port. The Stevedoring Industry Act, 1949, authorises the delegation of powers to waterside employment committees representing the Board, employers, and employees, but up to June, 1951, no action had been taken under this provision.

The quota at the port of Sydney at 30th June, 1950, was 7,250, and the number of workers on the register was 6,987.

Expenditure of the Board in 1949-50 was £495,000, including £262,861 attendance money.

*Commonwealth Shipping Act, 1949.*

The Shipping Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in March, 1949, to provide for the establishment of a Commonwealth Shipping Line, for the maintenance of the shipbuilding industry in Australia and for an adequate and efficient Australian mercantile marine, but up to 30th June, 1951, the Act had not been proclaimed. The provisions of the Act were described briefly in Official Year Book No. 52.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING.

The figures of shipping in Tables 66 to 75 exclude ships of war, cable-laying vessels, and yachts, which are not included in the official shipping records. In this chapter, the gross tonnage of a vessel means the internal cubic capacity expressed as tons (one hundred cubic feet equals one ton); the net tonnage is the gross tonnage less spaces which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers, e.g., engines and crew's quarters. With respect to cargo, one ton measurement is equivalent to 40 cubic feet.

Because vessels engaged exclusively in the transport of troops, war equipment and supplies were excluded in the statistics for the war years, the figures for these years may not be compared with those for other periods without taking the altered basis into account.

*Oversea and Interstate Shipping—Vessels Entered and Cleared.*

In compiling the records of oversea and interstate shipping, a vessel is treated as an entry once and as a clearance once for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call, and cleared at the port from which it departs. The repeated voyages of every vessel are included.

The following statement shows the aggregate number and net tonnage of interstate and oversea vessels which arrived in and departed from ports of New South Wales in various years since 1928-29, with the average net tonnage per vessel. Owing to the post-war shortage of vessels, the volume of shipping entered and cleared in 1945-46 was less than half the volume in 1938-39. However, there was a gradual increase after the war, and the volume in 1949-50 was 60 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. There was a slight decline in 1950-51. The average tonnage per vessel in 1950-51 was the highest on record.

**Table 66.—Shipping Entered and Cleared (N.S.W.).\***  
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Year ended 30th June.	Entries.		Clearances.		Average Tonnage per Vessel.
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	
1929	2,865	8,516,413	2,847	8,532,023	2,985
1939	3,319	11,241,842	3,334	11,232,236	3,378
1946	1,761	5,527,830	1,787	5,507,885	3,110
1947	1,821	6,058,108	1,885	6,064,236	3,271
1948	1,948	6,486,841	1,995	6,438,810	3,278
1949	2,157	7,943,576	2,166	7,822,425	3,647
1950	2,242	8,757,480	2,301	8,860,523	3,878
1951	2,203	8,596,031	2,248	8,711,131	3,888

\* See comments on shipping statistics, page 96.

*Direction of Shipping Trade.*

The shipping records do not disclose the full extent of communication between New South Wales and other countries, as they relate only to terminal ports. They are exclusive of the trade with intermediate ports, some of which are visited regularly by many vessels on both inward and outward journeys. The following statement of the tonnage entered from and cleared for interstate ports and the principal overseas countries, indicates, as far as practicable, the growth or decline of shipping along the main trade routes between 1938-39 and 1950-51:—

**Table 67.—Shipping Entered from and Cleared for Principal Countries.\***  
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Country where Voyage Began or Terminated.	Entries.				Clearances.			
	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
thousands of net tons.								
Australian States ...	6,205	3,636	3,570	3,391	6,302	3,623	4,047	4,506
United Kingdom ...	1,253	1,179	1,738	1,740	1,676	1,631	1,567	1,335
New Zealand ...	861	353	471	418	845	430	485	403
Canada ...	437	190	201	167	232	147	202	161
Hong Kong ...	42	26	32	13	42	48	19	24
India and Pakistan ...	79	266	202	125	97	195	384	194
Straits Settlements ...	193	216	214	127	168	124	177	128
South Africa ...	9	125	43	45	23	41	22	16
New Guinea and Papua ...	86	55	62	60	103	63	61	65
Pacific Islands ...	209	162	181	177	215	125	146	167
Other British Countries ...	21	354	381	433	21	317	245	319
<b>Total, British ...</b>	<b>9,395</b>	<b>6,562</b>	<b>7,095</b>	<b>6,696</b>	<b>9,724</b>	<b>6,744</b>	<b>7,855</b>	<b>7,318</b>
Europe ...	535	383	649	759	457	395	555	445
Egypt ...	28	...	9	4	...	...	44	36
China ...	63	3	2	...	150	42	...	...
Japan ...	192	156	108	146	228	46	195	170
Indonesia ...	228	199	162	232	194	157	325	298
New Caledonia ...	125	31	51	30	102	23	53	47
United States of America	467	356	291	300	191	233	183	152
Other Foreign Countries ...	209	254	390	429	186	182	201	245
<b>Total, Foreign ...</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,393</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>11,242</b>	<b>7,944</b>	<b>8,757</b>	<b>8,596</b>	<b>11,232</b>	<b>7,822</b>	<b>8,961</b>	<b>8,711</b>

\* See comments on shipping statistics, page 96.

Of the total shipping entered from British countries in 1950-51, viz., 6,696,000 tons, 51 per cent. was from the Australian States, 26 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 6 per cent. from New Zealand, and 17 per cent. from other British countries. Shipping entered from foreign countries in 1950-51 amounted to 1,900,000 tons or 22 per cent. of the total; the principal foreign countries were Europe, United States, Indonesia and Japan. Shipping cleared for British countries in the same year comprised 62 per cent. for the Australian States, 18 per cent. for the United

Kingdom, 6 per cent. for New Zealand, and 14 per cent. for other British countries. Since 1938-39 there has been an increase in the proportion of shipping entered from and cleared for India and Pakistan.

Of the shipping entered from the Australian States in 1950-51, viz., 3,391,000 tons, 21 per cent. was from Victoria, 28 per cent. from Queensland, 38 per cent. from South Australia, 7 per cent. from Western Australia, and 6 per cent. from Tasmania. Of the total tonnage entered from overseas countries, viz., 5,205,000 tons, 40 per cent. was entered direct and 60 per cent. via the Australian States.

*Shipping—Direction and Nationality.*

The following table shows the nationality of vessels entered from and cleared for the principal countries in 1950-51:—

**Table 68.—Oversea and Interstate Shipping Entered and Cleared (N.S.W.).\*  
Countries and Nationality, 1950-51.**

Country where Voyage Began or Terminated.	Nationality of Vessels.							
	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Aus- tralian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Aus- tralian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.
thousands of net tons.								
Australian States ...	1,724	1,347	320	3,391	1,732	2,118	656	4,506
United Kingdom ...	3	1,713	24	1,740	...	1,316	19	1,335
New Zealand ...	132	281	5	418	119	283	1	403
Canada ...	4	104	59	167	...	120	41	161
Other British Countries ...	69	507	404	980	77	530	306	913
Total, British ...	1,932	3,952	812	6,696	1,928	4,367	1,023	7,318
Europe ...	...	165	594	759	...	66	379	445
Japan ...	...	131	15	146	...	150	20	170
United States of America...	...	198	102	300	...	19	133	152
Other Foreign Countries ...	...	403	292	695	...	340	286	626
Total, Foreign ...	...	897	1,003	1,900	...	575	818	1,393
Grand Total ...	1,932	4,849	1,815	8,596	1,928	4,942	1,841	8,711

\* See comments on shipping statistics, page 96.

In respect of direction and nationality of shipping, there is usually little difference between entries and clearances. Eighty-eight per cent. of the shipping entered from British countries in 1950-51 was British-owned, and



52 per cent. of that entered from foreign countries was foreign-owned. Of the interstate shipping entered, viz., 3,391,000 net tons, 51 per cent. was owned in Australia and 39 per cent. in other British countries. Practically all the vessels entered from the United Kingdom were owned in that country. British-owned vessels comprised 90 per cent. of the shipping entered from Japan and 66 per cent. of that entered from the United States. Only a small proportion of Australian-owned shipping is engaged in the overseas trade.

#### NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade of New South Wales are on the shipping registers of countries of the British Commonwealth, the overseas trade with the United Kingdom and other British countries being controlled chiefly by shipowners of the United Kingdom. Of the vessels engaged in the interstate trade, about 40 per cent. are Australian-owned and 50 per cent. owned in other British countries (mainly the United Kingdom). In the table below, British and foreign shipping are shown under distinctive headings.

**Table 69.—Nationality of Shipping Entered (N.S.W.)—Summary.\***  
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Year ended 30th June.	Net Tonnage Entered.				Percentage.		
	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.
1921	2,364,935	3,364,250	1,394,146	7,123,331	33·2	47·2	19·6
1929	2,332,777	4,607,059	1,576,577	8,516,413	27·4	54·1	18·5
1939	3,993,271	5,266,229	1,982,342	11,241,842	35·5	46·9	17·6
1946	1,442,903	2,570,819	1,514,108	5,527,830	26·1	46·5	27·4
1947	1,589,921	3,455,862	1,012,325	6,058,108	26·2	57·1	16·7
1948	1,406,919	3,870,922	1,209,000	6,486,841	21·7	59·7	18·6
1949	1,696,282	4,731,216	1,516,078	7,943,576	21·3	59·6	19·1
1950	1,824,404	4,896,456	2,036,620	8,757,480	20·8	55·9	23·3
1951	1,932,095	4,849,221	1,814,715	8,596,031	22·5	56·4	21·1

\* See comments on shipping statistics, page 96.

The proportion of Australian shipping entered has declined steadily since 1938-39, being 35·5 per cent. in that year, as compared with 22·5 per cent. in 1950-51. During the war years, the proportion of foreign shipping almost doubled, and a corresponding reduction was recorded in respect of British vessels (other than Australian-owned). The proportion of foreign vessels was 21·1 per cent. and of British (other than Australian) 56·4 per cent. in 1950-51, as compared with 17·6 per cent. and 46·9 per cent., respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars relating to the nationality of vessels engaged in trade with New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last three years are shown in greater detail in the following statement:—

**Table 70.—Nationality of Shipping Entered (N.S.W.).\***  
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Nationality of Shipping.	Shipping Entered.							
	1938-39.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
<b>British—</b>								
Australia ...	1,783	3,993,271	792	1,696,282	792	1,824,404	789	1,932,095
New Zealand ...	189	525,342	69	107,048	78	181,636	68	137,354
United Kingdom...	792	4,462,120	843	4,401,075	816	4,471,532	826	4,463,243
Other British ...	84	273,767	94	223,093	91	243,288	94	248,624
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>9,259,500</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>6,427,498</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>6,720,860</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>6,781,316</b>
<b>Foreign—</b>								
Denmark ...	10	38,024	16	54,845	22	72,795	16	59,719
France ...	61	94,452	33	74,157	51	136,950	41	102,111
Germany ...	60	263,378	...	...	1	2,980	...	...
Italy ...	20	113,040	21	101,114	28	144,656	27	145,058
Netherlands ...	72	332,358	44	226,156	54	271,619	48	258,529
Norway ...	66	262,969	84	355,906	113	487,997	118	465,664
Sweden ...	30	97,201	59	183,312	55	140,491	58	181,701
Japan ...	75	308,043	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America ...	49	359,287	60	320,684	69	392,388	46	221,459
Other Foreign ...	28	113,590	42	199,904	72	386,744	72	380,474
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>1,982,342</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>1,516,078</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>2,036,620</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>1,814,715</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>11,241,842</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>7,943,576</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>8,757,480</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>8,596,031</b>

\* See comments on shipping statistics, page 96.

The tonnage owned in the United Kingdom represented 51.9 per cent. of the total entered in 1950-51, and Australian-owned tonnage represented 22.5 per cent. Foreign tonnage was owned chiefly in the United States (2.6 per cent.), Norway (5.4 per cent.), Sweden (2.6 per cent.) and the Netherlands (2.9 per cent.).

During 1950-51, entries of Australian tonnage amounted to 1,724,144 tons in the interstate trade and 207,951 tons in the oversea trade. The

British-owned vessels (other than Australian) entered in 1950-51 included 1,346,654 tons engaged solely in interstate trade, and 1,713,079 tons in trade between the United Kingdom and Australia. The tonnage belonging to other nations was employed chiefly in the foreign trade.

#### INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGOES.

A comparative statement of the interstate and oversea cargoes discharged and shipped in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years is shown below:—

**Table 71.—Cargoes Discharged and Shipped.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Cargo Discharged.					Cargo Shipped.				
	Interstate.		Oversea.		Total.	Interstate.		Oversea.		Total.
	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.		Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	
	thousand tons.									
1939	3,167	676	1,179	1,112	6,134	2,736	672	1,679	359	5,446
1941	2,950	722	1,164	665	5,501	3,686	694	1,543	494	6,417
1946	2,154	442	1,623	1,001	5,220	2,831	316	930	632	4,709
1947	2,867	322	1 409	653	5,251	3,119	275	1,205	573	5,172
1948	2,740	368	1,564	938	5,610	3,242	352	1,493	424	5,511
1949	2,336	344	1,736	1,112	5,528	3,089	347	1,866	422	5,724
1950	2,694	282	2,254	1,311	6,541	2,791	305	1,576	424	5,096
1951	3,099	342	2,706	1,497	7,644	2,778	332	1,172	421	4,703

Note.—One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

\* See comments on shipping statistics, page 96.

The tonnage of cargo discharged in New South Wales ports reached a peak of 7,644,000 tons in 1950-51, an increase of 46 per cent. as compared with 1945-46. Cargo shipped rose from 5,602,000 tons in 1939-40 to 6,417,000 tons in 1940-41, but declined to 4,709,000 tons in 1945-46; thereafter it increased steadily to 5,724,000 tons in 1948-49, but declined to 4,703,000 tons in 1950-51.

In 1950-51 interstate cargo represented 45 per cent. of the total discharged and 66 per cent. of the total shipped, as compared with 50 per cent. of cargo discharged and 67 per cent. of that shipped in 1945-46. A higher proportion of oversea than of interstate cargo is recorded in tons measurement.

#### *Cargoes—Nationality of Shipping.*

During 1950-51, interstate cargoes discharged at ports in New South Wales amounted to 3,441,406 tons, and oversea cargoes to 4,202,851 tons; shipments to interstate ports represented 3,110,065 tons, and to oversea countries 1,593,101 tons. Interstate cargo is carried for the most part in Australian and United Kingdom ships.

Particulars of overseas cargoes according to the nationality of the vessels which carried them are shown below in respect of 1938-39 and the last two years:—

**Table 72.—Oversea Cargoes (N.S.W.)—Nationality of Shipping.\***

Nationality of Shipping.	1938-39.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.
	tons.					
Australia ... ..	91,839	108,222	76,971	100,637	87,110	90,337
New Zealand ... ..	41,187	320,762	22,933	51,816	11,589	39,392
United Kingdom ...	1,466,462	932,768	1,897,179	1,227,353	2,382,042	94,555
Other British ... ..	108,874	139,882	102,283	118,092	1,559,000	123,169
Total, British ...	1,708,362	1,501,634	2,099,366	1,498,398	2,604,241	1,199,953
Denmark ... ..	23,759	33,858	35,427	9,730	24,213	17,691
France ... ..	7,654	135,427	13,716	114,503	63,032	92,086
Italy ... ..	16,748	7,259	23,100	50,559	47,582	15,847
Netherlands ... ..	119,200	91,684	201,963	58,917	169,356	61,059
Norway ... ..	157,372	78,765	502,832	122,820	559,337	107,923
Sweden ... ..	41,110	23,866	105,346	46,598	171,598	52,741
United States of America	38,126	27,896	104,213	30,306	113,356	25,545
Other Foreign ... ..	179,164	137,226	479,114	68,253	450,136	20,256
Total, Foreign ...	583,133	535,981	1,465,711	501,786	1,598,610	393,148
Total, Oversea ...	2,291,495	2,037,615	3,565,077	2,000,184	4,202,851	1,593,101

Note.—Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton. \* See comments on shipping statistics, page 96.

In 1950-51 British vessels carried 62 per cent. of the overseas cargo discharged at ports in New South Wales, and 75 per cent. of the cargo shipped abroad. In 1938-39 the proportions were 75 per cent. and 74 per cent., respectively.

Vessels owned in the United Kingdom carried 91 per cent. of the cargo discharged by British ships in 1950-51 and 80 per cent. of the cargo shipped.

*Oversea Cargoes—Country of Origin or Termination of Voyage.*

The following table shows particulars of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped in the last four years, according to the country of origin or termination of voyage:—

**Table 73.—Oversea Cargoes (N.S.W.)—Country of Origin or Termination of Voyage.\***

Country where Voyage Began or Terminated.	Cargo Discharged.				Cargo Shipped.			
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	thousands of tons.							
Australia ... ..	21	8	34	27	91	12	6	8
United Kingdom ... ..	325	531	853	990	500	909	449	350
New Zealand ... ..	56	70	48	44	223	280	192	180
Canada ... ..	141	147	131	115	36	42	52	49
India and Pakistan ... ..	129	114	104	120	199	220	397	191
Other British ... ..	697	891	1,091	1,145	282	377	265	194
Total British ... ..	1,369	1,761	2,261	2,441	1,331	1,840	1,361	972
Europe—								
Belgium ... ..	33	27	60	96	70	7	22	43
Norway ... ..	42	36	46	61	41	31	59	34
Sweden ... ..	34	77	54	123	43	36	20	17
Other ... ..	74	88	157	234	189	119	150	127
China ... ..	31	2	3	...	21	36	...	...
Japan ... ..	20	40	48	79	22	43	167	114
Indonesia ... ..	123	284	216	308	1	15	8	8
United States ... ..	366	247	301	254	48	48	28	32
Other ... ..	410	286	419	607	151	113	185	241
Total Foreign ... ..	1,133	1,087	1,304	1,762	586	448	639	621
Grand Total ... ..	2,502	2,848	3,565	4,203	1,917	2,288	2,000	1,593

Note.—Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton.

\* See comments on shipping statistics, page 96.

Although most of the figures in Table 73 show considerable fluctuation, there is relatively little variation in the proportion of overseas cargo shipped in vessels whose voyages terminate in British ports; the proportion was 69 per cent. in 1947-48 and 61 per cent. in 1950-51. Of the overseas cargo discharged in 1950-51, 58 per cent. was carried in vessels whose voyage commenced from British ports, as compared with 54 per cent. in 1947-48.

Of the overseas cargo unloaded in 1950-51, 23 per cent. was discharged from vessels coming from the United Kingdom, 12 per cent. from European countries, 7 per cent. from Indonesia, and 6 per cent. from the United States. The cargo loaded included 22 per cent. shipped in vessels proceeding to the United Kingdom, 11 per cent. to New Zealand, 12 per cent. to India and Pakistan, and 14 per cent. to Europe.

## TRADE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS.

The interstate and oversea trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to three centres, viz., Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla, and the distribution of the inward trade amongst the ports at intervals since 1920-21 is shown in the table below. On each voyage a vessel is counted as an entry only at the first port of call in New South Wales, and intra-state trade is excluded; therefore the figures do not indicate the total tonnage entered at each port.

**Table 74.—Principal Ports (N.S.W.)—Shipping Entered.\***  
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Year ended 30th June.	Port Jackson (Sydney).		Port Hunter (Newcastle).		Port Kembla.		Other Ports.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
1921	1,869	4,776,182	1,082	2,255,040	42	85,514	26	6,595
1929	2,071	6,768,064	620	1,355,411	144	366,401	30	25,937
1939	2,140	8,560,135	886	2,071,733	260	583,197	33	26,777
1946	1,095	4,000,973	529	1,167,243	127	352,103	10	7,511
1947	1,110	4,027,506	520	1,412,123	184	613,554	7	4,925
1948	1,220	4,410,450	537	1,487,475	182	579,707	9	9,209
1949	1,475	5,851,535	524	1,616,738	142	462,127	16	13,176
1950	1,603	6,763,512	447	1,373,549	176	600,278	16	20,141
1951	1,627	6,761,131	261	722,822	307	1,104,035	8	8,043

\* See comments on shipping statistics, page 96.

Vessels which discharge cargo at Sydney and then proceed to Newcastle for coal are counted as entries at Sydney only; the inward shipping of Newcastle therefore exceeds the tonnage stated in the table. The volume of shipping entered at Sydney and Newcastle in 1950-51 was considerably less than in 1938-39, but the tonnage entered at Port Kembla was much greater.

Particulars of the cargoes shipped and discharged at the principal ports in certain years between 1928-29 and 1950-51 are given in the next table. In recording cargoes, certain commodities are assessed at their dead weight in tons, e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat and other grains, while others such as butter, hides, skins and drapery are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

The greater part of the oversea trade is handled in the port of Sydney and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at Sydney is recorded in "tons measurement." Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data contained in the statement show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

Table 75.—Principal Ports (N.S.W.)—Cargoes Shipped and Discharged.\*

Year ended 30th June.	Sydney.				Newcastle.		Port Kembla.	
	Interstate.		Oversea.		Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight. †	Tons Weight. †	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.
CARGOES DISCHARGED.								
1929	345,850	616,929	791,750	1,315,064	711,637	123,598	203,455	54,405
1939	514,815	654,585	937,513	1,083,432	1,744,625	205,770	928,397	†64,780
1942	623,685	694,844	1,226,015	745,135	1,340,942	88,410	965,074	46,506
1943	574,710	560,160	1,100,760	752,096	1,145,015	94,808	871,463	44,750
1944	534,030	637,895	1,195,104	923,639	1,265,040	130,984	977,787	65,624
1945	764,828	667,845	1,449,310	1,071,341	1,134,683	114,012	917,134	60,324
1946	732,682	442,195	1,375,361	997,982	1,012,925	144,911	408,271	106,088
1947	693,743	321,809	1,137,711	648,429	1,323,368	171,933	850,333	103,953
1948	596,243	368,155	1,293,116	936,620	1,355,542	184,931	788,392	86,868
1949	627,752	342,403	1,405,017	1,107,602	1,087,353	238,708	622,005	†97,391
1950	523,941	282,353	1,856,758	1,311,053	1,171,424	283,364	998,434	113,902
1951	537,798	341,608	2,220,975	1,496,965	1,221,402	349,954	1,340,598	134,957
CARGOES SHIPPED								
1929	138,737	530,490	981,003	284,842	1,647,563	251,581	134,741	73,605
1939	212,389	658,008	1,022,668	322,941	2,255,620	482,113	269,258	180,775
1942	257,571	641,214	674,189	540,270	2,999,065	243,158	444,360	178,160
1943	204,000	510,900	562,802	677,157	3,037,868	277,079	354,270	164,246
1944	203,227	471,985	737,338	971,674	2,856,214	151,138	300,870	184,673
1945	197,833	418,561	586,303	702,837	2,771,548	168,772	328,835	216,962
1946	130,777	313,159	633,851	617,984	2,472,688	194,959	227,305	103,484
1947	236,761	273,456	893,580	559,567	2,546,340	216,461	335,744	†102,585
1948	203,640	346,857	1,114,838	402,503	2,593,236	303,732	†449,281	†77,085
1949	198,711	345,191	1,456,671	395,067	2,548,914	365,192	236,147	41,628
1950	213,652	300,199	1,197,686	393,443	2,247,066	288,567	324,533	87,716
1951	256,374	332,160	902,351	412,684	2,090,477	157,084	421,781	103,224

\* See comments on shipping statistics, page 96.

† Includes a small number of tons measurement.

Oversea cargoes comprise the bulk of the trade handled at Sydney, but only a small proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at the other ports.

Interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at the port of Sydney in 1950-51 amounted to 1,467,940 tons, as compared with 2,039,797 tons in 1938-39. Aggregate oversea cargoes in 1950-51 were 5,032,975 tons, representing an increase of 1,666,421 tons or 50 per cent., as compared with 1938-39.

The aggregate cargoes discharged at Newcastle in 1950-51 amounted to 1,571,356 tons as compared with 1,950,395 tons in 1938-39, a decrease of 379,039 tons or 20 per cent. Interstate shipments amounted to 2,090,477 tons in 1950-51, or slightly less than in 1938-39. During the same period, oversea shipments decreased by 325,029 tons or 69 per cent.

Interstate cargoes discharged at Port Kembla in 1950-51, viz., 1,340,598 tons, were 412,201 tons or 44 per cent. greater than in 1938-39; interstate shipments totalled 421,781 tons, or 56 per cent. more than in 1938-39. Aggregate oversea cargoes discharged and shipped at Port Kembla amounted to 238,181 tons in 1950-51, as compared with 245,555 tons in 1938-39.

## HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES.

The most important ports are Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla; the shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

*Maritime Services Board.*

The ports of New South Wales are administered by the Maritime Services Board, which is a corporate body of five commissioners appointed by the Government of New South Wales. Two of the commissioners are part-time members representing shipping and commercial interests. An Advisory Committee assists the Board in respect of Newcastle.

The following table shows details of the gross revenue of the Maritime Services Board in the last six years:—

**Table 76.—Maritime Services Board (N.S.W.)—Gross Revenue.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.					
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>Sydney Harbour Services—</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates	970,500	884,424	926,419	1,003,736	1,154,236	1,366,587
Rents of Wharves, etc. ...	314,090	297,742	294,074	295,840	264,587	242,636
Bond Charges, etc. ...	135,597	197,716	226,286	269,581	239,380	345,851
<b>Total, Sydney Harbour ...</b>	<b>1,420,187</b>	<b>1,379,882</b>	<b>1,446,779</b>	<b>1,569,157</b>	<b>1,658,203</b>	<b>1,955,074</b>
<b>Harbour and Tonnage Rates</b> (Ports other than Sydney)	195,716	247,141	251,520	262,516	276,980	305,457
Pilotage ...	61,151	57,533	63,263	76,364	154,223	189,234
Harbour and Light Rates ...	48,176	51,554	54,431	63,977	118,574	120,746
Other Fees and Charges ...	18,126	15,218	16,359	33,701	72,147	60,183
<b>Total Revenue ...</b>	<b>1,743,356</b>	<b>1,751,328</b>	<b>1,832,352</b>	<b>2,005,715</b>	<b>2,280,127</b>	<b>2,630,694</b>

The revenue from Sydney Harbour services in 1950-51 amounted to £1,955,074 or 74 per cent. of the total.

Harbour and river vessels, etc., are required to be licensed by the Maritime Services Board. The following table shows particulars of licences current at 30th June in the last six years:—

**Table 77.—Maritime Services Board—Licences Issued.**

Particulars.	Licences Current at 30th June.					
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Lighters ...	293	359	376	379	379	384
Ferry Steamers ...	26	25	26	26	26	26
Tugs ...	79	79	85	82	79	80
*Motor Boats ...	104	107	111	98	105	104
Motor Vessels ...	9	14	19	30	27	32
Floating Plant ...	27	27	36	35	37	37
Moorings ...	2,554	2,836	2,904	2,919	2,956	3,148
Houseboats ...	15	19	21	28	27	28
†Mobile Cranes—Wheeled ...	...	30	136	200	252	300
Other Licences ...	70	65	60	53	57	51
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>3,561</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>4,190</b>

\* Port of Sydney only; excludes boats used for private purposes only. † Includes fork-lifts.



*Sydney Harbour—Shipping Facilities.*

Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) is the principal port of New South Wales. It has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 13,600 acres or about 21 square miles, of which approximately half has a depth of 30 feet or more at low water ordinary spring tide. The maximum depth in any part is 155 feet at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 3 feet 6½ inches. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 152 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The functions of the Maritime Services Board in respect of the port of Sydney include the provision of adequate wharfage, channels, lights and other port facilities, the control of shipping and pilotage, the imposition and collection of rates and charges on goods and vessels, the licensing of harbour craft and the general management and control of the port.

The wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Including private lighter and ferry berths, there are 71,673 feet of wharfage in Sydney Harbour. The principal wharves are leased to the various shipping companies whose vessels engage regularly in the trade of the port, and other wharves are reserved for vessels which visit the port occasionally. Details relating to the number and length of the berths are shown below:—

**Table 78.—Port of Sydney—Wharves and Jetties at 30th June, 1951.**

Particulars.	Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.		Private Wharfage.		Total.	
	No. of Berths.	Length.	No. of Berths.	Length.	No. of Berths.	Length.
Oversea and Interstate—		feet.		feet.		feet.
Jetties ... ..	52	22,516	11	1,855	63	24,371
Marginal ... ..	37	20,835	9	3,155	46	23,990
Total ... ..	89	43,351	20	5,010	109	48,361
Intrastate ... ..	49	12,861	11	3,700	60	16,561
Harbour Craft—						
Ferries ... ..	22	3,470	...	...	22	3,470
Other ... ..	13	3,281	...	...	13	3,281
Grand Total ... ..	173	62,963	31	8,710	204	71,673

Practically all the wharves are situated on the southern shore of the port. Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc., are provided on the waterside, and modern plant has been installed for replenishing ships' bunkers with oil or coal. Works have been constructed on a spit of land, known as Glebe Island, between Rozelle Bay and White Bay, to facilitate the shipment of wheat. Silos with a capacity of 7,500,000 bushels are available for the storage of wheat in bulk, and the grain may be delivered into the holds of the vessels at the rate of 1,500 tons per hour. Plant is also available for the mechanical loading and storage of bagged wheat.

Ferry steamers on which traffic is carried across the harbour are certificated as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board.

An arch bridge spanning the harbour from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point was opened on 19th March, 1932. It provides for pedestrian, vehicular, railway and tramway traffic. A description of the bridge is published in the chapter "Roads and Bridges."

*Port of Sydney—Shipping Entered.*

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Sydney Harbour during the period 1938-39 to 1950-51, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below. The figures differ from those in Table 74 because **they include vessels engaged in the coastal trade of the State and vessels which do not report to the Customs authorities on return from a journey to Newcastle for bunker coal; they also include vessels engaged exclusively in the transport of troops, war equipment and supplies during the war years, and in addition, there are minor differences in the classification of vessels.**

**Table 79.—Port of Sydney—Shipping Entered.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.
	Number.				thousand tons.			
1939	4,568	1,321	1,495	7,384	1,537	2,774	7,339	11,650
1941	3,822	1,127	1,031	5,980	1,527	1,802	4,956	8,285
1942	3,171	921	982	5,074	1,401	1,337	4,229	6,967
1943	2,177	643	953	3,773	1,070	963	3,511	5,544
1944	1,945	666	1,084	3,695	988	840	4,125	5,953
1945	1,911	679	1,215	3,805	967	795	4,717	6,479
1946	2,045	564	1,062	3,671	980	708	4,598	6,286
1947	2,220	494	914	3,628	1,000	836	4,001	5,837
1948	2,249	491	1,010	3,750	1,005	807	4,413	6,225
1949	2,420	505	1,217	4,142	1,020	879	5,691	7,590
1950	2,141	448	1,338	3,927	928	777	6,444	8,149
1951	2,215	538	1,285	4,038	972	1,046	6,204	8,222

\* See comment preceding Table 79.

The aggregate net tonnage which entered the port of Sydney in 1950-51, viz., 8,222,000 tons, was 29 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

In 1950-51 coastal shipping comprised 972,000 tons or 12 per cent. of the total.

The average tonnage per coastal vessel was 340 tons in 1938-39 and 439 tons in 1950-51, as compared with 2,100 tons and 1,944 tons, respectively, in the case of interstate vessels. The average tonnage per oversea vessel was 4,900 in 1938-39 and 4,829 in 1950-51.

*Port of Sydney Authority—Revenue and Expenditure.*

As from 1st July, 1928, the accounts of the Harbour Trust (now the Maritime Services Board) were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account, and a special fund was established for the receipts of the port

authority. The Board is required to contribute to the National Debt sinking fund established under the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States in the same proportion as its debt bears to the total loan debt of the State. The net profits are payable into a reserve fund to meet losses and to provide for the reduction of rates and charges.

The revenue and expenditure by the port authority at Sydney during each of the last eleven years and the capital debt at the end of each year are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 80.—Port of Sydney Authority—Revenue and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Income.	Expenditure.				Surplus.
			Administra- tive and Maintenance Expenses.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Exchange, etc.	Total Ex- penditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1941	11,258,909	1,150,452	372,765	471,880	57,784	902,429	248,023
1942	11,201,402	1,192,628	390,763	490,426	59,356	940,545	252,083
1943	11,065,232	1,191,882	402,894	485,547	58,479	946,920	244,962
1944	11,149,419	1,315,448	450,262	490,388	58,298	998,948	316,500
1945	11,050,206	1,445,975	472,392	500,183	58,380	1,030,955	415,020
1946	11,048,584	1,420,187	639,145	496,807	55,708	1,191,660	228,527
1947	11,097,221	1,379,882	702,833	485,915	54,325	1,243,073	136,809
1948	11,242,140	1,446,779	793,320	432,581	47,577	1,323,478	123,301
1949	11,333,223	1,569,157	923,656	475,153	42,561	1,441,370	127,787
1950	11,571,669	1,658,202	957,509	482,525	43,646	1,483,680	174,522
1951	11,779,317	1,955,074	1,155,005	485,975	42,953	1,683,933	271,141

The total income during 1950-51 was £1,955,074. After the deduction of administrative and maintenance expenses, £1,155,005, and capital charges, £528,928, there was a surplus of £271,141 on the year's transactions. The sources of revenue were wharfage and tonnage rates £1,366,587, rents of wharves, etc., £242,636, and bond charges, etc., £345,851 (see Table 76).

Since 1940-41, the income of the Maritime Services Board in respect of the port of Sydney has increased by £804,622, or 70 per cent., and the administrative and maintenance expenses by £782,240, or 209 per cent. The ratio of administrative and maintenance charges to income was 58 per cent. in 1950-51, as compared with 32 per cent. in 1940-41.

#### *Newcastle Harbour.*

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) is the second port of New South Wales and the third port of Australia in regard to the volume of its shipping trade. The harbour lies in the course of the Hunter River, and the area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. There are coal-loading wharves at Hexham, about ten miles from the sea.

The harbour is landlocked sufficiently to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 1,200 feet, and the navigable channel with a depth of 25 feet 6 inches at low water is 350 feet wide. Newcastle is primarily a coal-loading port, and the proximity of the coalfield has led to the establishment of important industries, including iron and steel works, in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat and frozen meat, and there is a special wharf for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 535 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1951, commercial wharfage accommodation was approximately 16,500 feet, including wharves controlled by the Maritime Services Board, 6,720 feet; Railways Department 7,000 feet; Public Works Department, 200 feet; private companies, 2,600 feet; and approximately 3,400 feet of tie-up berths and ferry and depot wharves. The general cargo wharves are connected with the main railway system, and the railway extends along the coal wharves. There are three sets of mooring dolphins and jetties for vessels awaiting cargo, and numerous dolphins for tie-up purposes.

Newcastle Harbour is administered by the Maritime Services Board and an advisory committee consisting of five members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with the administration of the port. In 1950-51 the revenue of the Board in respect of the port of Newcastle was £181,409.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Newcastle Harbour during the period 1940-41 to 1950-51, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below:—

**Table 81.—Port of Newcastle, Shipping Entered.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.
	Number.				thousand tons.			
1941	2,328	1,216	328	3,872	1,112	1,892	937	3,941
1942	2,061	965	356	3,382	1,208	1,732	1,166	4,106
1943	1,549	725	401	2,675	841	1,187	1,128	3,156
1944	1,403	738	443	2,584	800	1,161	1,351	3,312
1945	1,256	655	397	2,308	709	1,118	1,186	3,013
1946	1,339	643	325	2,307	716	1,124	1,117	2,957
1947	1,432	635	332	2,399	798	1,154	1,341	3,293
1948	1,315	600	405	2,320	747	1,065	1,618	3,430
1949	1,426	574	367	2,367	741	1,133	1,537	3,411
1950	1,264	515	340	2,119	680	1,073	1,437	3,190
1951	1,384	495	300	2,179	718	988	1,252	2,958

\* See comment preceding Table 79.

### *Port Kembla.*

Port Kembla, which is situated about forty miles south of Sydney, was controlled by the New South Wales Department of Public Works up to 1948, but since then has been regulated by the Maritime Services Board. The harbour, which is protected by breakwaters, has an area of 330 acres, with depths of water ranging from 20 to 50 feet, and its wharves accommodate large ocean-going vessels.

It is the port of the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port large quantities of coal, coke, iron and steel, and lead and zinc concentrates are shipped, and iron ore, pig

iron, etc., and phosphatic rock usually predominate in the tonnages discharged. Totals of cargoes shipped and discharged at the port are given in Table 75. In respect of tonnage of shipping entered, Port Kembla ranks eighth in the ports of Australia.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Port Kembla during the last eleven years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below:—

**Table 82.—Port Kembla, Shipping Entered.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.
	Number.				thousand tons.			
1941	257	402	165	824	60	670	358	1,088
1942	188	268	160	616	62	488	372	922
1943	145	186	145	476	57	316	405	778
1944	151	151	106	468	56	262	529	847
1945	103	186	158	447	40	360	501	901
1946	63	117	119	299	23	214	369	606
1947	52	157	152	361	15	323	589	927
1948	37	189	125	351	16	415	497	928
1949	80	178	77	335	17	410	303	730
1950	101	221	81	403	18	632	321	971
1951	80	369	89	538	15	1,215	352	1,582

\* See comment preceding Table 79.

#### RIVER TRAFFIC.

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels, and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products considerable distances.

Under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water, except in unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

The works completed on the Murray River comprise the Hume Reservoir (capacity 1½ million acre-feet), Yarrawonga Weir, Lake Victoria Storage, thirteen locks and weirs, and barrages across the five channels at the mouth of the Murray in South Australia. On the Murrumbidgee River, weirs have been constructed at Redbank and Maude.

During the year ended 30th June, 1950, 71 steamers and 44 barges and other vessels passed through Lock No. 10 at Wentworth carrying 1,679 passengers and 700 tons of cargo. In the same year, 82 steamers, carrying 4,720 passengers and 1,285 tons of cargo, passed through Lock No. 11 at Mildura.

The net expenditure for the construction of reservoirs, locks and other works at 30th June, 1950, amounted to £11,892,751, of which the New South Wales Constructing Authority expended £4,006,631. An amount of £2,990,995 was contributed by the Government of New South Wales.

#### HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES.

Ferry services have been established by private companies to transport passengers, etc., in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are licensed by the Maritime Services Board and are distinct from those to which reference is made in the chapter "Roads and Bridges," which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

The following statement shows particulars of the passenger ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle in 1928-29, 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 83.—Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Vessels.	Passenger Accommo- dation.	Passenger Journeys.	Gross Revenue.	Accidents.	
					Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1929	65	46,631	49,500,000	£ 833,669	...	131
1939	54	33,971	27,864,000	418,500	...	86
1946	46	28,551	35,737,000	518,867	3	104
1947	46	28,591	31,558,000	471,976	1	99
1948	47	28,808	28,319,000	502,947	1	96
1949	46	27,759	23,314,000	558,390	...	58
1950	44	26,914	21,914,000	534,853	...	37
1951	39	22,793	20,273,000	612,661	...	55

Ferry passenger journeys have declined steadily since 1944-45 partly as a result of reduced services and higher fares, and partly because of alternative transport provided by omnibuses.

#### *Sydney Harbour Transport Board.*

In June, 1951, certain Sydney Harbour ferry services were purchased by the State Government from a private company for £25,000. The assets purchased included wharves, land, buildings and 15 ferries, and a Sydney Harbour Transport Board was set up by Act of Parliament to operate the services.

The Board consists of three members, viz., the Commissioner for Government Transport (chairman), the President of the Maritime Services Board,

and the Under Secretary of the Treasury. Under the powers conferred on it, the Board has arranged for the ferry services to be managed on its behalf by Sydney Harbour Ferries Pty. Ltd.

#### RATES OF FREIGHT.

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing New South Wales products in overseas countries. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

The following statement supplied by the Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association shows the rates, expressed in Australian currency, for the carriage of various commodities by sea from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and Europe since 1939:—

**Table 84.—Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe.**  
Expressed in Australian currency.

At 30th June.	Butter.	Frozen Mutton.	Bulk Wheat.	Wheaten Flour.	Calf Hides.	Greasy Wool.	Lead.
	per 56 lb. s. d.	per lb. d.	per ton. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per lb. d.	per lb. d.	per ton. s. d.
1939	4 4-4	1-10	39 3	42 5	0-63	1-18	34 6
1940	5 10-8	1-55	78 5	84 1	0-94	1-88	61 6
1941 to 1944	7 8-3	2-03	170 1	182 8	1-27	2-42	101 8
1945	7 8-3	2-03	150 7	163 2	1-27	2-42	101 8
1946	7 8-3	2-03	144 4	156 11	1-27	2-42	101 8
1947	7 8	2-03	144 4	156 11	1-26	2-36	81 7
1948	7 8	2-03	128 8	150 7	1-26	2-36	81 7
1949	7 8	2-03	109 10	125 6	1-26	2-36	81 7
1950	7 11-6	2-36	81 7	94 2	1-37	2-61	91 0
1951	7 11-6	2-36	153 9	166 4	1-37	2-61	91 0

The rates of freight to the United Kingdom and Europe in 1951 were more than twice as high as in 1939 for each item shown in the table except butter. In the twelve months ended 30th June, 1951, the rates for wheat and flour almost doubled.

Particulars of interstate and Pacific Islands shipping freight rates per ton of general cargo are given in the next table. Quotations are in Australian currency:—

**Table 85.—Interstate and Islands Shipping Freight Rates—General Cargo.**

From Sydney to—	At 30th June.					
	1946.	1947.*	1948.*	1949.	1950.	1951.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brisbane ... ..	31 0-6	51 6	58 6	83 6	83 6	114 0
Melbourne ... ..	29 8-4	50 0	57 0	82 0	82 0	112 6
Adelaide ... ..	40 6	58 0	65 0	90 0	90 0	121 6
Fremantle ... ..	55 10-8	71 0	78 0	103 0	103 0	130 0
Hobart ... ..	28 7-2	49 0	56 0	81 0	81 0	92 0
Lannceton ... ..	28 7-2	49 0	56 0	81 0	81 0	92 0
Auckland, N.Z. ... ..	46 6	46 6	67 6	84 1	109 0	123 10
Norfolk Island ... ..	67 6	50 0	90 0	140 0	200 0	220 0
Port Moresby, Papua ... ..	67 0	60 0	100 0	140 0	140 0	154 0
Rabaul, New Guinea ... ..	†	80 0	110 0	150 0	150 0	165 0

\* August. † Not available.

## PORT CHARGES.

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Federal Navigation Act, and by the State authorities under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. Since 1st February, 1936, the State enactments have been administered by the Maritime Services Board. Only a brief reference to the rates collected by each authority is made in this volume. The rates and charges shown in this chapter were current in June, 1951.

Particulars of the port charges collected by the Maritime Services Board are given in Table 76.

*Charges levied on Ships.*

The principal charges imposed under Federal legislation are light dues and fees for the survey of ships, the adjustment of compasses, etc.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of every ship entering a port in Australia. The rate, payable quarterly, is 6d. per ton (net), and payment at one port covers all Australian ports which the vessel may enter during the ensuing period of three months. Vessels calling at only one port in Australia *en route* to an oversea destination are charged at the rate of 5d. per ton (net).

The light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government during the year ended 30th June, 1951, amounted to £215,545, and receipts under the Federal Navigation Act to £23,345.

Sea-going vessels must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from £4 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to £13 10s. if the gross tonnage is between 2,100 and 2,400 tons, increased for each additional 300 tons by 30s. for passenger ships and by £1 for cargo ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from £1 to £4, and double rates are charged for vessels without certificates of survey. Additional charges are made for the survey of grain cargoes. The fees for the adjustment of a ship's compasses range from £2 2s. to £7 7s.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. These certificates certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and the suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from £2 to £8 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with £2 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of £20.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate (see page 120), are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 2½d. per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is £50 and the minimum is £5 at Sydney or Newcastle, and £2 10s. at other ports. The rate of 1½d. per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.



The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 4d. per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from £3 to £15 according to the size of the vessel; half rates are charged after the third removal.

Except at certain wharves, tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons and over while berthed at a wharf, the charge being  $\frac{3}{16}$  d. per ton (gross) for each period of six hours. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges; the daily rate in Sydney Harbour ranges from 2s. 6d. to 10s. Berthing charges in other ports are calculated at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each period of six hours. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

An annual licence fee of £5 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies in Sydney Harbour; and from 2s. 6d. to 10s. for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available at a charge of £1 10s. for the first twenty-four hours and thereafter 7s. 6d. per period of six hours or part thereof.

Tugs, ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in New South Wales waters must obtain a licence, for which the charge is £1 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in Sydney Harbour the annual licence fee is £5; for lighters, 1s. per ton; and for watermen, 5s. In other ports the annual licence fees for ballast lighters is £1 and for watermen 10s. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 2s. 10d. per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board; in other cases the rate is 2s. 4d.

#### *Harbour and Wharfage Rates.*

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

In Sydney Harbour, the inward rate is 4s. per ton assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet) at the option of the Board. The outward rate is 1s. 6d. and the transshipment rate is 6d., but there are numbers of special rates for important commodities; the outward rate for coal is 6d. per ton, for wheat and flour 9d. per ton, and for wool 9d. per bale.

In ports other than Sydney there is a schedule of inward rates for coastwise and interstate goods, and a separate schedule for oversea goods. The inward general rate is 2s. per ton or 40 cubic feet for coastwise and interstate goods arriving at these ports and 4s. for oversea goods, and the outward rate on coastwise, interstate, and oversea goods is 1s. per ton or 40 cubic feet, unless otherwise specified.

#### *Storage Charges.*

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving at Sydney from any place beyond the Commonwealth and left on a wharf after final discharge of the vessel for a longer period than three days are charged at the rate per ton per day of 6d. for the first three

days, 2s. for the next six days, and 3s. thereafter. The same rates are charged on goods discharged from interstate and intrastate vessels if left on any wharf for a period exceeding three days after final discharge of the vessel. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the rate of 1d. per ton per day. These charges apply to the Port of Sydney only, and are payable by the owner of the goods.

At a wharf at Rozelle Bay assigned for the purpose, there is free storage of timber for the first forty-eight hours after commencement of discharge, after which the charge is 1d. per ton per day for the next four days and, thereafter, 3d. per ton per day; no storage fee is charged for Sundays and public holidays.

At ports other than Sydney, storage charges do not accrue on goods until forty-eight hours after the completion of the vessel's discharge. The general charge per ton per day is 2d. for the first week, 3d. for the second week, 4d. for the third week, and 6d. for the fourth and subsequent weeks. At Newcastle the charge on wool and wheat is 1d. per ton per day; the charge on timber is 1d. per ton per day for the first four days (after the free period), and thereafter 2d. per ton per day.

#### SHIPPING REGISTERS.

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels engaged in trade must be registered, except those under 15 tons burthen employed in the coastal trade of the part of the British Empire in which the owners reside. Ships not legally registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not permitted to proceed to sea. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia and for ships owned in Australia is the red ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth, and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney and Newcastle. The following statement shows particulars of the shipping on the registers in 1939 and the last three years:—

**Table 86.—Shipping on Register (N.S.W.).**

Tonnage Class.	Vessels on Register at 30th June.							
	Number of Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Tons (net)								
0 to 49	665	670	610	516	9,418	10,181	9,409	8,594
50- 499	207	165	156	152	32,743	26,182	25,579	25,203
500- 999	23	21	21	21	16,371	14,712	14,610	14,610
1,000-1,999	13	14	14	14	18,773	19,663	19,663	19,663
2,000 and over	7	7	6	6	18,848	24,345	18,242	18,242
<b>Total, All Vessels</b> ...	<b>915</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>96,153</b>	<b>95,083</b>	<b>87,503</b>	<b>86,312</b>

Vessels on the register at 30th June, 1951, included 265 motor ships aggregating 16,257 net tons, and 186 sailing ships aggregating 14,900 net tons. The aggregate crew for all vessels on the register was 3,870.

The number of vessels on the register in 1951 was 22 per cent. less than in 1939, but the tonnage was only 12 per cent. less.

Forty-three vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,862 tons (net) were sold during 1950-51. Of these, 41 vessels, aggregating 2,835 tons, were sold to British subjects.

#### CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS.

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of New South Wales, and by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years:—

**Table 87.—Shipping (N.S.W.).—Certificates of Seaworthiness Issued.**

Type of Vessel.	1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.
<b>Sea-going Vessels—</b>									
<b>Sydney—Cargo ...</b>	163	294,561	113	139	266,444	86	157	258,278	92
<b>Passenger</b>	9	59,953	1,901	15	105,205	3,327	15	104,480	3,648
<b>Total</b>	172	354,514	2,014	154	371,739	3,413	172	362,758	3,740
<b>Harbour and River Vessels—</b>									
<b>Sydney ...</b>	48	8,940	25,331	47	7,128	25,144	43	7,799	23,373
<b>Other Ports ...</b>	44	2,830	2,259	43	2,860	1,899	42	2,621	2,615
<b>Total</b>	92	11,770	27,590	90	9,988	27,043	85	10,420	27,988
<b>* Motor Boats ...</b>	980	...	9,568	1,690	...	13,683	1,551	...	14,412
<b>Grand Total</b>	1,244	366,284	39,172	1,934	381,727	44,139	1,808	373,178	46,140

\* Excludes (a) Port of Sydney, and (b) boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Commonwealth Authority in 1950-51 included 78 for cargo vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 251,835, and 15 for passenger vessels with a aggregate gross tonnage of 104,480 and an aggregate capacity of 3,648 passengers.

#### SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING.

Facilities for building, fitting and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour there are five large graving docks, four floating docks and eight patent slips. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, were leased in 1933 by the Commonwealth Government to a private company for a term of 21 years. Two graving docks are owned by a private company, Mort's Dock and Engineering Company Limited.

During the war, the Captain Cook Graving Dock was constructed primarily for naval purposes in Sydney Harbour between Potts Point and Garden Island. Certain sections of the work were carried out for the Commonwealth Government by New South Wales Government authorities. The dock, opened in March, 1945, is capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat, and in peace-time is available for the service of civilian vessels. Its breadth is 147 feet 7½ inches, and the length from the outer caisson is 1,139 feet 5 inches. The draught of vessel that may be taken at high water is 45 feet 2 inches. Total net expenditure on the dock to 30th June, 1950, was £10,702,237.

At Newcastle a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Walsh Island, and there are two slips for government-owned vessels; two slips are privately owned.

Graving docks under the control of the State Government are maintained at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

*N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking.*

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments and private shipowners. The State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, which is managed by the Undertaking, was established in 1913. Particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking are given below:—

**Table 28.—N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking—Revenue and Expenditure.**

Year ended 31st March.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus.
		Works.	Administration.	Capital Charges.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1944	835,462	725,775	32,526	17,496	775,797	59,665
1945	906,122	796,973	39,123	19,983	856,079	50,043
1946	990,022	877,600	49,095	22,888	949,583	40,439
1947	796,676	700,794	44,786	25,228	770,808	25,868
1948	873,480	770,442	49,975	27,242	847,659	25,830
1949	960,789	837,371	59,286	27,407	924,064	36,725
1950	1,015,524	886,834	61,778	26,594	975,206	40,318
1951	1,301,980	1,139,642	72,334	27,844	1,239,820	62,160

SEAMEN.

Matters relating to the employment of seamen are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Federal Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation. Mercantile marine offices were established in March, 1922, to undertake functions previously performed by State shipping

offices at Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla, where engagements and discharges are registered. The following statement shows the number of transactions in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 89.—Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices.**

Year ended 30th June.	Engagements Registered.			Discharges Registered.			Licences to Ship.	
	Sydney.	New-castle.	Port Kembla.	Sydney.	New-castle.	Port Kembla.	Sydney.	New-castle.
1939	20,856	3,723	235	21,231	3,699	230	450	66
1946	10,588	3,909	503	11,253	3,762	462	342	63
1947	10,100	4,799	500	10,848	4,637	496	369	98
1948	11,233	5,385	844	10,776	5,258	836	328	156
1949	14,389	4,627	755	14,056	4,749	762	304	129
1950	12,728	5,337	524	12,324	5,174	562	317	121
1951	13,689	5,555	792	13,375	5,327	791	390	163

In 1950-51 the number of engagements and discharges registered at Sydney was 34 per cent. less than the number in 1938-39, but the number of transactions at Newcastle and Port Kembla was considerably larger than in the pre-war year.

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

#### *Maritime Industry Commission.*

The Maritime Industry Commission was constituted under National Security Regulations in January, 1942, to secure adequate and efficient manning of Australian merchant ships and the improvement and safeguarding of conditions of employment therein. The Commission may make orders regarding such matters as discipline, hours of work, accommodation, preference of employment, etc. Orders of the Commission prevail over State and Commonwealth laws or industrial awards and agreements. Under the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1951, the Maritime Industry Commission will continue to function until 31st December, 1952.

#### *Compensation to Seamen.*

Compensation to seamen is provided under a Commonwealth law, the Seamen's Compensation Act, 1911-1949, which applies to ships trading with Australia, or engaged in any occupation in Australian waters, or in trade and commerce with other countries or among the States.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships, i.e., ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State, may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Commonwealth law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

#### **SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.**

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels

are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

Owing to the regularity of the coast of New South Wales and the comparative absence of islands, hazards to navigation in the coastal waters are few. There are 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth) along the 700 miles of coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights and other guides in the principal ports.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales at which there is a pilotage establishment, unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling. The pilotage rates are shown on page 114.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry. The majority of wrecks reported are of small coasters under 200 tons.

Rescue work is undertaken by the pilot vessels. There are also rocket brigade stations at various points on the coast, and at the Clarence River there is a steam tug which is subsidised for assisting vessels in distress.

The Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales affords relief to distressed seamen and their dependants, and to the crews and passengers of vessels wrecked in New South Wales waters.

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## RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1951, was 6,441 miles, including 6,113 miles of line vested in the Railways Commissioner of New South Wales; a line 2 miles long from Liverpool to Holdsworthy owned by the Commonwealth Government; 241 miles of border railways in the Riverina district owned by the State of Victoria; and 85 miles of private railways available for general traffic. The length of State railways laid with one or more tracks is shown in Table 91.

### STATE RAILWAYS.

Administrative authority for the control of the State railways is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, appointed for seven years. The office of Assistant Commissioner was abolished in April, 1952. Since May, 1950, the Commissioner has been subject to the direction of the Minister for Transport.

The railway property is vested in the Railways Commissioner as a body corporate to conduct the services on existing lines and to construct the new lines authorised by the Legislature. By-laws for the regulation of the services, including those by which rates of freight and fares are fixed, must be approved by the Government before they become operative.

The receipts from the railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc., are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

Within the Government Railways Fund a special reserve was established as at 1st July, 1945, with a balance of £9,860,730, comprising the residue of sums set aside between 1940-41 and 1944-45 for deferred maintenance, holiday commitments and other purposes. Parliament may appropriate further sums from the Government Railways Fund to the Special Reserve Account, and with its approval the Reserve may be used for maintenance deferred in previous years, for reconstruction and for other special expenditure not chargeable to working expenses.

Interest, sinking fund and exchange on the railways loan debt are a charge on the Government Railways Fund; the annual sum payable is that part of the debt charges of the State which corresponds to the ratio between the railways loan debt and the total public debt of New South Wales.

Provision was made in 1928 for annual contribution from State revenues to make good two-thirds of the loss incurred at that time on country developmental railways, the amount of contribution not to exceed £800,000 in any year. The maximum amount of £800,000 was paid in 1928-29 and each succeeding year.

The construction of new railways is authorised by Parliament, and the order of construction and rate of progress are determined by the Commissioner.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways and tramways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance."

#### LENGTH OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the Railways Commissioner of New South Wales.

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855, and communication was established between Newcastle and East Maitland on 30th March, 1857.

The total route length of the lines open at 30th June, 1951, was 6,113 miles, distributed as follows:—Southern system, 2,187 miles; Western, 2,193 miles; and Northern, 1,733 miles. In addition there were 1,442 miles of sidings and crossovers. At 30th June, 1951, there were 8,390 miles of single track, including sidings and crossovers.

The growth of the State railway system is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 90.—Railways—Lines Open and Capital Cost.

Period.*	Lines Opened for Traffic during the Period.	Lines Open for Traffic at End of Period.			Capital Expenditure on Lines Open for Traffic. †	
		Total Length.	Population per Mile.	Area per M le.	Increase during Period.	Total at End of Period.
	Miles.	M les.	No.	Sq. Miles.	£	£
1855-64	143	143	2,789	2,170	2,631,790	2,631,790
1865-74	260	403	1,427	770	4,212,756	6,844,546
1875-84	1,215	1,618	559	192	13,235,592	20,080,138
1885-94	883	2,501	490	124	15,775,133	35,855,271
1895-1904	780	3,281	435	95	6,433,246	42,288,517
1905-14	686	3,967	472	78	18,976,352	61,264,869
1915-24	1,556	5,523	406	56	32,090,298	93,355,167
1925-34	641	6,164	425	50	47,578,154	140,933,321
1935-44	(-) 36	6,128	449	50	11,211,347	152,144,668
1945-49	(-) 15	6,113	509	50	20,955,652	173,100,320
1950	...	6,113	528	50	8,623,627	181,723,947
1951	...	6,113	543	50	14,128,399	195,852,346

\* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June. (-) Lines dismantled.

† Includes expenditure on workshops, rolling stock, etc.

Rail transport facilities have been extended not only by the construction of new railways, but also by the laying of additional tracks on existing lines, and by improvements such as electrification, to which much of the capital expenditure in the period 1925 to 1934 was applied. Of the capital expenditure in 1950-51, viz., £14,128,399, new rolling stock comprised 55 per cent.



Work on a line from Maryvale to Sandy Hollow (150 miles) was suspended in April, 1950. Expenditure on the line to 30th June, 1950, was £2,430,306.

The following statement shows the length of lines laid with one or more tracks in 1921 and later years:—

**Table 91.—Railways—Length and Classification of Tracks.**

At 30th June.	Single.	Double.	Triple.	Quadruple.	Sextuple.	Total.
	miles.					
1921	4,428	572	7½	34½	1*	5,043
1943	5,426	650	7	37	8†	6,128
1948	5,422	650	7	41	8†	6,128
1949	5,403	653	7	42	8†	6,113
1950	5,400	656	7	42	8†	6,113
1951	5,400	656	7	42	8†	6,113

\*Five tracks. †Includes 47 chains with eight tracks.

There are duplicate lines on the main western line as far as Kelso and on two other sections between Kelso and Orange; the southern line is duplicated as far as Junee, the northern line as far as Braxton, and the south coast line to Port Kembla North, except certain tunnels and bridges. Quadruplication of the main western line between Lidcombe and Penrith, and of the northern line between Strathfield and Hornsby is in progress.

Particulars of gradients and signals were given in the 50th and earlier issues of the Year Book.

#### *Hawkesbury River Railway Bridge.*

- The railway bridge spanning the Hawkesbury River was replaced in 1946 by a modern structure designed and built by the Department of Railways. Construction of the new bridge began in July, 1939, and it was opened on 1st July, 1946. The new bridge carries double tracks and has eight spans, two of 445 feet 8 inches, four of 347 feet 6 inches and two of 147 feet. It has five deep piers founded in sand in depths ranging from 178 feet to 183 feet 7 inches, and its overall length is 2,764 feet. There are 7,900 tons of steel in the superstructure. Total cost of construction of the bridge was £2,134,246.

#### *City and Suburban Electric Railways.*

The city electric railway, when complete, will form a two-track loop-railway around the city, running, for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The scheme includes the construction of branches from the city railway to the eastern, south-eastern and southern suburbs. An Act authorising the construction of these branches was assented to on 27th March, 1947, and operations were commenced in 1948-49.

The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in December, 1926,

and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles—in February, 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1952. Work is proceeding on the connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, and on the eastern suburbs extension.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity; the total length of the lines under the electric system at 30th June, 1951, was 110 miles 32 chains as shown below. Nearly all these lines are laid with at least two tracks, 24 miles being laid with three tracks or more.

**Table 92.—Electric Railways—Length, 30th June, 1951.**

Line.	Length of Route.	Line.	Length of Route.
	miles. chns.		miles. chns.
City Railway ... ..	2 45	Southern—	
Illawarra—		Lidcombe to Cabramatta	7 7
Sydney to National Park...	17 57	Granville to Liverpool ...	9 15
Sydenham to Bankstown...	8 33	* Warwick Farm Racecourse	1 1
Tempe to East Hills ...	10 38	Regents Park to	
Sutherland to Cronulla ...	6 25	Bankstown ... ..	2 53
Western—		Sefton Park East to	
Sydney to Parramatta ...	14 60	North Junction... ..	0 31
Clyde-Rosehill Racecourse	1 16		
Northern—			
Strathfield to Hornsby ...	14 13		
Sydney to Hornsby via			
Harbour Bridge ... ..	14 38	Total ... ..	110 32

\* Privately owned.

In March, 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of the lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla and Goulburn. Work is proceeding on the western line.

#### COST OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The total capital expenditure on lines open for traffic as at 30th June, 1951, amounted to £195,852,346, excluding the cost of the line,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The cost of construction was £115,821,196, and the expenditure on rolling stock and other equipment £80,031,150, viz., rolling stock, £48,415,193; electric power stations, substations and plant, £16,598,016; machinery, £4,943,789; workshops, £3,895,052; reconditioning of track, £379,100; other items, £5,800,000.

The average cost of the railways per mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1951, was £32,039 for construction, rolling stock and other equipment, including £18,947 for construction. The cost of construction varies greatly according to the class of traffic for which the lines are constructed, the number of tracks laid, and the physical characteristics of the territory through which they run.

Of £195,852,346 expended to 30th June, 1951, an amount of £666,864 was provided from consolidated revenue, and £379,100 represented the unrepaid balance of an interest-free advance of £3,300,000 made by the Treasury in

1934-38 for reconditioning railway tracks and rolling stock, repayable in annual instalments of £165,000 over a period of twenty years, ending in 1954-55. Repayments during the war years exceeded requirements by £1,155,000, and the only repayment made since 1944-45 was £165,000 in 1949-50.

#### FINANCES OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The State railways are regarded as a developmental agency in the settlement of the country rather than as a revenue-producing enterprise, and services on a number of lines are conducted at a loss. In addition, railway finances bear the burden of substantial concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons.

The value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to £294,072 in 1949-50 and £283,387 in 1950-51. Further concessions, amounting to £212,302 in 1949-50 and £186,278 in 1950-51 were borne by State revenues.

The capital cost of railways open for traffic, capital debt charges and final net results of operations in various years since 1928-29 are shown in the following table. The charge for sinking fund is the full amount of the contribution payable in each year to the State Treasury. In editions of the Year Book prior to No. 50 (as in the Department's accounts), part of the charge for sinking fund was included in working expenses for the retirement of assets.

**Table 93.—Railways—Capital Charges and Net Earnings.**

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Expended on Lines open to end of Year. *	Net Earnings and Annual State Contribution. †	Capital Charges.				Surplus. or Deficit.
			Interest.	Exchange and Loan Management.	Sinking Fund. ‡	Total.	
	£ thous.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	124,329	5,437,566	6,150,000	...	...	6,150,000	(-) 712,434
1939	147,618	5,654,276	5,360,000	718,798	747,000	6,825,798	(-) 1,171,522
1941	149,576	7,273,596	5,389,460	776,335	871,350	7,037,645	235,951
1942	150,661	7,294,251	5,389,116	764,517	936,719	7,090,352	203,899
1943	151,850	7,379,165	5,350,000	779,623	975,000	7,104,623	774,542
1944	152,145	7,925,585	5,323,400	755,131	1,088,060	7,171,531	754,054
1945	153,100	7,833,511	5,350,000	786,608	1,152,000	7,288,608	544,903
1946	154,976	7,426,262	5,240,000	741,674	1,295,000	7,276,674	149,588
1947	157,231	5,775,999	5,125,956	727,891	1,480,295	7,333,942	(-) 1,557,943
1948	165,839	7,257,535	5,145,000	670,950	1,330,000	7,145,950	111,585
1949	173,100	5,097,470	5,088,000	575,255	1,400,000	7,013,255	(-) 1,915,785
1950	181,724	5,050,051	5,350,000	644,656	1,550,000	7,544,656	(-) 2,494,605
1951	195,852	1,442,569	5,620,000	630,000	1,610,000	7,860,000	(-) 6,417,431

\* Includes capital expenditure on workshops, rolling stock, etc. † Includes annual contribution of £800,000 from Treasury since 1928-29. ‡ See explanation in text preceding table.

During the years 1940-41 to 1945-46, mainly as a result of heavy war-time traffic, there was a surplus of railway revenue after all charges, including interest and sinking fund, had been met. In the following year, 1946-47, increased costs, shortages of coal and rolling stock, and the gradual cessation of war traffic, caused a deficit of £1,557,943. The raising of fares and freight in August, 1947, for the first time since 1939, resulted

in a surplus of £111,585 in 1947-48, but further increases in costs produced increasingly heavy deficits in each of the next three years, in spite of a further rise in fares and freights in October, 1950.

In 1950-51 capital charges, comprising interest, exchange, loan management and sinking fund, absorbed 15.6 per cent. of gross earnings (excluding the Treasury contribution of £800,000). The proportion in 1949-50 was 17.5 per cent.

Since 1937-38, the working expenses have included repayments of the interest-free loan from the Treasury (referred to on page 124), and from 1940-41 to 1944-45, reserves for deferred maintenance, etc. (see below). Earnings and working expenses at intervals since 1928-29 were as follows:—

**Table 94.—Railways—Gross Earnings and Working Expenses.**

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Earnings (excluding State Contribution).	Working Expenses and Special Charges.				Net Earnings before meeting Capital Charges.
		Working Expenses.	Repayments of Loan for Reconditioning Track.	Reserve Provisions.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	19,615,616	14,978,050	...	...	14,978,050	4,637,566
1939	19,146,441	14,127,165	165,000	...	14,292,165	4,854,276
1941	23,215,310	15,527,014	495,000	720,000	16,742,014	6,473,596
1942	27,636,332	18,421,081	495,000	2,276,000	21,192,081	6,494,251
1943	34,071,958	21,778,793	330,000	4,884,000	26,992,793	7,079,165
1944	34,501,192	23,860,607	495,000	3,020,000	27,375,607	7,125,585
1945	31,577,137	23,543,626	330,000	670,000	24,543,626	7,033,511
1946	31,313,410	24,687,148	...	...	24,687,148	6,626,262
1947	30,352,710	25,376,711	...	...	25,376,711	4,975,999
1948	36,905,862	30,448,327	...	...	30,448,327	6,457,535
1949	39,663,461	35,365,991	...	...	35,365,991	4,297,470
1950	*43,121,758	38,706,707	165,000	...	38,871,707	4,250,051
1951	49,447,738	48,805,169	...	...	48,805,169	642,569

\* Includes Commonwealth grant of £3,000,000 (see text below tab e).

Gross earnings increased by 58 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1950-51, partly owing to higher fares and freights, and partly to increased traffic; in 1950-51 passengers and goods carried were 1 per cent. and 8 per cent. greater, respectively, than in 1945-46. Earnings in 1949-50, viz., £43,121,758, included a special grant of £3,000,000 by the Commonwealth Government towards losses due to an industrial dispute in coal mines from June to August, 1949. The increase in working expenses since 1945-46 was mainly due to the higher cost of materials and wages.

The proportion of working expenses to gross earnings, as shown in Table 94, was 98.7 per cent. in 1950-51, as compared with 78.8 per cent. in 1945-46. Net earnings in relation to capital cost represented 4.3 per cent. in 1945-46, but only 0.3 per cent. in 1950-51.

#### *Government Railways Fund—Special Reserve Account.*

In the years 1940-41 to 1944-45 large sums were transferred from revenue to the credit of reserve accounts and drawn upon for certain expenditures.

In 1946 a Special Reserve Account was established, comprising the unexpended balances of the earlier reserves. The sum initially credited to the Account was £9,860,730, and the unexpended balance at 30th June, 1951, was £584,221. The operation of the Special Reserve Account is described briefly on page 121.

Particulars of expenditure from the account up to 30th June, 1948, were published in Official Year Book No. 51. Expenditure was £540,497 in 1948-49 and £1,013,005 in 1949-50, mainly on accrued maintenance. There was no expenditure from the account in 1950-51.

#### STATE RAILWAYS—DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

A statement of the various items of earnings and working expenses of all lines in the last five years is shown below. Against the respective items of working expenses in this dissection are included the special charges shown in Table 94, and debits for the retirement of assets which, in preceding tables, have been treated as part of the sinking fund contribution under capital charges.

**Table 95.—Railways—Classification of Earnings and Expenses.**

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<i>Gross Earnings.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coaching ...	11,584,035	13,009,256	13,463,726	13,482,946	15,088,921
Goods, Livestock...	15,323,034	19,804,038	21,596,852	21,892,028	28,350,568
Refreshment Rooms	1,065,232	1,114,707	1,222,551	1,250,087	1,491,601
Sale of Electricity...	1,984,680	2,532,057	2,893,702	3,078,654	4,032,382
Miscellaneous ...	392,729	445,774	486,630	3,418,041†	484,266
<b>Total Earnings</b>	<b>£ 30,352,710</b>	<b>36,005,862</b>	<b>39,633,461</b>	<b>43,121,758†</b>	<b>49,447,735</b>
<i>Working Expenses.*</i>					
Maintenance of way and works ...	4,398,497	5,227,883	6,140,881	6,360,881	8,352,785
Rolling stock—					
Maintenance...	4,767,738	5,560,195	6,105,806	6,996,090	8,569,888
Motive power—					
Coal, etc...	1,724,521	1,930,012	2,437,185	3,291,996	4,161,136
Other ...	3,059,843	3,897,575	4,439,778	4,714,373	5,652,404
Other rolling stock ...	309,615	346,551	396,014	424,756	517,041
Transportation and traffic ...	6,276,358	7,619,798	8,683,444	9,225,305	11,358,864
Electrical ...	2,140,439	2,746,586	3,494,596	4,028,519	5,091,031
General charges and Stores Branch	949,129	1,269,662	1,353,806	1,431,066	1,772,222
Refreshment Rooms	1,036,786	1,134,694	1,306,924	1,320,232	1,577,714
Contribution to Superannuation Fund ...	767,500	775,000	805,400	871,000	1,345,000
Pay-roll tax ...	405,151	507,211	574,999	616,358	769,391
<b>Less Assets Retired</b>	<b>£ 25,885,577</b>	<b>31,014,667</b>	<b>£ 5,718,833</b>	<b>39,280,576</b>	<b>49,167,478</b>
	503,866	566,340	572,842	408,869	362,309
<b>Total Working Expenses</b>	<b>£ 25,376,711</b>	<b>30,448,327</b>	<b>35,365,991</b>	<b>38,871,707</b>	<b>48,805,169</b>
<b>Net Earnings</b>	<b>£ 4,975,999</b>	<b>6,157,535</b>	<b>4,297,470</b>	<b>4,250,051</b>	<b>642,569</b>

\* Inclusive of Special Reserve provisions (see Table 94), and also of Sinking Fund contribution, not distributable to items in detail. † Includes Commonwealth grant of £3,000,000 (see page 126).

During 1950-51, the earnings derived from the carriage of passengers, mails and parcels represented 30.5 per cent. of the total; goods and livestock, 57.3 per cent.; refreshment rooms, 3.2 per cent.; sales of electricity, 8.2 per cent.; and miscellaneous items, 0.8 per cent.

#### STATE RAILWAYS—COACHING AND GOODS TRAFFIC.

Between 1940-41 and 1950-51 the number of railway passenger journeys increased from 194,145,738 to 268,567,083, or by 38 per cent.; in the same period revenue from passengers, mails, etc., increased from £8,499,073 to £15,088,921, or by 78 per cent. Goods (excluding livestock) carried in 1950-51 totalled 17,131,304 tons as compared with 17,265,122 tons in 1940-41, but the revenue from goods traffic in 1950-51 was more than double that in 1940-41. Earnings from livestock traffic in 1950-51, viz., £2,371,305, were 84 per cent. greater than in 1940-41. Details of the passenger and goods traffic are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 96.—Railways—Passenger and Goods Traffic.**

Year ended 30th June.	Coaching Traffic.		Goods Traffic.		Livestock Traffic.
	Passenger Journeys.	Gross Earnings— Passengers, Mails, etc.	Goods Tonnage. (Excluding Livestock).	Gross Earnings. (Excluding Livestock.)	Gross Earnings.
	No.	£	tons.	£	£
1939	186,719,964	6,877,146	14,678,911	9,234,092	1,121,956
1941	194,145,738	8,499,073	17,265,122	11,124,415	1,290,549
1942	218,846,454	10,638,485	17,854,519	13,019,027	1,367,449
1943	237,441,277	12,766,227	18,845,956	16,781,446	1,458,794
1944	250,565,758	12,866,613	18,602,711	16,867,444	1,504,317
1945	254,099,105	12,304,975	17,792,891	14,587,606	1,550,578
1946	267,423,100	13,362,632	15,872,431	13,198,372	1,540,541
1947	261,644,206	11,584,035	16,539,080	13,730,690	1,595,344
1948	263,046,815	13,009,256	17,407,149	18,182,087	1,621,981
1949	263,116,462	13,463,726	16,903,172	19,640,991	1,955,861
1950	258,182,826	13,482,946	15,890,467	19,903,761	1,988,267
1951	268,567,083	15,088,921	17,131,304	25,979,263	2,371,305

Since 1944-45, railway services have been restricted owing to coal shortages due partly to the growth in the demand for coal and partly to industrial disputes in the collieries. In spite of the reduced services, the number of passenger journeys in 1945-46, viz., 267,423,100, and the revenue derived therefrom (£13,362,632) were the highest recorded to that date; in 1950-51 the number of passenger journeys was virtually the same, but the revenue, owing to increased fares, was 13 per cent. greater.

During the war years, the goods tonnage carried by the railways increased rapidly to a record of 18,845,956 tons in 1942-43, but the cessation of war traffic caused a decline to 15,872,431 tons in 1945-46. Since then there has been some improvement, the tonnage in 1950-51, viz., 17,131,304, being 8 per cent. higher than in 1945-46.

Details of the tonnages of the various classes of goods carried by the railways have not been available since 1940-41, but the following table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in the six years 1945-46 to 1950-51:—

**Table 97.—Railways—Goods Carried—Classification of Truckloads.**

Particulars.	Number of Truckloads.					
	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<b>Goods—</b>						
<b>Intrastate—</b>						
Coal ... ..	276,610	307,928	342,489	345,500	313,391	363,130
Coke ... ..	13,623	16,247	23,387	15,888	12,840	14,890
Ores and Concentrates	48,826	50,502	51,734	37,127	32,749	32,366
Wheat ... ..	46,642	46,306	71,800	86,047	76,984	65,062
Flour ... ..	29,308	30,384	26,834	23,961	18,863	24,397
Wool ... ..	20,549	15,353	20,651	21,337	18,545	23,700
Timber ... ..	34,305	37,468	43,325	34,580	28,204	26,395
Steel ... ..	27,343	23,925	27,491	22,006	25,899	31,669
Perishables ... ..	47,879	45,289	45,961	43,252	37,042	41,871
Fodder ... ..	30,231	36,578	17,865	17,788	12,646	14,291
Sand, Gravel, Cement, etc. ... ..	49,947	36,399	27,596	21,055	20,824	21,206
Ashes ... ..	35,025	33,836	33,903	33,975	28,057	31,799
Military Equipment and Ammunition ...	42,604	4,511	1,563	1,516	1,505	1,688
Other Goods ... ..	283,748	277,885	303,078	269,817	244,100	275,930
<b>Interstate ... ..</b>	<b>60,942</b>	<b>53,403</b>	<b>53,361</b>	<b>46,526</b>	<b>48,431</b>	<b>43,577</b>
<b>Total, Goods ... ..</b>	<b>1,047,582</b>	<b>1,016,014</b>	<b>1,091,038</b>	<b>1,020,375</b>	<b>920,080</b>	<b>1,011,371</b>
<b>Livestock ... ..</b>	<b>192,310</b>	<b>187,731</b>	<b>154,236</b>	<b>165,389</b>	<b>167,300</b>	<b>161,677</b>

Coal truckloads comprised 35.9 per cent. of the total truckloads of goods in 1950-51, as compared with 26.4 per cent. in 1945-46. Wheat and flour comprised 8.8 per cent. of the truckloads in 1950-51, perishables 4.1 per cent., and interstate goods 4.3 per cent. The average weight per truckload (excluding livestock) in 1950-51 was 16 tons.

In 1950-51 the railways carried 54,519,677 bushels of wheat and 1,237,554 bales of wool, as compared with 61,226,911 bushels and 1,141,261 bales in the previous year.

## STATE RAILWAYS—LOCOMOTIVE MILEAGE.

The following statement shows details of locomotive mileage run in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 98.—Railways—Locomotive Mileage Run.**

Year ended 30th June.	Miles Run by—					Total.
	Steam Locomotives.	Electric Locomotives.	Rail Motors.	Diesel Locomotives.	Diesel Electric Locomotives.*	
1939	28,435,645	7,260,059	1,523,234	273,258	...	37,492,193
1946	33,687,882	8,153,123	1,117,775	209,286	101,542	43,269,603
1947	33,522,678	7,919,325	1,231,095	195,034	105,322	42,973,434
1948	33,576,693	8,582,725	1,207,243	194,268	92,569	43,653,501
1949	33,933,668	8,456,037	1,287,637	210,458	64,327	43,952,127
1950	32,697,381	8,253,696	1,576,125	189,407	74,231	42,790,840
1951	34,048,616	8,337,127	1,908,447	132,044	62,276	44,488,510

\* Shunting engines.

The increased locomotive mileage since 1938-39 reflects the growth in traffic during and since the war. During the last six years, the demand for railway service could not be met with current supplies of coal and existing rolling stock. From June, 1948, in order to relieve congestion, charges on the carriage of goods by road were waived where rail transport could not be provided without unreasonable delay. (Particulars of these charges are given on page 160.)

## STATE RAILWAYS—PASSENGER FARES.

Passenger traffic is greatest on the suburban lines, viz., those within a 34 miles radius of Sydney or Newcastle, and fares on these lines are lower than those for equal distances elsewhere. Concession fares are charged during the week-end period for suburban journeys of more than six miles. Return tickets for travel outside the Sydney or Newcastle suburban areas are issued at single fare plus one-third.

Prior to November, 1949, week-end excursion tickets at single fare for the return journey were issued to tourist and holiday resorts within a radius of approximately 200 miles of Sydney. In November, 1949, excursion fares for country travel were abolished, and week-end fares in the Sydney and Newcastle suburban areas were increased to single fare, plus approximately one-third for the return journey. The current excursion areas are bounded by Otford, Camden, Penrith, Kurrajong and Cowan in the Sydney district, and by Paterson, Cessnock, Belmont and Toronto in the Newcastle district.



The following table indicates the changes between December, 1927, and December, 1951, in the ordinary scale of fares for single journeys:—

**Table 99.—Railway Fares for Single Tickets.**

Date.	5 mls.	10 mls.	20 mls.	34 mls.	50 mls.	100 mls.	200 mls.	300 mls.
FIRST CLASS.								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1927, Dec.	0 8½	1 3	2 1	3 4	6 10	17 9	37 9	56 7
1933, Nov.	0 7	1 0	1 11	3 0	6 0	15 5	33 1	49 2
1939, Mar.	0 8	1 1	2 1	3 4	6 9	17 4	36 5	54 7
1947, Aug.	0 10	1 4	2 6	4 0	8 1	18 10	37 11	56 1
1950, Nov.	1 0	1 6	3 0	4 9	8 9	20 7	43 0	63 6
1951, Nov.*	1 1	1 8	3 4	5 0	9 6	22 6	47 0	69 9
SECOND CLASS.								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1927, Dec.	0 6½	0 11	1 7	2 6½	4 11	12 2	25 6	38 1
1933, Nov.	0 5	0 9	1 5	2 3	4 4	10 10	22 11	34 2
1939, Mar.	0 6	0 10	1 7	2 6	4 10	12 2	25 4	37 10
1947, Aug.	0 7	1 0	1 11	3 0	5 10	13 2	26 4	38 10
1950, Nov.	0 8	1 2	2 2	3 6	6 3	14 4	29 6	43 9
1951, Nov.*	0 9	1 3	2 5	3 9	6 10	15 9	32 6	48 0

\* Current in March 1952.

After an increase of 10 per cent. from 1st March, 1939, fares remained unchanged until August, 1947, when a further increase of 20 per cent. was imposed on all adult fares, subject to a maximum increase in the case of country journeys of 1s. 6d. on first-class single tickets and 1s. on second-class single tickets; children's and students' fares were not altered. The continuous tendency of expenses to exceed earnings resulted in the imposition of further substantial increases in fares in November, 1950, and November, 1951. In the suburban services, the distinction between first and second class has been abolished in the Newcastle district since 1st February, 1939, and in the metropolitan district since 1st January, 1940.

In December, 1951, the cost of monthly periodical tickets ranged from 43s. 0d. first class and 31s. 6d. second class for 5 miles to £11 15s. 6d. first class and £8 2s. 3d. second class for 300 miles. These are maximum charges, but liberal concessions are made to women, students and youths in business.

The cost of workmen's weekly tickets (available for one journey each way per day, except Sunday) was 5s. 6d. for 5 miles, 7s. 9d. for 10 miles, and 8s. 3d. for distances up to 40 miles.

#### STATE RAILWAYS—FREIGHT CHARGES.

In general, the system adopted in fixing freights on merchandise and live-stock is to charge the lowest scale of freight on commodities of low value and on those which are used to assist production. From 22nd October, 1951, this system was modified by the alteration of freight rates to eliminate, in most cases, the carriage of goods at rates which did not return working expenses. This change of basis accounts for the exceptionally large increases shown in Table 100.

The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases, and the highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles, such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets; the lowest class applies to manures.

The rates for nearly all classes of freight were increased by about 10 per cent. on 1st March, 1939; exceptions included wool, agricultural produce and crude ores. In August, 1947, there were further increases, viz., 40 per cent. on the lower classes of freight and 15 per cent. on the higher classes; and additional increases were imposed in October, 1950, and October, 1951. The increases which became effective from 22nd October, 1951, were substantial; for instance, the new rate for the lowest class of freight was double the previous rate, and that for agricultural produce was almost three times the previous rate.

The trend of rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below. The rates quoted for livestock are per four-wheeled truck; other rates are per ton. From 22nd October, 1951, wheat, flour, etc., have been subject to a special rate of 50s. per ton for 100 miles, and 83s. per ton for 500 miles.

Table 100.—Railway Freight Charges.

Date.	Ordinary Goods.		Agricultural Produce (per ton).	Butter (per ton).	Frozen Beef and Mutton (per ton).	Wool (per ton).	Live- stock (per four- wheeled truck).
	Highest Class Freight (per ton).	Lowest Class Freight (per ton).					
100 MILES.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1926, December	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	41 8	120 9
1932, December	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	37 6	108 8
1933, July	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	33 9	97 10
1937, October	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	37 6	108 8
1939, March	84 4	7 5	12 0	30 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1944, January	84 4	5 11	12 0	27 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1947, August	97 0	8 3	16 10	31 2	29 2	52 6	169 1
1950, October	121 3	11 2	23 7	38 11	37 2	73 6	237 0
1951, October *	152 0	22 0	63 0	48 7	56 0	126 0	316 0
500 MILES.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1926, December	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	109 5	329 8
1932, December	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	98 5	296 8
1933, July	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	88 8	267 0
1937, October	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	98 6	296 8
1939, March	217 3	13 7	19 11	69 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1944, January	217 3	10 10	19 11	62 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1947, August	249 10	15 2	27 11	72 1	67 8	137 11	461 6
1950, October	312 4	20 6	39 1	90 1	86 3	192 6	647 0
1951, October *	390 0	41 0	104 0	112 6	129 0	336 0	863 0

\* Current, December, 1951.

## STATE RAILWAYS—ROLLING STOCK.

The following table shows particulars of the rolling stock of the State railways in 1939 and later years:—

Table 101.—Railways—Rolling Stock.

At 30th June.	Loco- motives.	Coaching Stock.	Goods Waggons, etc.	Service Stock.	At 30th June.	Loco- motives.	Coaching Stock.	Goods Waggons, etc.	Service Stock.
1939	1,284	2,808	22,833	1,424	1946	1,151	2,816	24,444	1,271
1941	1,224	2,850	22,801	1,278	1947	1,156	2,809	24,282	1,233
1942	1,149	2,859	23,273	1,292	1948	1,164	2,806	24,188	1,234
1943	1,151	2,839	23,970	1,310	1949	1,166	2,826	24,476	1,215
1944	1,147	2,822	24,368	1,298	1950	1,151	2,849	25,073	1,231
1945	1,148	2,827	24,183	1,300	1951	1,157	2,891	26,056	1,192

Since the end of the war (1945), there has been a serious shortage of rolling stock, particularly of freight vehicles; production in the railway workshops and under contract has not been sufficient to allow many old vehicles to be withdrawn from service.

The locomotives are all steam-powered, except for 4 diesel power vans, and their total tractive capacity at 30th June, 1951, was 33,475,000 lb. The passenger capacity of the coaching stock was 149,897, and the tonnage capacity of the goods stock was 429,749.

Rail motors have been provided in a number of country districts where the population does not warrant the provision of ordinary services. Diesel train services are operated between Parkes and Broken Hill, a distance of 422 miles.

## STATE RAILWAYS—COAL SUPPLIES.

There has been a marked increase in supplies of coal to the State railways in recent years, but even so, requirements have not been met. The amount of coal used and the principal uses to which it was applied were as follows:—

Table 102.—State Railways—Coal Used.

Year ended 30th June.	Coal used for—				
	Locomotive Purposes.	Electric Power Stations.	Gas Making.	Other Purposes. *	Total.
	tons.				
1929	1,212,272	391,904	7,038	45,719	1,656,933
1939	994,371	453,300	5,663	24,449	1,477,783
1946	1,321,606	689,685	5,120	25,362	2,041,773
1947	1,348,298	785,661	6,719	27,603	2,168,281
1948	1,365,449	863,554	6,073	24,576	2,259,652
1949	1,429,776	919,038	5,261	28,810	2,382,885
1950	1,318,808	861,928	5,192	23,693	2,209,621
1951	1,427,139	972,134	5,379	25,261	2,429,913

\* Includes coal consumed by tramways (1,775 tons in 1950-51).

Coal consumption in 1950-51, a record year, was 962,130 tons or 65 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. In 1950-51 coal used for locomotive purposes and electric power stations comprised 59 per cent. and 40 per cent., respectively, of the total consumed by the railways.

## STATE RAILWAYS—ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

For the supply and distribution of electric current to the State railways and tramways there are three main generating stations under the control of the Commissioner for Railways, viz., Ultimo and White Bay in Sydney, and one in Newcastle. A smaller station was opened in January, 1928, at Lithgow, near the State coal mine, and a station with a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts is under construction at Lake Macquarie. A number of substations are in operation throughout the suburban areas.

Particulars of the electrical energy generated at each power station and the purposes for which it was used are shown below:—

**Table 103.—Electricity Generated and Used for State Railways and Tramways.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.									
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	million kilowatt hours.									
Units Generated—										
White Bay ...	355	344	296	315	333	380	424	440	418	487
Ultimo ...	245	268	272	291	289	309	302	300	302	242
Newcastle ...	195	224	265	267	263	323	366	358	350	386
Lithgow ...	27	29	34	34	33	39	44	54	47	58
Units Purchased ...	6	26	39	26	31	40	47	55	52	113
Total ...	828	891	906	933	949	1,082	1,183	1,207	1,169	1,286
Purpose of Supply—										
Railways... ..	338	359	369	377	380	396	429	416	414	429
Tramways ...	151	153	156	157	158	159	155	135	121	111
Sales to Other Authorities, etc.	339	379	381	399	411	527	599	656	634	746
Total ...	828	891	906	933	949	1,082	1,183	1,207	1,169	1,286

Since 1941-42, electricity units generated in railway power stations have increased by 42 per cent. Increases in electrical energy distributed by the Department of Railways since 1941-42 were: railways 36 per cent., and other bodies 112 per cent.; energy supplied to the tramways declined by 26 per cent.

## STATE RAILWAYS—WORKSHOPS.

The principal railway shops are situated at Eveleigh, close to the Central Railway Station, at Chullora, 11 miles distant, and at Cardiff, near Newcastle. There are also large workshops at Goulburn and Bathurst to supply structural steelwork, tools, and other articles for the permanent-way branch. Engine repairs are undertaken at a number of smaller workshops in country localities.

Particulars regarding the factories for railway rolling stock are published in the chapter "Factories."

## STATE RAILWAYS—EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

Particulars of the numbers employed in the Government Railways of New South Wales, and the amount of salaries and wages paid to them, are shown in the following statement. The figures are exclusive of employment

on the construction of railways. Employees serving with the defence forces are excluded in 1938-39 and later years, but the salaries and wages include payments to them while on active service.

**Table 104.—Railways—Employees and Wages.**

Year ended 30th June.	Employees* Annual Average.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Year ended 30th June.	Employees* Annual Average.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†
		£			£
1929	43,972	14,422,298	1946	53,252	18,824,637
1939	41,474	11,099,966	1947	56,887	21,162,591
1942	45,291	14,637,323	1948	57,673	25,495,354
1943	47,258	17,035,415	1949	58,648	28,508,930
1944	48,019	18,101,252	1950	58,923	30,519,388
1945	49,242	17,563,245	1951	59,232	37,426,610

\* Excludes employees in defence services in war years.

† Includes payments to staff in defence services in war years.

The average number of staff employed on new lines under construction in 1950-51 was 377.

#### STATE RAILWAYS—ACCIDENTS.

All accidents are recorded which occur in the working of the State railways or on service premises, to persons other than the employees, however slight the injuries may be. In the case of employees, all accidents must be reported, but only those are recorded for statistical purposes which cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid to persons other than employees in 1944-45 and later years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 105.—Railways—Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid.**

Year ended 30th June.	Persons Killed.			Persons Injured.			Compensation Paid.*		
	Employees.	Others.	Total.	Employees.	Others.	Total.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.
							£	£	£
1945	22	126	148	11,757	797	12,554	11,677	146,168	157,845
1946	25	81	106	11,841	721	12,562	10,537	154,450	164,987
1947	35	88	123	12,153	831	12,984	5,705	217,472	223,177
1948	16	52	68	10,118	501	10,619	6,150	190,326	196,476
1949	36	45	81	10,290	499	10,789	12,030	171,785	183,815
1950	33	46	79	9,991	369	10,360	18,317	175,423	193,740
1951	34	55	89	10,083	463	10,546	25,098	208,405	233,503

\* Excludes compensation paid to employees.

The compensation paid is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

#### VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the southern portion of New South Wales the Government of Victoria has acquired certain railway interests by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and the construction and maintenance of five border railways by agreement with the Government of New South Wales.

The agreement provides for railways of 5ft. 3in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge, viz., 4ft. 8½in. The lines are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Three of the lines authorised under the agreement were opened for traffic and the length of these, with the Deniliquin-Moama line, was 241 miles 11 chains; since 1943-44 the Murrabit-Stony Crossing line (38 miles 47 chains) has been closed to traffic. Particulars of the capital cost, revenue, etc., of these lines are given in the following table:—

**Table 106.—Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales—Capital Cost, Revenue, etc.**

Year ended 28th Feb.	Capital Cost at 28th Feb.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.
			Working Expenses. *	Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	No.	tons.
1939	1,209,605	45,744	53,394	50,136	103,530	16,414	118,422
1945	1,450,505	59,061	64,256	51,678	115,934	33,280	120,383
1946	1,445,384	48,937	62,116	51,377	113,493	27,188	101,711
1947	1,460,210	67,471	75,191	50,714	125,905	22,193	115,109
1948	1,451,872	59,552	68,135	48,084	116,219	15,956	94,162
1949	1,454,709	68,539	85,923	48,089	134,012	15,502	140,064
1950	1,464,506	99,543	112,202	46,828	159,030	15,001	125,914
1951	1,454,140	113,005	105,932	45,721	151,653	13,992	140,894

\* Includes current depreciation.

The number of train miles run by the Victorian border railways in 1950-51 was 61,594. Employees numbered 84 at 28th February, 1951.

#### PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES.

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 85 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

During the year 1888 a line of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge was laid down from Broken Hill to the South Australian border, a distance of 37 miles. A short line, privately owned, but operated by the Department of Railways, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool.

The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the

mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Red Head line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published on page 372 of the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

### RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA.

Particulars of the gauges of the railways in each State as at 30th June, 1950, are shown below. The figures relate to Government lines and to private railways open for general traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines used exclusively for special traffic are not included in the figures:—

Table 107.—Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia at 30th June, 1950.\*

State.	Route Miles of each Gauge open for Traffic.					Total Miles.
	2 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	5 ft. 3 in.	
New South Wales ...	...	...	37	6,161	243	6,441
Victoria ...	...	115	...	...	4,344	4,459
Queensland ...	116	...	6,510	69	...	6,695
South Australia and Northern Territory	...	...	2,163	654	1,529	4,346
Western Australia ...	...	...	4,529	454	...	4,983
Tasmania ...	7	...	723	...	...	730
Australian Capital Territory ...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total ...	123	115	13,962	7,343	6,116	27,659

\* Includes Government-owned and privately-owned lines open for general traffic.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows:—Canberra, 203 miles; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 613 miles; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 715 miles; Melbourne, 590 miles; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,073 miles; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 2,695 miles.

There are five miles of railway in the Australian Capital Territory from Queanbeyan to Canberra. They are owned by the Commonwealth Government and operated by the State Department of Railways.

### STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES.

A brief account of proposals for the conversion of Australian railways to a uniform gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches and of a proposed agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia is given on page 619 of the 51st edition of this Year Book.

The agreement was ratified by the Governments of the Commonwealth, Victoria and South Australia, but the failure of New South Wales to ratify rendered the original agreement ineffective. A separate agreement has been concluded between the Commonwealth and South Australia.

## TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES

The State Government conducts tramway and omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. All the tramways are the property of the Government, but there are numerous privately owned omnibus services in these districts and in other parts of the State. The first Government omnibus service in Newcastle was commenced on 22nd September, 1932, and in the Metropolis on 25th December, 1932.

### STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES.

Prior to 1952, the Government tramway and omnibus services were administered by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, who also exercised special powers for the regulation of the private omnibus services, as described on page 160. From August, 1952, control of the Government tramways and omnibuses was exercised by the Commissioner for Government Transport, and the supervision of private omnibus services was transferred to the Superintendent of Motor Transport (see page 93). The tramways were administered by the Railway Commissioners until August, 1930, and after a number of changes had been made in the administration of the State transport services, they were vested in the Commissioner for Road Transport in December, 1932.

In view of the rapid deterioration in finances, independent reports on the administration of the State tramways and omnibuses were obtained by the Government in August, 1947, and May, 1949 (see Official Year Book No. 51, page 620). As a result of recommendations in the latter of these reports, a Transport and Highways Act was passed in April, 1950, and on 5th May, 1950, a Transport and Highways Commission was appointed. Members of the Commission included the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, and the administrative heads of other State transport departments. The Commission was abolished in August, 1952.

### STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—LENGTH OF ROUTE.

The State tramways are confined to the metropolitan district, and their route length at 30th June, 1951, was 138 miles, viz., 132 miles of tramways and 6 miles of trolleybus route. In 1926, there were 229 miles of tramways, consisting of 180 miles in the Metropolis, 35 miles in Newcastle, 4 miles in Maitland and 10 miles in Broken Hill. The tramways in Maitland and Broken Hill were closed in 1927, and those in Newcastle in June, 1950. Many services in other districts have been replaced by railway or omnibus services. The tram services were extended across Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932, and the omnibus services in August, 1937.

The gauge of the tramways is 4 feet 8½ inches, and all the services are operated by electric power.

At 30th June, 1951, the route mileage of the State omnibus services, exclusive of duplications, was 331 miles in the Metropolis and 104 in Newcastle.

### FINANCES OF THE STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS SERVICES.

Prior to the year 1938-39, the State tramway and motor omnibus services were administered as separate undertakings and separate financial accounts were published. As the omnibus services were extended into areas previously served by trams, the two undertakings were merged into a joint



enterprise, and the manner of presenting the annual accounts was altered in 1938-39. Since then, separate details regarding the financial results have not been available.

*State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Funds.*

The capital of the State tramways and omnibuses has been obtained mainly from the General Loan Account of the State and is interest-bearing excepting a small advance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and capital reserves. The latter consist of profits from the sale of assets, and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund comprising half the service licence fees on motor omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts.

In view of the worsening financial position of the tramways, the Government reduced the capital debt of the undertaking as from 30th June, 1948, by £1,987,702, representing the book value of equipment which had been scrapped. Further remissions of tramway capital debt, totalling £487,914, were made in the next three years.

At 30th June, 1951, the capital debt of the tramways, as represented by repayable advances, amounted to £5,325,043, consisting of £5,284,522 owing to the General Loan Account and £40,521 to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; capital reserves amounted to £184,447, viz., profits from the sale of assets £54,969, and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund, £129,478. The capital debt of the motor omnibus services, amounting to £4,880,772, is owing to the General Loan Account.

*State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Cost of Assets.*

The capital cost of the tramway and omnibus assets at 30th June, 1939, and later years is shown in the following table. The total capital cost of the services exceeds the amount of capital funds stated above by reason of the purchase of new assets and repayments and remissions of capital indebtedness.

**Table 108.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Cost.**

At 30th June.	Metropolitan.		Newcastle.		Total.		
	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Tramways and Omnibuses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	8,306,480	799,998	832,880	89,134	9,139,360	889,132	10,028,492
1946	7,934,314	1,030,213	792,401	163,275	8,726,715	1,193,488	9,920,203
1947	7,943,188	1,449,333	792,401	178,736	8,735,589	1,628,069	10,363,658
1948	7,954,622	2,405,662	799,866	225,281	8,754,488	2,630,943	11,385,431
1949	6,597,309	3,488,820	570,707	373,426	7,168,016	3,862,246	11,030,262
1950	6,663,875	3,555,131	227,120	1,017,833	6,890,995	4,572,964	11,463,959
1951	6,865,074	4,477,491	...	1,052,118	6,865,074	5,529,609	12,394,683

The capital cost of the tramways at 30th June, 1951, comprised cost of land and buildings £1,229,057, permanent way £1,079,702, substations and electric distribution system £1,055,621, rolling stock £2,974,541, plant and

machinery £376,153, and stores £150,000. The capital cost of the omnibuses consisted of land and buildings £1,108,004, omnibuses £4,268,762, and plant and machinery £152,843.

At 30th June, 1951, the accumulated depreciation and sinking fund reserves of the State tramways and omnibuses amounted to £3,108,177, including (a) depreciation reserve—tramways £1,564,952, omnibuses £1,543,225, and (b) sinking fund reserve, £844,673.

*State Tramways and Omnibuses—Revenue and Expenditure.*

Particulars of the annual revenue of the State tramways and omnibuses and the working expenses of both services combined are as follows:—

**Table 109.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Revenue and Working Expenses.**

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.			Working Expenses.			Net Earnings.
	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Total.	Administration and Operation.	Current Depreciation.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1941	3,436,195	1,353,891	4,790,086	3,931,943	257,208	4,189,151	600,935
1942	3,802,494	1,626,918	5,429,412	4,646,224	222,043	4,868,267	561,145
1943	4,114,175	1,467,670	5,581,845	4,946,017	191,173	5,137,190	444,655
1944	4,301,530	1,398,790	5,700,320	5,145,515	190,900	5,336,415	363,905
1945	4,319,891	1,469,891	5,789,782	5,347,615	166,294	5,513,909	275,873
1946	4,370,196	1,565,477	5,935,673	5,826,293	152,539	5,978,832	(-) 43,159
1947	4,359,640	1,746,145	6,105,785	6,227,588	145,748	6,373,336	(-)267,551
1948	5,309,778	2,544,584	7,854,362	7,895,436	254,657	8,150,093	(-)295,731
1949	5,098,224	3,642,748	8,740,972	8,580,157	152,976	8,733,133	7,839
1950	4,984,078	4,315,176	9,299,254	9,552,502	200,571	9,753,073	(-)453,819
1951	5,162,310	5,109,629	10,271,939	11,201,339	267,675	11,469,014	(-)1,197,073

(-) Deficiency.

Since 1940-41, working expenses have tended to rise more rapidly than earnings. In 1945-46, for the first time since 1930-31, earnings were insufficient to meet working expenses. Fares were increased in July, 1947, and November, 1948, and in 1948-49 there was a small surplus of £7,839. However, a loss of £453,819 was recorded in the following year, and in spite of a further increase in fares in October, 1950, working expenses in 1950-51 exceeded earnings by £1,197,073.

Earnings in each year since 1948-49 have included a contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to cover the cost of travelling concessions to children and pensioners; the amounts were: £184,000 in 1948-49, £184,000 in 1949-50, and £300,000 in 1950-51. Earnings in 1949-50 also included a grant of £200,000 from the Commonwealth Government towards losses due to an industrial dispute in coal mines during June to August, 1949.

Since the war, omnibus services have been rapidly increased, partly by the substitution of omnibuses for trams, and partly by the establishment

of new services. This is reflected in the increasing share of omnibuses in the total earnings; in 1950-51 omnibuses provided 49 per cent. of the earnings as compared with 26 per cent. in 1945-46.

Capital charges have been reduced in recent years by repayments to the Treasury, by remissions of capital debt (see page 139), and by reductions in the rate of interest on the State public debt; in 1950-51 they represented only 3.5 per cent. of gross earnings, as compared with 9.2 per cent. in 1938-39. However, since 1944-45, gross earnings have not been sufficient to cover the increased working expenses and the reduced capital charges, and in 1950-51 there was a record deficit of £1,560,244.

The net financial results of the tramways and omnibuses, after the payment of capital debt charges, are shown below:—

**Table 110.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Charges and Net Results.**

Year ended 30th June.	Net Earnings.	Capital Charges.				Current Surplus or Deficit. †
		Interest.	Exchange on Interest. *	Sinking Fund.	Total Capital Charges.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1941	600,935	313,918	44,216	46,522	404,656	196,279
1942	561,145	294,777	41,465	47,179	383,421	177,724
1943	441,655	280,737	40,016	57,145	377,898	66,757
1944	363,905	271,246	38,082	46,453	355,781	8,124
1945	275,873	273,098	39,298	58,504	370,900	(-) 95,027
1946	(-) 43,159	244,287	33,589	58,071	335,947	(-) 379,106
1947	(-) 267,551	240,318	32,931	60,013	333,262	(-) 600,813
1948	(-) 295,731	282,859	36,100	61,200	380,159	(-) 675,890
1949	7,839	239,767	26,392	51,193	317,352	(-) 309,513
1950	(-) 453,819	262,896	29,877	57,438	350,211	(-) 804,030
1951	(-) 1,197,073	274,995	31,036	57,138	363,169	(-) 1,560,244

\* Includes Loan Management Expenses.

† Subject to further appropriations for arrears of depreciation in 1942-43 and earlier years—see below.

The charges for depreciation in the years reviewed are represented by the total of current depreciation in Table 109 and Sinking Fund in Table 110. In addition to charges applicable to the year of operation, large appropriations were made between 1933-34 and 1942-43 in respect of accumulated arrears of depreciation; particulars of these were given in the 51st (page 625) and earlier editions of the Year Book.

Current depreciation charges in 1950-51 amounted to £267,675, or 2.6 per cent. of gross earnings.

In 1950-51 the total earnings of the State tramways and omnibuses amounted to £10,271,939, of which £9,198,584, or 89.5 per cent., was obtained from services in the metropolitan district, and £1,073,355, or 10.5 per cent., from the Newcastle services.

Details of the financial results of the Metropolitan and Newcastle services are shown separately in the following table:—

**Table 111.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Metropolitan and Newcastle Services.**

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.		Expenditure.				Deficit.
	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Administration, Operating expenses.	Current Deprecia- tion.	Capital Debt Charges.	Total.	
METROPOLITAN.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	4,070,752	1,301,545	5,285,884	140,579	292,127	5,718,590	(—) 346,293
1947	4,079,672	1,432,608	5,624,641	134,520	289,211	6,048,372	(—) 536,092
1948	4,983,623	2,127,282	7,151,064	224,602	336,896	7,712,562	(—) 601,657
1949	4,821,976	3,061,592	7,737,198	133,922	284,456	8,155,576	(—) 272,008
1950	4,817,867	3,548,511	8,576,943	169,247	308,854	9,055,044	(—) 688,666
1951	5,162,310	4,036,274	10,030,667	212,872	326,616	10,570,155	(—) 1,371,571
NEWCASTLE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	299,444	263,932	540,409	11,960	43,820	596,189	(—) 32,813
1947	279,968	313,537	602,947	11,228	44,051	658,226	(—) 64,721
1948	326,155	417,302	744,372	30,055	43,263	817,690	(—) 74,233
1949	276,248	581,156	842,959	19,054	32,896	894,909	(—) 37,505
1950	166,211	766,665	975,559	31,324	41,357	1,048,240	(—) 115,364
1951	...	1,073,355	1,170,672	54,803	36,553	1,262,028	(—) 188,673

Since 1945-46, deficits have been incurred by both metropolitan and Newcastle services, and in 1950-51 Newcastle's share of the total deficit was 12 per cent.

The substitution of omnibuses for trams has proceeded at a faster rate in Newcastle than in the metropolitan district. In 1948-49 omnibuses contributed 68 per cent. of the Newcastle revenue as compared with 39 per cent. of the metropolitan revenue. The Newcastle trams were completely replaced by omnibuses as from 11th June, 1950.

#### STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS TRAFFIC.

The following statement contains particulars of the passenger traffic in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts in 1928-29, 1938-39 and the last eleven years:—

**Table 112.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Passenger Traffic.**

Year ended 30th June.	Tramways.		Omnibuses.		Tramways and Omnibuses.		
	Metro- politan.*	New- castle.	Metro- politan.*	New- castle.	Metro- politan.*	New- castle.	Total.
thousands.							
1929	315,668	17,803	...	...	315,668	17,803	333,476
1939	292,118	18,666	59,146	5,239	351,201	23,935	375,199
1941	295,746	17,782	85,752	9,609	379,498	27,391	406,889
1942	339,648	20,905	102,334	13,750	441,932	34,655	476,637
1943	362,224	24,913	98,751	15,064	460,975	39,977	500,952
1944	390,684	28,033	100,412	15,363	491,095	43,436	534,522
1945	394,509	29,716	105,103	16,581	499,512	46,297	545,909
1946	389,303	28,044	108,043	17,117	497,343	45,161	542,504
1947	377,530	25,640	112,562	18,230	490,992	43,870	533,962
1948	344,710	23,029	124,253	20,400	468,963	43,429	512,392
1949	296,080	10,861	152,932	25,449	443,012	42,310	491,322
1950	266,254	8,427	169,970	33,027	433,224	41,454	477,678
1951	249,066	...	165,909	42,657	414,975	42,657	457,632

\* Excluding passengers across the Sydney Harbour Bridge whose journeys did not extend beyond the Bridge section—see Table 126.

There was a rapid growth in passenger traffic during the war years, mainly owing to the high level of employment and the decline in private motor traffic caused by petrol rationing. The number of passenger journeys reached a peak of 545,909,000 in 1944-45, but thereafter declined to 457,632,000 in 1950-51, partly owing to higher fares and partly to the increase in private motor traffic. Omnibus passenger journeys in 1950-51 numbered 208,566,000 or 43 per cent. of the total.

Particulars of passengers carried by trams and omnibuses across the Sydney Harbour Bridge since 1938-39 are given in Table 126; those whose journey extended beyond the Bridge section are also included in Table 112.

The number of tram passengers over the Bridge section in 1950-51 was 12,547,000 and omnibus passengers 11,270,000, as compared with 11,453,000 and 1,628,000, respectively, in 1938-39.

In 1950-51 tram cars ran 20,748,000 miles in the metropolitan district and the average gross earnings were 59.7d. per mile. In the same year, the omnibus mileage was 24,629,000 in the metropolitan, and 7,588,000 in the Newcastle district, yielding gross earnings of 39.3d. per mile in the metropolis and 33.9d. in Newcastle.

#### TRAM AND OMNIBUS FARES.

Since November, 1951, the tramway and omnibus routes have been divided into sections of an average length of one mile. Prior to that date, the average length of a tramway section was approximately 2 miles in the metropolitan district and 1½ miles in Newcastle; omnibus sections averaged 1½ miles.

The fares charged on trams and omnibuses since October, 1932, and subsequent dates when alterations were made, are shown below:—

Table 113.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Scale of Fares, to 31st December, 1951.

Sections. *	Date of Alteration.						
	Oct., 1932.	July, 1947.	November, 1948.		October, 1950.		Nov., 1951. †
			Mon. to Fri., 4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.	All other times.	Mon. to Fri., 4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.	All other times.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
One ...	2	3	3	4	4	5	4
Two...	3	4	5	6	6	7	6
Three ...	4	5	6	7	8	9	8
Four ...	5	6	7	8	9	10	9
Five...	6	7	8	9	10	11	10

\* A number of routes, mainly omnibus, have considerably more than 5 Sections.

† Length of sections considerably shorter than 1. Maximum tram fare—1s.

Tramway and omnibus fares remained unchanged for fifteen years from October, 1932, to 1st July, 1947, when all adult fares (except for the Bridge section only) were increased by 1d. per journey. The fares were increased again on 20th November, 1948, by 1d. for all journeys of more than one section; in addition, a surcharge of 1d. per journey was imposed on all journeys (including those of one section only) on Saturdays and

Sundays, and on Mondays to Fridays between 8 p.m. and 4.30 a.m. Concession fares to pensioners and others were increased proportionately. Further increases were imposed on all ordinary adult fares from 9th October, 1950, the surcharge at night and week-ends being retained. From 5th November, 1951, the surcharge at night and weekends was abolished and sections were reduced to an average length of one mile; since many tram sections were previously 2 or more miles in length, the effective increase in fares was considerable. A maximum fare of 1s. was introduced on tram services, but omnibus fares increase with the number of sections.

Children are carried at lower rates than adults. The fare for children under 12 years of age was 1d. for one, two or three sections, and 2d. for longer journeys until 1st August, 1934, when the fare was reduced to 1d. per journey for children under 14 years; the rate for journeys other than to and from school was increased to half the adult fare from 5th November, 1951, but from 8th December, 1951, it was reduced to 1d. for each 1s. of the adult fare. The maximum age for children's fares was increased to 13 years on 1st January, 1943, to conform with the change in the school leaving age. School pupils up to 13 years of age travel at children's rates on journeys to and from school.

Weekly omnibus tickets are issued on the Wynyard-Epping and Wynyard-Palm Beach routes in the metropolitan district and on various routes in the Newcastle district.

The fare across the Sydney Harbour Bridge was 4d. from March, 1932, 3d. from October, 1932, and 2d. from January, 1939; from November, 1948, passengers across the Bridge section only were charged ordinary one section fares. From November, 1951, the fare across the Bridge (two sections—from Wynyard to North Sydney Station) was 6d., and where the journey extended beyond the Bridge, the fare was 1d. higher than for an equal number of sections on other routes.

#### STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—WORKSHOPS, ROLLING STOCK, ETC.

The principal tramway workshops are situated at Randwick, in Sydney, and there is a smaller establishment in Newcastle. There are fifteen tram and omnibus depots in Sydney and Newcastle.

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State tramway and omnibus undertaking are given below:—

**Table 114.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Rolling Stock.**

At 30th June.	Tramcars.	Trolleybuses.	Omnibuses in Service.		
			Single Deck.	Double Deck.	Total.
1940	1,589	26	88	343	431
1946	1,586	26	138	372	510
1947	1,586	26	132	426	558
1948	1,566	25	72	596	668
1949	1,521	25	58	785	843
1950	1,286	25	55	988	1,043
1951	1,291	25	45	986	1,031

Electricity for the tramways is provided by the Department of Railways, and particulars are given on page 134.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

The number of persons employed by the Department of Road Transport and Tramways (since August, 1952, the Departments of Government and Motor Transport), and the amount of salaries and wages paid to them, are shown in the following statement. The figures include the staff engaged in the registration of motor vehicles, etc., as well as employees of the Department's transport services. Employees serving with the defence forces are excluded, but the salaries and wages paid include payments to them while on active service.

Table 115.—Department of Road Transport—Employees and Wages.\*

At 30th June.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.	At 30th June.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
		£			£
1939	10,503	2,736,755	1947	12,755	4,629,308
1942	10,674	3,463,950	1948	13,632	5,983,944
1943	11,057	3,802,574	1949	13,761	6,534,438
1944	11,140	3,922,124	1950	13,864	7,262,515
1945	11,405	3,921,800	1951	13,880	8,612,278
1946	12,682	4,194,124			

\*Includes staff engaged in registering motor vehicles, etc. (737 at 30th June, 1951)—See next chapter.

The number of females employed by the Department at 30th June, 1951, was 1,410, including 873 women conductors.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—ACCIDENTS.

All accidents are recorded which occur in the working of the State tramways and omnibuses to persons other than employees, however slight the injuries may be. In the case of employees, only those accidents are recorded for statistical purposes which cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the accident.

Particulars of accidents during the last six years are shown below:—

Table 116.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Accident Casualties.

Year ended 30th June.	Passengers.		Employees.		Other Persons.		Total Persons.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
TRAMWAY ACCIDENTS.								
1946	16	716	6	3,487	23	223	45	4,426
1947	16	568	3	3,893	30	310	49	4,771
1948	20	562	1	3,267	23	127	44	3,956
1949	14	576	4	2,708	13	259	31	3,543
1950	3	532	3	2,445	15	140	21	3,117
1951	1	908	2	2,364	14	237	17	3,509
OMNIBUS ACCIDENTS.								
1946	3	243	...	1,085	12	40	15	1,368
1947	9	185	1	1,080	6	34	16	1,299
1948	7	217	1	970	8	18	16	1,205
1949	11	338	...	1,026	7	43	18	1,407
1950	5	515	...	1,071	7	47	12	1,633
1951	2	823	...	1,153	5	62	7	2,038

Nearly all the deaths and most of the injuries are due to accidents caused by the movement of vehicles.

\*8697—4 K199

Compensation paid to passengers and others (excluding employees) in 1950-51 was £27,289 in respect of tramways and £27,643 in respect of omnibuses.

### PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES—METROPOLITAN AND NEWCASTLE.

The law governing the operation of motor omnibus services, which were the province of private operators until the inauguration of the first Government service in 1932, is outlined on page 160.

Statistics of the privately owned omnibus services are shown in Table 117. Details of omnibus traffic in areas outside the metropolitan and Newcastle districts are not collected.

**Table 117.—Private Motor Omnibus Services, Metropolitan and Newcastle.**

Year ended 30th June.	Services *	Omnibuses in Service. *	Bus Miles Run.	Passengers Carried.	Book Value of Plant. *	Revenue.	Expenditure.
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT DISTRICT.							
	No.	No.	thousands.	£	£	£	
1939	135	275	7,463	27,754	167,396	363,776	338,314
1945	134	358	9,234	54,866	311,715	717,094	641,813
1946	142	393	10,500	61,349	391,747	809,613	726,691
1947	158	433	12,362	67,728	489,480	928,477	857,969
1948	177	466	13,757	71,862	623,453	1,119,817	1,072,687
1949	190	527	15,260	80,704	761,870	1,335,457	1,280,630
1950	196	564	16,167	92,761	841,104	1,543,824	1,473,674
1951	197	587	17,068	94,776	896,054	1,799,275	1,763,883
NEWCASTLE TRANSPORT DISTRICT.							
	No.	No.	thousands.	£	£	£	
1939	21	42	964	1,940	26,637	42,018	35,862
1945	24	55	1,639	4,608	81,249	119,165	114,015
1946	26	63	1,545	4,810	75,009	135,412	128,640
1947	26	66	1,950	5,976	79,886	136,129	138,867
1948	27	79	1,868	6,122	159,808	157,771	170,584
1949	27	73	2,229	6,155	118,777	169,904	193,050
1950	30	72	1,499	5,269	86,647	154,610	163,799
1951	30	69	1,153	4,964	136,125	195,243	205,707

\*As at 30th June.

The number of employees in private motor omnibus services was 1,281 in the metropolitan district and 137 in Newcastle at 30th June, 1951, as compared with 1,297 and 140, respectively, at 30th June, 1950.

Since the end of the war, there has been a considerable expansion in private motor omnibus services. Between 1945 and 1951 the number of metropolitan services increased from 134 to 197; in the same period, passengers carried increased by 39,910,000, or 73 per cent., and revenue by £1,082,181, or 151 per cent.



# ROADS AND BRIDGES

## LENGTH OF ROADS.

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 126,624 miles in 1951. The nature of the roads and their distribution in municipalities and shires are shown in the following table:—

**Table 118.—Length of Roads in New South Wales, 1951.**

Nature of Road, Street or Lane.	Municipalities.			Shires.	Western Division.	Total, N.S.W.
	Metro- politan.	New- castle.	Other.			
	miles.					
Cement Concrete ...	249	17	33	90	1	390
Asphaltic Concrete ...	160	14	5	18	...	197
Tar or Bituminous Macadam ...	1,577	117	1,051	1,442	...	4,187
Surfaced Waterbound Macadam ...	424	105	782	3,365	3	4,679
Waterbound Macadam...	177	...	159	1,719	13	2,068
Gravel or Crushed Rock	322	62	1,978	32,117	597	35,076
Formed only ...	241	16	1,389	23,049	2,695	27,390
Cleared only ...	54	10	764	17,105	1,047	18,980
Natural Surface ...	102	9	1,106	28,885	3,555	33,657
Total ...	3,306	350	7,267	107,790	7,911	126,624

The density of roads varies greatly in the different divisions. Within the populous Sydney and Newcastle districts there were in 1951, on the average, approximately 13 miles of road to every square mile. In the other municipalities, which include the larger country towns outside Sydney and Newcastle, the average was 2.9 miles, of which 2.1 miles were formed roads (i.e., excluding cleared only and natural surface). In the shires, which consist for the most part of agricultural and pastoral lands, the averages per square mile were much lower: viz., all roads 0.6 miles and formed roads 0.34 miles. There has been little road development in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, as this vast area of about 125,000 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings. The length of roads in the Western Division was 7,911 miles in 1951.

Particulars of the principal roads were published in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book on page 362.

## MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION.

An outline of the systems of road administration in New South Wales up to 1925 was given on page 533 of the 1926-27 issue of the Year Book.

The Main Roads Act, 1924, was brought into operation by proclamation as from 1st January, 1925. The first Main Roads Board was appointed in the following month and commenced operations on 12th March, 1925. The functions of the Board were transferred in 1932 to the control

of a Board of Transport Commissioners to be administered in co-ordination with the railways and tramways and other transport services. Subsequently the main roads administration was reorganised as a separate department in the Ministry of Transport under the control of a commissioner who, with an assistant commissioner, is appointed for a term of seven years. From May, 1950, to August, 1952, the Commissioner for Main Roads was subject to the direction of the Transport and Highways Commission (see page 93).

The Main Roads Department exercises control over governmental activities in connection with road works. These activities embrace works on main and developmental roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and proclaimed national works, principally bridges and ferries, constructed from Government funds.

The Department co-operates with the municipal and shire councils in the work of constructing and maintaining a system of main highways, with the primary object of developing the lands in the State, feeding the railways with traffic, giving the primary producers access to markets, and providing facilities for motor traffic.

Public roads, except those within the City of Sydney, may be proclaimed as main roads upon the recommendation of the Commissioner. The most important classes of main roads are (1) the State highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication between the coast and the interior or throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; (2) trunk roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; (3) ordinary main roads, which are those not classified as highways or trunk roads. Since 1945, the Department has been authorised to provide main roads for through motor traffic, to be known as motorways; access to these from abutting lands and side roads will be restricted.

Any road, not being a main road, may be proclaimed as a developmental road if it will help to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of construction of developmental roads may be provided from a fund formed in the Main Roads Department for the purpose.

#### *Classification of Proclaimed Roads.*

The following table shows a classification of the proclaimed roads in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State at intervals since 1929:—

**Table 119.—Length of Proclaimed Roads, Eastern and Central Divisions, N.S.W.**

At 30th June.	Main Roads.				Secondary Roads (Metro- politan Area).	Develop- mental Roads.	Total Proclaimed Roads.
	State Highways.	Trunk Roads.	Ordinary Main Roads.	Total.			
	miles.						
1929	3,548	2,342	7,664	13,554	43	2,328	15,925
1939	5,183	2,371	9,039	16,593	93	2,469	19,155
1947	5,162	2,378	9,644	17,184	81	2,805	20,070
1948	5,161	2,388	9,746	17,295	56	2,801	20,152
1949	5,190	2,387	9,763	17,340	69	2,939	20,348
1950	5,205	2,672	9,701	17,578	68	2,783	20,429
1951	5,205	2,730	9,762	17,697	59	2,859	20,615

In the Eastern and Central Divisions between 1929 and 1951, State Highways increased by 1,642 miles or by 46 per cent., ordinary main roads by 2,093 miles or 27 per cent., and all proclaimed roads by 4,690 miles or 29 per cent.

A classification of the proclaimed roads in all parts of the State at 30th June, 1951, is shown below:—

**Table 120.—Length of Proclaimed Roads, N.S.W., 30th June, 1951.**

Class of Road.	County of Cumberland.	Balance of Eastern and Central Divisions.	Western Division.	Total.
	miles.			
<b>Main Roads—</b>				
State Highways ... ..	193	5,012	1,328	6,533
Trunk Roads ... ..	...	2,730	1,359	4,089
Ordinary Main Roads ... ..	648	9,114	2,926	12,688
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>16,856</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>23,310</b>
Secondary Roads ... ..	59	...	...	59
Developmental Roads ... ..	14	2,845	...	2,859
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>19,701</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>26,228</b>

#### *Main Roads Finances.*

The terms of the Main Roads Act require that the moneys of the Main Roads Department be kept in separate funds: (1) the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund for metropolitan main roads, i.e., those in the County of Cumberland which, for the purposes of the Act, is deemed to include the city of the Blue Mountains, and small sections of the Colo and Blaxland shires and the city of Wollongong; (2) the Country Main Roads Fund; (3) the Developmental Roads Fund.

The income of the two Main Roads Funds is derived chiefly from (a) the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles; (b) grants from the Commonwealth Government; (c) contributions by municipal and shire councils; and (d) loan moneys appropriated for the main roads. In the initial stages of the Department's activities substantial grants were paid to the funds from the State revenues, and in 1930-31 and the two years ended 30th June, 1942, payments were made from unemployment relief funds. In 1950-51, the sum of £350,000 was paid into the Country Main Roads Fund from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Prior to 1946-47, the resources of the Developmental Roads Fund were derived mainly from State loan appropriations. In 1947-48 and each year since, the Fund has received moneys provided by the Commonwealth for roads in sparsely settled areas.

The proceeds of the motor tax, with the exception of a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund (see page 174), are distributed amongst the Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds. Up to December, 1950, the tax on vehicles owned by residents of the metropolitan district was apportioned in equal shares between these two funds, and the Country

Main Roads Fund received the tax on motor vehicles registered in the country. The rates of motor tax were increased from 1st December, 1950, and an amendment of the Main Roads Act provided for the whole of the additional tax to be paid to the Country Main Roads Fund, the balance to be distributed as before.

The councils in the metropolitan road district (except the area which comprised the City of Sydney before the amalgamation effected in January, 1949—see chapter "Local Government") may be required to contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a rate not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. Since 1932, the rate has been fixed at  $\frac{7}{16}$ d. in the £. The rate payable in respect of land used for agricultural and pastoral purposes is one-half the rate levied on other lands in the district. In the City of Sydney the rate was also one-half the ordinary rate until this area was exempted as from 1st January, 1938.

Contributions by country councils to the Country Main Roads Fund depend upon the amount expended on the main roads, the maximum in any year being the sum equal to a rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. Usually, contributions by country councils are not paid to the Department's funds as in the case of metropolitan councils, but are applied directly in meeting the councils' share of the cost of works.

The Main Roads Funds are expended on the construction and maintenance of main roads in the respective districts, and on administrative expenses and loan charges, including interest, exchange, sinking fund and management.

In the metropolitan district, where the levy on councils is compulsory, the whole cost of construction and maintenance of main roads is paid from the funds of the Main Roads Department, but the actual work may be done by the councils.

In the country districts assistance in respect of road works may be granted by the Department to the council of any area through which a main road passes, and the council may be required to contribute part of the cost of the work as prescribed by the Act. The councils may pay a greater proportion of the cost than is prescribed, or in special circumstances, the whole cost of any particular work may be paid from the Roads Funds, or the cost may be advanced to be repaid by the councils.

The proportion of the cost of works on country roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. Since 1st July, 1936, the Department has paid the whole cost of works on State highways in the country, at least three-quarters of the expenditure on trunk roads, and two-thirds the cost of ordinary main roads. In addition, since 1st November, 1932, the Department has paid the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths of the cost of bridges on ordinary main roads.

The cost of constructing developmental roads and works is borne in full by the Main Roads Department, but local councils are required to maintain them in satisfactory condition. Since 30th June, 1942, the charges on all loans expended on developmental roads and works have been paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

*Commonwealth Grants for Main Roads.*

Since 1923-24, funds have been provided by the Commonwealth from petrol tax to assist the States in the construction and upkeep of roads. Up to 30th June, 1926, payments to the States were made from a trust fund as expenditure approved by the Commonwealth was incurred. Subsequently, up to 30th June, 1947, annual grants were made in terms of agreements under the Federal Aid Roads Act. Particulars of the agreements covering periods up to 30th June, 1947, were published in the 50th and earlier issues of the Year Book.

The Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947, governed the distribution of grants from petrol tax for road construction and maintenance, etc., during the three years ended 30th June, 1950. Under this Act, the equivalent of 3d. per gallon of customs duties and 2d. per gallon of excise on petrol (excluding aviation fuel) was to be distributed among the States on the basis of population and area; additional sums were to be allocated to the States for developmental roads, and further sums to be spent by the Commonwealth on strategic roads and road safety. The provisions of the Act were described in more detail in Official Year Book No. 52.

The Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1950, established a Trust Account, into which is to be paid annually during the five years ending 30th June, 1955, the equivalent of 6d. per gallon of customs duties and 3½d. per gallon of excise on petrol (excluding aviation fuel) and certain substitutes. The aggregate amount paid into the Trust Account each year is to be utilised as follows:—

- (i) The Commonwealth is to retain £600,000 of which £500,000 is to be spent on strategic roads and roads of access to Commonwealth property, and £100,000 is to be spent on the promotion of road safety throughout Australia;
- (ii) Of the remaining sum (i.e., the total annual receipts of the Trust Account less £600,000), Tasmania is to receive 5 per cent., and the balance is to be allocated among the other States on the basis of three-fifths in proportion to population and two-fifths area. Of each State's allocation, 65 per cent. is to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads, or on grants to local authorities for such purposes, but one-sixth of this amount may be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water. The balance (35 per cent.) is to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local authorities, on the construction and maintenance of roads in rural areas, except trunk roads, highways or main roads.

Particulars of Commonwealth grants to New South Wales for road construction and maintenance in the last three years are as follows:—

Year.	Department of Main Roads.	Department of Public Works.	Total.
	£	£	£
1948-49	1,436,814	511,206	1,948,020
1949-50	1,777,469	718,770	2,496,239
1950-51	2,557,447	1,056,798	3,614,245

In 1950-51 the Department of Public Works distributed £1,081,125 to local authorities for the construction and maintenance of rural roads.

Since June, 1931, the Commonwealth grants received by the Department of Main Roads for the construction and maintenance of roads (other than developmental) have been apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in the same ratio as the receipts from State motor taxation.

*Main Roads Funds—Receipts and Payments.*

Since 1940-41, the accounts of the Main Roads Department have been presented on a "receipts and payments" basis, and they include particulars of defence works constructed by the Department in New South Wales and elsewhere, mainly from Commonwealth funds. The accounts of the last six years are summarised below:—

**Table 121.—Main Roads Department—Aggregate Receipts and Payments.**

Particulars.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Motor Taxes, Fees, etc. ...	2,024,947	2,031,870	2,266,351	2,516,423	2,744,617	3,586,260
Contributions by Councils	222,097	244,043	249,674	237,599	285,478	328,983
Grants by State Government and Authorities	13,398	4,235	53,095	73,177	(-) 2,640	351,938
State Loans ...	300,000	400,000	300,000	...	...	215,000
Commonwealth Grants—						
Petrol Tax ...	873,425	1,310,459	1,851,324*	1,436,814	1,777,469	2,557,447
Defence Works...	77,337	26,127	83,633	55,365	142,031	136,140
Miscellaneous ...	128,691	141,104	111,144	174,663	163,044	174,212
Total ...	£ 3,639,895	4,207,838	4,870,221	4,494,041	5,109,999	7,349,980
<i>Payments.</i>						
Roads in New South Wales—						
Construction ...	561,185	1,032,037	1,402,546	1,851,985	2,303,637	2,276,057
Maintenance ...	1,811,500	2,222,637	2,483,336	2,371,632	2,856,508	3,787,059
Defence Works (New South Wales and elsewhere)	186,327	81,271	16,940	13,030	9,134	...
Loans—						
Repayments and Sinking Fund ...	97,495	99,967	776,444	95,697	40,361	25,876
Interest, Exchange, etc. ...	152,129	161,794	138,124	126,964	121,895	120,704
Administrative Expenses	138,199	170,990	185,179	220,939	246,226	279,622
Miscellaneous ...	399,019	252,896	148,147	5,151	289,213	491,502
Total ...	£ 3,345,854	4,071,642	5,150,746	4,685,398	5,867,474	6,980,820

\* Includes £398,830 in respect of previous years (see first paragraph on page 153).

The chief sources of funds are motor taxation and grants from petrol tax. Receipts from each of these items in 1950-51 were the highest recorded to that date, and together they amounted to £6,143,707, or 84 per cent. of the total. Receipts from motor tax and fees in 1950-51 were 79 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, partly owing to the post-war expansion of motor traffic, and partly to an increase in fees from 1st December, 1949, and an increase in tax from 1st December, 1950. Commonwealth grants from petrol tax in 1949-50 were more than double the amount in 1945-46, as a result of the steady increase in the consumption of petrol in Australia; there was a further growth of 44 per cent. in 1950-51, largely owing to an increase in Commonwealth allocations from petrol tax for road purposes.

Petrol tax receivable from the Commonwealth in the months November, 1943, to July, 1944, was remitted by the State to assist the Commonwealth war finances, and the amount foregone, viz., £398,830, was paid to the State in 1947-48.

Of the total receipts of the Main Roads Department in 1950-51, motor taxes comprised 48.8 per cent., petrol tax 34.8 per cent., other Commonwealth grants 1.9 per cent., council contributions 4.5 per cent., and State grants 4.8 per cent. Thirty-two per cent. of the total expenditure was on road construction and 54 per cent. on maintenance.

The main items of receipts and payments of each of the Roads Funds during the last six years are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 122.—Main Roads Department—Principal Receipts and Payments, Various Funds.**

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Payments.			
	State Motor Taxation.	Commonwealth Aid (excl. Defence.)	Councils' Contribution.	State Loan Vote.	Roads in N.S.W.		Debt Charges.	
					Construction.	Maintenance.	Interest, Exchange.	Repayment.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND MAIN ROADS FUND.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	454,380	205,255	216,884	...	195,491	298,699	32,749	34,376
1947	498,502	307,958	236,998	...	374,345	361,061	29,709	35,622
1948	540,569	406,660	243,639	...	473,063	413,139	7,091	701,135
1949	614,085	325,245	232,235	...	667,813	433,922	373	5,106
1950	665,436	387,806	278,022	...	782,422	524,085	234	5,477
1951	737,858	486,914	319,419	...	830,093	757,709	2	92

COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	1,570,567	668,170	5,213	250,000	335,417	1,512,801	119,380	63,119
1947	1,583,368	1,002,501	7,045	300,000	668,329	1,861,576	132,085	64,345
1948	1,725,782	1,323,807*	6,035	250,000	828,446	2,070,227	131,033	75,309
1949	1,902,338	1,058,775	5,364	...	1,108,312	1,937,710	126,591	90,591
1950	2,079,181	1,269,663	7,456	...	1,371,609	2,332,423	121,661	35,384
1951	2,848,402	1,870,533	9,564	200,000	1,399,887	3,029,350	120,702	25,784

DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS FUND.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	...	...	...	50,000	30,277	...	...	...
1947	...	...	...	100,000	39,413	...	...	...
1948	...	120,857	...	50,000	101,037	...	...	...
1949	...	52,794	...	...	75,860	...	...	...
1950	...	120,000	...	...	149,606	...	...	...
1951	...	200,000	...	15,000	46,077	...	...	...

TOTAL, ALL FUNDS.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	2,024,947	873,425	222,097	300,000	561,185	1,811,500	152,129	97,495
1947	2,081,870	1,310,459	244,043	400,000	1,082,087	2,222,637	161,794	98,967
1948	2,266,351	1,851,324*	249,674	300,000	1,402,546	2,483,866	138,124	776,444
1949	2,516,423	1,436,814	237,599	...	1,851,985	2,371,632	126,964	95,697
1950	2,744,617	1,777,469	285,478	...	2,303,637	2,856,508	121,895	40,861
1951	3,586,260	2,557,447	328,983	215,000	2,276,057	3,787,059	120,704	25,876

\* Includes receipts in respect of previous years (see first paragraph on page 153).

Of the motor taxes, fees, etc., paid to the Main Roads Department in 1950-51, the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund received 25.7 per cent. and the Country Main Roads Fund 74.3 per cent.

Expenditure from the various funds of the Main Roads Department on construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in New South Wales is shown in the following statement:—

**Table 123.—Main Roads Department—Expenditure on Construction and Maintenance of Roads in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June.	Cumberland Main Roads.		Country Main Roads.		Develop- mental Roads.	Total, All Funds.	
	Con- struction.	Main- tenance.	Con- struction.	Main- tenance.	Con- struction.	Con- struction.	Main- tenance.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	504,668	286,474	1,129,741	1,233,455	102,489	1,736,898	1,519,929
1946	195,491	298,699	335,417	1,512,801	30,277	561,185	1,511,500
1947	374,345	361,061	668,329	1,861,576	39,413	1,082,087	2,222,637
1948	473,063	413,139	828,446	2,070,227	101,037	1,402,546	2,483,366
1949	667,813	433,922	1,108,312	1,937,710	75,869	1,851,985	2,371,632
1950	782,422	524,085	1,371,609	2,332,423	149,606	2,303,637	2,856,568
1951	829,093	757,709	1,399,887	3,029,350	46,077	2,276,057	3,787,059

In recent years, the condition of many main roads has deteriorated as a result of heavy traffic and excessive rain, necessitating a high proportion of expenditure on maintenance.

#### BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

Nearly all the large bridges of recent date have been constructed of iron and steel and reinforced concrete, and some of them have been erected under difficult engineering conditions, owing to the peculiarity of the river flow in certain parts of the country. The municipal and shire councils are empowered to control the bridges, with the exception of those under the control of the Main Roads Department. The most notable bridge-building project is the Sydney Harbour Bridge described on page 155. Thirty-two bridges were completed on main roads in 1950-51.

Tolls are charged on the George's River bridge, built by the Sutherland Shire Council, the Parramatta River bridge, built by the Ryde Municipal Council, and the Peat's Ferry bridge, built by the Main Roads Department. The last-named carries the Pacific Highway across the Hawkesbury River, replacing the ferry service formerly operated at the site. The tolls on the Parramatta River bridge and the George's River bridge were abolished in June, 1949, and June, 1952, respectively.



The tolls collected in respect of these bridges in 1939 and the last ten years are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 124.—Tolls Collected on Certain Bridges.**

Year.	Tolls Collected.			Year.	Tolls Collected.		
	George's River Bridge.†	Parramatta River Bridge.	Peat's Ferry Bridge †		George's River Bridge.†	Parramatta River Bridge.*	Peat's Ferry Bridge.†
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1939	40,353	16,948	...	1947	46,559	21,203	40,470
1942	15,540	6,685	...	1948	48,547	22,178	41,104
1943	14,953	6,237	...	1949	55,440	11,384	46,259
1944	16,667	6,783	...	1950	71,049	.....	62,361
1945	22,020	9,221	2,258	1951	88,722	.....	78,528
1946	39,513	16,408	21,997				

\* Toll abolished in June, 1949.

† Year ended 30th June.

‡ Excludes season tickets. In 1951, these amounted to £8,758.

The number of vehicles which crossed the Peat's Ferry bridge in 1950-51 was 972,552, as compared with 289,411 in 1945-46.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries, which are worked otherwise than by hand, are operated free of charge to the public, but the Government makes a small grant annually to compensate municipal and shire councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908. The Stockton Ferry, operated across the Hunter River at Newcastle by the Main Roads Department, is an exception; the tolls collected in 1950-51 amounted to £6,069.

There were 30 ferries controlled by the Department of Main Roads at 30th June, 1951.

### *Sydney Harbour Bridge.*

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 2½ miles. The railway across the bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The bridge was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932. Its administration is vested in the Department of Main Roads.

The main bridge consists of a steel arch span of 1,650 feet, with a rise of 350 feet at the centre of the lower chord at crown, and the highest point of the top chord is 440 feet above mean sea level. It is flanked on either side by granite-faced concrete abutment towers and pylons and by five steel approach spans. The clearance for shipping is 170 feet from high-water level. The width of the deck overall is 160 feet; it carries a roadway 57 feet wide in the centre, with a pair of railway tracks on each side, and a footway 10 feet wide on each extreme outside. The main arch is composed of silicon steel and the deck of carbon steel. The weight of steelwork in the bridge is 51,990 tons, of which 36,860 tons are in the main span.

The total capital cost of the bridge to 30th June, 1951, was £9,743,252, of which £8,067,139 was expended from loan funds and £1,665,445 was contributed by local authorities, but the final cost will probably approximate £9,600,000 upon realisation of surplus resumed lands. After deduction of sinking fund contributions, the capital indebtedness at 30th June, 1951, was £6,995,709.

Tolls are charged for traffic other than pedestrian, and the railway, tramway and omnibus authorities pay prescribed amounts in respect of paying passengers carried across the bridge. Part of the cost of the bridge was met by a special levy on land in adjacent local areas; the levy was abolished at the end of 1937.

The charges payable in respect of vehicular traffic across the bridge (other than railway and tramway traffic) are shown below.

	s.	d.
Motor cars and motor cycles with side cars ... .. each	0	6
Bicycles, tricycles, motor cycles without side cars, light vehicles propelled by hand or horse-drawn ... .. „	0	3
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight does not exceed 2 tons ... .. „	0	9
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight exceeds 2 tons, but does not exceed 3 tons ... .. „	1	6
Vehicles over 3 tons tare weight ... .. „	2	0
Persons aged 14 years and over, riding in vehicles (other than the driver) ... .. „	0	3

Particulars of tram and omnibus fares for the Bridge section are given on page 144.

Road tolls and contributions for railway, tramway and omnibus passengers and by councils are paid into the Bridge Account. The income and expenditure in 1938-39 and in each of the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 125.—Sydney Harbour Bridge—Income and Expenditure.**

Particulars.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<b>Income—</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Road Tolls ...	278,297	225,554	321,496	352,487	380,795	438,898	526,309
Railway Tolls ...	103,697	134,005	130,561	130,460	132,663	130,730	129,678
Tramway Tolls ...	33,991	18,955	18,163	16,670	14,955	13,801	13,684
Omnibus Tolls ...	4,746	6,592	8,444	9,710	12,041	13,593	13,589
Other ... ..	8,367	8,621	9,225	9,802	11,348	12,915	13,762
<b>Total Income</b> £	<b>429,098</b>	<b>393,727</b>	<b>487,889</b>	<b>519,129</b>	<b>551,802</b>	<b>609,937</b>	<b>697,022</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>							
Maintenance ...	36,739	32,013	53,186	56,218	66,577	73,988	60,477
Collection of Road Tolls ... ..	10,520	11,411	14,023	20,778	24,535	30,430	43,562
Loan Charges—							
Interest, Exchange, etc. ...	334,798	303,287	303,381	288,357	274,057	270,061	258,611
Sinking Fund ...	40,563	66,608	65,531	66,272	67,887	68,949	67,372
Other ... ..	1,674	1,888	1,667	2,207	1,978	24,882	10,721
<b>Total Expenditure</b> £	<b>424,294</b>	<b>421,207</b>	<b>437,788</b>	<b>433,832</b>	<b>435,034</b>	<b>468,310</b>	<b>440,743</b>
<b>Surplus or Deficit</b> £	<b>4,804</b>	<b>(-)27,480</b>	<b>50,101</b>	<b>85,297</b>	<b>116,768</b>	<b>141,627</b>	<b>256,279</b>

The Bridge Account had a credit balance of £94,059 at 30th June, 1939, but, owing to wartime restrictions on motor traffic, deficiencies in each year 1939-40 to 1945-46 aggregated £639,300, and at 30th June, 1946, the net accumulated deficiency was £545,241. As a result of the post-war increase in motor traffic, there were surpluses in each of the last five years, which converted the accumulated deficiency to a surplus of £104,831 at 30th June, 1951. Total income in 1950-51 was 62 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

The large amount of "Other" expenditure in 1949-50 and 1950-51 was due to the construction of a new toll house and barriers at a cost of £29,008.

The following table shows particulars of traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1938-39 and the last eleven years:—

Table 126.—Sydney Harbour Bridge—Traffic.

Year ended 30th June.	Road Vehicles. *	Number of Passengers.†				
		Rail.	Tram.	Government Omnibus.	Other Vehicles.	Total.
thousands.						
1939	7,351	17,542	11,453	1,628	12,811	43,434
1941	6,664	16,257	13,323	5,492	11,700	46,772
1942	4,114	18,901	15,089	6,304	7,084	47,378
1943	3,127	21,924	16,254	6,003	5,593	49,774
1944	3,218	22,699	17,302	5,394	5,819	51,214
1945	3,658	23,681	17,478	5,687	6,755	53,601
1946	5,515	25,899	17,275	6,007	9,779	58,960
1947	7,911	23,577	16,595	7,611	14,107	61,890
1948	8,741	23,548	16,203	8,612	15,218	63,581
1949	9,434	23,910	13,677	10,497	17,057	65,141
1950	11,841	23,179	12,587	11,550	21,464	68,780
1951	14,266	23,359	12,547	11,270	25,090‡	72,266

\* Includes omnibuses (408,000 in 1950-51). † Includes vehicle drivers and riders.

‡ Includes 1,111,000 passengers in private buses.

The number of road vehicles declined during the war, but increased rapidly after 1944-45, and in 1950-51 it was 94 per cent. more than in 1938-39. The number of passengers has increased steadily since 1938-39, and in 1950-51 it was 67 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year; omnibus passengers comprised 37 per cent. of the increase.

#### EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and the councils of municipalities and shires, but some road works have been constructed by other governmental departments and bodies—especially for the relief of unemployment.

It is difficult to determine the annual aggregate expenditure on roads and bridges and that of each authority without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road

works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table, therefore, are to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "Other" expenditure by the State Government. The expenditure on construction, maintenance and direct administration from revenue and loans is included, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government," and the expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils.

**Table 127.—Total Expenditure on Roads, Streets and Bridges in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	State Government.*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires.)†	Total.
	Main Roads Department.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
1939	3,358,324	2,019,138	3,516,637	8,894,099
1940	4,346,905	1,352,047	2,831,486	8,530,438
1941	4,471,422	544,549	2,650,543	7,666,514
1942	3,212,542	256,679	2,375,275	5,844,496
1943	1,833,576	319,824	1,461,102	3,614,502
1944	2,132,333	337,380	1,781,593	4,251,306
1945	2,173,083	303,314	2,129,792	4,606,189
1946	2,510,884	372,897	2,367,857	5,251,638
1947	3,475,714	425,094	3,300,593	7,201,401
1948	4,024,179	707,365	4,202,859	8,934,403
1949	4,394,409	1,120,968	4,964,339	10,479,716
1950	5,307,218	1,788,771	5,298,825	12,394,814

\* Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

Expenditure on the Sydney Harbour Bridge is not included in the table.

## MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police exercise general authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic and they regulate the street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Outside these areas, municipal and shire councils may enact by-laws for the regulation of street traffic, other than motor traffic.

The speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets has been limited since December, 1937, to 30 miles per hour within built-up areas, and, unless it is proved that a greater speed was not excessive, to 50 miles per hour elsewhere. Built-up areas are defined generally as those in which provision has been made for street lighting, but streets may be excluded from or included in the definition by direction of the Minister for Transport.

In September, 1948, special speed limits were imposed on heavy vehicles. The maximum speed in miles per hour ranges from 30 in built-up areas and 40 elsewhere for vehicles weighing between 3 and 6 tons, to 15 and 25, respectively, for vehicles weighing more than 11 tons. In November, 1951, a special speed limit of 40 miles per hour outside of built-up areas was imposed on motor cycles carrying pillion passengers.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets and horse-drawn vehicles if they ply or stand in a public street for hire. Before registration or renewal of registration, motor vehicles are inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of fitness. Number plates must be displayed on all registered vehicles, and motor vehicles must also display registration labels. Tax and fees are payable in respect of registered motor vehicles as indicated on page 174.

The normal term of registrations and licences and renewals thereof is a year, but since 1st December, 1932, quarterly registration of motor vehicles has been permitted at the option of the owners.

In terms of the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942, owners and drivers of motor vehicles have been required since 1st February, 1943, to be insured against liability in respect of injury to persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Particulars are shown in the chapter "Private Finance."

Under reciprocal arrangements between the States, a private motor vehicle registered in any State may travel freely throughout the Commonwealth, but vehicles entering New South Wales must be insured against third-party risks. In addition, visiting commercial vehicles are subject to the controls normally applied to commercial vehicles in the State visited.

Drivers of motor vehicles are required to be licensed and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of

the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations. In Sydney and Newcastle, drivers of public motor vehicles are subjected to tests more severe than those for other drivers.

The minimum ages of licensees are: public vehicle drivers (Sydney and Newcastle), 21 years; van drivers (Sydney and Newcastle), 18 years; and all other motor vehicle drivers (including motor cycle riders), 17 years.

Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts must be licensed, the minimum age being 18 years.

The registration of vehicles, licensing of drivers and collection of various taxes, fees and charges are functions of the Superintendent of Motor Transport. The police test applicants for drivers' licences and, by arrangement with the Superintendent of Motor Transport, they effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Superintendent of Motor Transport. A service licence must be obtained for each privately owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts. The registration of the vehicles is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the time-table to be observed and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with railway or other transport services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is £4 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For all motor vehicles used in the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business, a licence under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act may be required in addition to any other licence or registration, including the omnibus service licence described above. The licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being 1d. per passenger for each mile or section (whichever is the shorter) or part thereof, or for goods, 3d. per ton of the aggregate weight of the vehicle unladen plus its carrying capacity for each mile or part thereof. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the nearest railway station are not subject to the charge and other exemptions may be granted. Charges are not imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 50 miles (except in the case of motor omnibuses running in competition with the railways or tramways), nor for the transport of perishable goods to market irrespective of distance.

Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers.

## PETROL RATIONING.

Supplies of petrol and other liquid fuel for motor vehicles were rationed in terms of National Security Regulations from 1st October, 1940, to 6th June, 1949, when the High Court declared the regulations to be invalid. Rationing was re-imposed on 15th November, 1949, by agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, at the rates of allowance operating at 6th June, 1949; it was finally abolished on 8th February, 1950.

Petrol rationing was retained in the post-war years to conserve dollar exchange. Details of the ration allowances are given on page 635 of Official Year Book No. 51.

## PETROL—IMPORTS AND DUTY, AUSTRALIA.

The following table shows the quantity and value of petrol imported into Australia, the quantities cleared from customs and excise bond, and gross duty collected:—

Table 128.—Petrol—Imports, Clearances and Duty, Australia.

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.		Clearances from Bond.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.			Gross Duty.		
			Customs.	Excise.*	Total.	Customs.†	Excise.	Total.
thous. gal.	£A. f.o.b.	thous. gal.			£	£	£	
1929	199,988	6,202,821	204,158	...	204,158	2,547,069	...	2,547,069
1939	345,184	5,939,001	330,212	27,879	358,091	9,452,010	583,984	10,035,994
1940	353,062	7,867,065	340,238	36,557	376,795	11,344,620	990,472	12,335,092
1941	237,451	4,865,073	265,977	48,428	314,405	11,278,334	1,802,912	13,081,246
1942	265,342	8,282,049	225,133	36,538	261,671	6,696,322	1,278,163	7,974,485
1943	346,914	9,672,700	317,198	14,139	331,337	5,442,008	403,214	5,845,222
1944	371,733	11,326,882	369,026	10,399	379,425	6,572,719	370,956	6,943,675
1945	287,236	8,470,404	307,266	9,325	316,591	7,807,765	325,390	8,133,155
1946	370,808	8,992,982	321,461	10,290	331,751	11,872,545	318,977	12,191,522
1947	356,899	8,940,422	386,854	28,238	415,092	15,815,397	871,393	16,686,790
1948	403,976	13,843,658	381,377	56,302	437,679	16,328,512	1,837,758	17,166,270
1949	441,533	17,513,311	404,918	64,096	469,014	16,401,502	2,249,163	18,650,665
1950	488,085	23,487,446	454,583	75,605	530,188	18,325,551	2,677,680	21,003,231
1951	585,498	32,880,528	567,905	86,492	654,397	24,764,324	3,064,516	27,828,840

\* Petrol refined in Australia. † Excludes primage duty (see page 53).

The quantity of petrol cleared represents, approximately, the consumption in Australia in the years shown in the table. Most of the petrol, other than a small but increasing proportion of aviation spirit, is used for the propulsion of motor vehicles, and the figures indicate the expansion of motor transport in the last two decades. The quantity cleared from bond in 1950-51, viz., 654 million gallons, was 86 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The quantity of aviation spirit imported in 1950-51 was 40 million gallons or 7 per cent. of the total quantity of petrol imported.

Particulars of imports of petrol into New South Wales are given on page 64, but these should not be used as an indication of consumption in the State, since they are affected by interstate distribution. Details of petrol refined in New South Wales are not available.

During the war years, there was a temporary decline in the quantity of petrol imported, and also in the quantity refined in Australia and subject to excise. The amount of gross duty decreased more than proportionately.

because considerable quantities of petrol were imported for the Commonwealth Government, free of duty. Part of the net duty on petrol (exclusive of duty collected on aviation fuel) is paid into a fund for distribution to the States for road construction and for other purposes, as described on page 151. The gross duty shown in Table 128 does not represent the amount of tax on petrol consumed by motor vehicles, since it is subject to rebate and includes duty on aviation spirit; it also excludes primage duty, which is a charge payable on the value of imports cleared from bond (see page 53).

The predominant rates of duty on petrol in June, 1951, were customs, 10d. per gallon; primage, 10 per cent. of the value; and excise, 8½d. per gallon.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES—IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION.

Motor vehicles and their equipment are important items in the overseas trade and factory production of New South Wales.

There was a decrease in the value of motor vehicle equipment imported in the early war years owing to wartime restrictions, and the increase in values from 1942-43 to 1945-46 was due to importation of war equipment. The high value of the imports in post-war years was partly due to inflated prices, and partly to increased quantities. In 1938-39 the number of chassis imported was 26,298, and the average value per chassis was £101, whereas in 1950-51 the number was 62,647 and the average value £275.

For customs' purposes, and hence in the statistics, complete motor vehicles imported are not recorded as separate units, but are classified according to their components. The chassis of a complete vehicle imported subject to duty is classified as "assembled."

The number of motor cycles imported into New South Wales in 1950-51 was 7,287, and the value of all motor cycle equipment imported was £850,752.

The following table shows particulars of overseas imports of motor vehicles, tractors and parts in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 129.—Imports Oversea of Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June.	Chassis Imported.*		Value of Motor Vehicles and Parts.				Value of Tractors and Parts.
	Un-assembled.	Assembled.	Chassis Un-assembled.	Chassis Assembled.	Other.†	Total.	
	No.		£A. f.o.b.				
1939	25,949	349	2,578,113	69,581	690,146	3,337,840	354,108
1941	7,652	154	821,383	19,016	315,856	1,156,255	216,864
1942	9,107	213	1,261,628	56,769	619,956	1,938,353	193,671
1943	2,618	31	755,111	6,936	2,458,478	3,215,525	502,313
1944	4,107	7	1,469,394	1,426	5,073,714	6,544,534	1,215,210
1945	4,246	398	2,085,491	249,817	1,729,706	4,062,014	3,200,778
1946	4,014	188	829,121	52,227	2,705,184	3,586,532	1,668,825
1947	20,025	285	3,669,917	75,620	1,444,624	5,190,161	664,163
1948	19,223	3,919	4,800,055	1,017,448	3,418,831	9,236,334	1,255,039
1949	22,560	11,182	5,550,937	2,680,190	5,949,704	14,187,881	2,144,880
1950	27,282	33,943	7,392,114	7,111,178	12,551,914	27,055,206	4,573,402
1951	39,763	22,884	11,375,216	5,859,427	12,064,462	29,899,105	5,714,019

\* Excludes motor cycles and tractors.

† Includes motor bodies, motor cycles, parts and accessories, tyres and tubes, etc.

The 39,763 unassembled chassis imported in 1950-51 included 23,360 car-type and 16,403 truck-type.



In 1950-51 the number of new cars and lorries registered in New South Wales exceeded the number of chassis imported from overseas, the difference being due to the growing interstate importation of motor vehicles assembled or manufactured in Victoria and South Australia.

Particulars of motor vehicle equipment exported from New South Wales are shown below. Since 1938-39, there has been considerable fluctuation in the value of Australian produce exported; the value in 1950-51, viz., £559,069, was about thirteen times the value in the pre-war year. Exports of Australian produce in 1950-51 included cars and lorries £52,831, tractors and parts £75,051, tyres and tubes £104,970 and batteries £195,784. In normal years, most of the equipment exported goes to New Zealand, Pacific islands and the countries north of Australia.

**Table 130.—Exports Oversea of Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June.	Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts.			Year ended 30th June.	Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts.		
	Australian Produce.	Other.	Total.		Australian Produce.	Other.	Total.
	£A f.o.b.				£A f.o.b.		
1939	40,909	99,054	139,963	1946	542,419	47,190	589,609
1941	860,570	80,796	941,366	1947	747,901	111,646	859,547
1942	1,198,914	35,970	1,234,884	1948	293,073	94,833	387,906
1943	316,976	69,588	386,564	1949	359,016	110,320	469,336
1944	337,144	72,640	409,784	1950	547,329	267,667	814,996
1945	316,980	33,998	350,978	1951	559,039	129,118	688,157

Factory activity in the motor vehicle industry in New South Wales is mainly repair work, with some assembly of chassis and manufacture of motor bodies and accessories. The number of factories in the motor vehicle and cycle industry in 1949-50, viz., 2,054, was 65 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, and the number of employees, 21,162, was 89 per cent. greater. The salaries and wages paid and the value of production and output were more than four times as high as in 1938-39.

The following table shows particulars of production in the motor vehicle and cycle industry in New South Wales in each year since 1938-39. The figures exclude factories manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories, but they include motor and cycle repair shops and assembly works, motor body works, and most motor accessory works. To be classed as a factory an establishment must employ four or more persons or use power other than manual. The value of production is the value added to the raw material by the process of manufacture, and the value of output is the selling value of the goods at the factory. Full definitions of the terms "Value of Production" and "Value of Output," and of the principles observed in compiling factory statistics, are given in the chapter "Factories."

Table 131.—Motor Vehicle and Cycle Factories Engaged in Repair, Construction and Assembly—Factory Activity, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June.	Factories at 30th June.	Persons Employed.*	Value of—				
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Materials, Fuel, etc., Used.	Production.	Output.
	Number.		£ thousand.				
1939	1,295	11,186	4,297	2,052	1,956	3,319	5,275
1940	1,307	10,330	4,377	1,931	2,087	3,208	5,295
1941	1,315	9,345	4,424	1,780	2,178	2,820	4,998
1942	1,217	8,682	3,900	1,949	3,245	3,184	6,429
1943	1,128	8,923	3,632	2,195	3,763	3,499	7,262
1944	1,189	11,098	3,748	2,514	3,312	4,014	7,326
1945	1,237	11,043	3,879	2,450	3,009	3,916	6,925
1946	1,369	11,414	4,688	2,772	3,816	4,285	8,101
1947	1,580	15,097	5,694	4,117	3,517	7,274	10,791
1948	1,795	17,778	7,657	5,751	5,723	9,677	15,400
1949	1,973	19,534	8,758	7,080	7,771	11,237	19,008
1950	2,054	21,162	10,178	8,372	9,660	13,350	23,010

\* Average during whole year; includes working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

The share of the value of production contributed by each branch of the motor vehicle and cycle industry in 1949-50 was Construction and Assembly £2,039,884, Motor Body Building £1,361,417, Motor Accessories £1,544,114, Repairs £8,208,276, and Cycles and Accessories £195,905. The number of employees in each of these groups, with the average per factory in brackets, was Construction and Assembly, 2,708 (104); Motor Body Building, 1,935 (11); Motor Accessories, 1,921 (38); Repairs, 14,195 (8); and Cycles and Accessories, 403 (14). The factories engaged in repairs consist mainly of small motor garages and engineering establishments. There were 19,507 males and 1,655 females employed in motor vehicle and cycle factories in New South Wales in 1949-50.

Factories in New South Wales accounted for 29 per cent. of the total value of production of the motor vehicle and cycle industry in Australia in 1949-50 (£45,764,000), and 24 per cent. of the total output (£79,919,000). Particulars of the principal articles produced by the motor vehicle and cycle industry are given in the chapter "Factories."

#### MOTOR TRADE—RETAIL SALES.

Censuses of retail establishments were taken by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1947-48 and 1948-49. In 1948-49 there were 3,554 retail establishments in New South Wales dealing in motor vehicle equipment and requisites, or selling petrol, oil, etc., and the total value of their sales of such goods during the year was £61,491,000. In the same year, 2,314 retail establishments carried out motor vehicle repair work valued at £9,797,000. Fifty-six per cent. of the retail sales and 47 per cent. of the repair work was effected in the metropolitan area.

Further details are shown below:—

**Table 132.—Motor Trade, New South Wales—Retail Sales and Repairs.**

Type of Establishment.	Retail Establishments Selling Motor Vehicles, Parts, Tyres, Petrol, etc.			
	1947-48.		1948-49.	
	No.	Value of Motor Retail Sales.	No.	Value of Motor Retail Sales.
		£ thous.		£ thous.
Motor Dealers, Garages, Service Stations ...	2,525	38,592	2,568	54,993
Motor Cycle Stores ... ..	63	964	83	2,199
Tyre Stores ... ..	118	1,784	135	2,106
Cycle Stores ... ..	17	169	19	147
Other Establishments ... ..	840	2,145	749	2,046
Total, New South Wales ... ..	3,563	43,654	3,554	61,491
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	972	22,654	1,008	34,725
Remainder of State ... ..	2,591	21,000	2,546	26,766

Type of Establishment.	Retail Establishments Undertaking Motor Repair Work.			
	1947-48.		1948-49.	
	No.	Value of Motor Repair Work.	No.	Value of Motor Repair Work.
		£ thous.		£ thous.
Motor Dealers, Garages, Service Stations ...	1,874	5,096	2,157	8,974
Motor Cycle Stores ... ..	35	50	57	112
Tyre Stores ... ..	72	324	100	711
Total, New South Wales ... ..	1,981	5,470	2,314	9,797
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	*	*	766	4,601
Remainder of State ... ..	*	*	1,548	5,196

\* Not available.

### MOTOR VEHICLES—REGISTRATIONS.

Provisions of the law relating to the registration of motor vehicles are indicated on page 159.

As from 1st October, 1939, the renewal of registration, and (since February, 1940) the re-registration, after lapse, of every motor vehicle have been effected only on production of a certificate of inspection as to road-worthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed thereat are licensed as examiners. At 30th June,

1951, there were 2,018 inspection stations and 3,695 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is 2s. 6d. for motor cycles and 5s. for other vehicles.

The number of vehicles on the register at intervals since 1911 is shown in the following statement. Government motor vehicles were included in the records for the first time in July, 1933.

**Table 133.—Motor Vehicles on Register.**

At 30th June.	Cars.	Public Passenger Vehicles. †	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Total of Fore- going.	Tractors. ‡	Trailers.	Motor Cycles.		Traders' Plates.	All Motor Vehicles.
							Solo.	Sidecar.		
1911§	3,975*	179¶	3	4,157	††	††	2,788	...	...	6,945
1921§	28,665*	587¶	3,900	33,152	††	††	11,291	413	413	44,856
1929§	170,039*	1,976¶	44,868	216,883	††	††	30,655	2,022	2,022	249,560
1939	213,331	4,807	70,726	294,864	1,035	6,414	17,180	6,971	1,164	327,628
1941	200,014	4,826	75,262	280,102	1,264	7,857	14,757	6,002	900	310,882
1942	167,395	4,763	71,248	243,406	1,366	6,965	10,538	4,785	708	267,768
1943	170,896	4,614	72,159	247,609	1,382	6,873	9,641	4,523	610	270,638
1944	178,550	4,714	78,023	261,287	1,517	7,621	11,162	3,735	624	285,946
1945	182,972	4,853	82,957	270,782	1,746	9,065	12,043	4,025	651	298,312
1946	188,191	5,213	97,176	290,580	2,056	11,067	15,546	4,946	848	325,043
1947	195,857	5,631	113,544	315,032	2,374	14,712	19,316	5,856	1,160	358,450
1948	210,506	6,262	127,413	344,181	3,398	18,317	23,501	6,575	1,438	397,410
1949	232,837	6,635	140,338	379,810	4,455	21,525	29,198	7,181	1,781	443,950
1950	269,250	7,134	159,226	435,610	5,404	24,840	34,732	7,729	2,189	510,504
1951	308,332	7,633	181,529	497,494	6,679	28,131	39,007	7,844	2,500	581,655

\* Including public passenger vehicles in country districts.

† For details, see Table 144.

‡ Tractors used solely on farms are not registered.

§ At 31st December.

¶ Metropolitan

and Newcastle Districts only.

|| Including tractors and trailers.

†† Not available

separately. Included with "Lorries, Utilities and Vans."

Details of the public passenger vehicles are given on page 178. At 30th June, 1951, the number of cars, exclusive of car-type vehicles registered for public passenger-carrying purposes, was 120,141 or 64 per cent. greater than at 30th June, 1946; in the same period, lorries, utilities and vans increased by 87 per cent., and the number of motor cycles more than doubled.

The total number of vehicles on the register reached the pre-war peak of 329,219 in August, 1939, but there was a steep decline during the war years, largely owing to petrol rationing. The number began to increase again towards the end of 1942, but in June, 1946, it was still 2,585 less than in June, 1939. Since 1946, expansion has been rapid and continuous, and at 30th June, 1951, the total was 581,655.

The proportion of vehicles registered for quarterly periods was 14 per cent. in 1933, 30 per cent. in 1940 and 41 per cent. in 1943. Owners registering quarterly were asked to convert to an annual basis in 1944, and the proportion of quarterly registrations decreased to 15 per cent. at 30th June, 1945, and to 5 per cent. at 30th June, 1951.

The number of tractors on the register in June, 1951, viz., 6,679 was more than three times the number in June, 1946, and six times as many as in June, 1939. Tractors used solely on farms are not required to be registered; particulars of these, numbering 32,206 in March, 1951, are shown in the chapter "Agriculture."

At 30th June, 1951, there were 9.3 cars and 17.5 motor vehicles of all types per hundred of population, as compared with 8.3 and 15.8 per hundred, respectively, a year before, and 7.8 and 11.9 per hundred, respectively, before the war in June, 1939.

*New Motor Vehicles Registered.*

The number of new motor vehicles registered in various years since 1928-29 is shown in the following statement:—

**Table 134.—Motor Registrations—New Vehicles Registered.**

Year ended 30th June.	Cars. *	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Omni-buses. ‡	Taxi-cabs. ‡	Total of Fore-going.	Motor Cycles.	Tractors. †	Trailers.	Total.
1929	30,182	8,046¶	83	198	38,509	§			§
1932	2,788	805¶	6	1	3,600	§			§
1938	23,024	10,170	188	609	33,991	2,748	200	1,232	38,171
1939	19,924	7,712	130	569	28,335	2,196	209	1,505	32,245
1941	5,968	2,976	46	281	9,271	939	109	1,208	11,527
1942	1,340	1,716	31	92	3,179	352	85	722	4,338
1943	632	688	17	12	1,349	165	44	574	2,132
1944	173	3,805	63	15	4,056	137	151	847	5,191
1945	267	2,455	63	...	2,785	105	280	1,098	4,268
1946	526	3,234	54	...	3,814	681	318	1,613	6,426
1947	7,998	5,487	116	7	13,608	2,850	254	2,950	19,662
1948	16,659	9,079	329	133	26,200	4,451	551	2,970	34,172
1949	25,466	11,074	339	186	37,665	7,442	806	3,371	49,284
1950	41,163	20,158	212	133	61,666	8,659	947	4,057	75,329
1951	46,689	29,076	84	323	76,172	8,855	1,105	4,473	90,605

\* Includes hire cars and public passenger vehicles in country districts. † Tractors used solely on farms are not registered. ‡ Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts only; similar vehicles in other districts are included as cars. § Not available ¶ Including tractors and trailers. || Not available separately. Included with "Lorries, Utilities and Vans."

New motor vehicles registered reached their pre-war peak of 38,500 in 1928-29, but were less than one-tenth of that number in the depression year, 1931-32. After a rise to 38,171 in 1937-38, the outbreak of war in September, 1939, and restrictions on the importation of new vehicles caused a steep decline to 2,132 in 1942-43. The number remained relatively small until after the end of the war, but it increased rapidly from 19,662 in 1946-47 to 90,605 in 1950-51.

Registrations of new cars reached their lowest point, viz., 173, in 1943-44; in 1950-51 they totalled 46,689, or 55 per cent. more than the previous peak of 30,182 in 1928-29. In 1950-51 there were 29,076 new lorries, utilities and vans registered, representing nearly four times the 1938-39 figure.

The number of new motor cycles registered in 1950-51 was more than four times the number in 1938-39.

Statistics compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician show that of the new motor lorries registered in New South Wales in the year ended December, 1950, utilities numbered 12,840, or 55 per cent., and panel vans, 2,814, or 11 per cent. In the same year, of the total number of new vehicles registered (excluding motor cycles and trailers), 34 per cent. were under 11 horse-power, 32 per cent. were between 11 and 21 horse-power, and 34 per cent. were over 21 horse-power. Ninety-two per cent. of the motor cars registered were sedans.

*Re-registration of Old Motor Vehicles.*

The following table shows particulars of old vehicles re-registered (after lapse of registration) and registrations cancelled (by surrender of number plates). The figures include ex-service vehicles released for civilian use, but renewals of registrations are excluded:—

**Table 135.—Motor Registrations—Old Vehicles Re-registered and Registrations Cancelled.**

Year ended 30th June.	Cars. *	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Tractors. †	Trailers.	Omnibuses. ‡	Taxicabs. ‡	Motor Cycles.	Total.
OLD VEHICLES RE-REGISTERED (AFTER LAPSE OF REGISTRATION).								
1939	19,194	12,206	98	861	68	122	4,811	37,360
1946	15,237	16,650	177	1,775	47	246	6,587	40,719
1947	10,142	17,839	365	2,485	62	379	5,731	37,003
1948	7,594	11,812	685	2,505	28	554	4,768	27,946
1949	7,986	9,304	559	1,857	115	492	3,951	24,264
1950	9,427	9,733	534	1,642	63	610	4,239	26,248
1951	12,099	10,816	708	1,797	148	928	5,400	32,796
REGISTRATIONS CANCELLED.								
1942	40,490	13,474	110	2,553	67	349	9,034	75,077
1946	10,236	5,665	185	1,386	55	240	2,844	20,611
1947	10,229	6,958	301	1,790	79	312	3,901	23,570
1948	9,442	7,022	212	1,870	89	486	4,315	23,436
1949	10,961	8,053	308	2,020	256	663	5,090	27,351
1950	13,910	11,003	532	2,384	91	695	6,816	35,431
1951	20,513	17,590	538	2,978	145	932	9,865	52,561

\* Includes hire cars and public passenger vehicles in country districts. † Tractors used solely on farms are not registered. ‡ Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts only; similar vehicles in other districts are included as cars.

Transfers of existing motor registrations to new owners numbered 150,463 in 1949-50 and 194,886 in 1950-51.

#### NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED—COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND MAKE.

Prior to the war, most of the new motor vehicles registered were of American or Canadian origin (except for the bodies—usually made in Australia). In the post-war years, the need to conserve dollar exchange has caused the proportion of American vehicles to decline steeply, and the majority of new vehicles now registered are of British origin. In 1950-51, 67 per cent. of the new cars and 76 per cent. of the new lorries were of United Kingdom origin.

Particulars of the country of origin and makes of new cars registered in New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last three years are given in the following table:—

**Table 136.—New Motor Cars Registered—Country of Origin and Make.**

Country of Origin and Make.	New Motor Cars Registered.				Proportion of Total.			
	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	Number.				per cent.			
<b>Australia—Holden</b> ...	...	779	4,814	7,703	...	3.1	11.7	16.5
<b>United Kingdom—</b>								
<b>Austin</b> ...	1,055	3,648	8,106	6,371	5.3	14.3	19.7	13.6
<b>Ford, 8 and 10 h.p.</b> ...	900	2,718	4,514	4,023	4.5	10.7	11.0	8.6
<b>Hillman</b> ...	613	1,272	1,967	1,485	3.1	5.0	4.8	3.2
<b>Morris</b> ...	1,676	3,430	3,884	5,474	8.4	13.5	9.4	11.7
<b>Standard</b> ...	928	1,868	3,904	3,419	4.6	7.3	9.5	7.3
<b>Vauxhall</b> ...	2,084	3,241	3,081	3,140	10.5	12.7	7.5	6.7
<b>Other</b> ...	483	3,317	6,315	7,597	2.4	13.0	15.3	16.4
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	7,739	19,494	31,771	31,509	38.8	76.5	77.2	67.5
<b>U.S.A. and Canada—</b>								
<b>Chevrolet</b> ...	2,944	1,522	579	993	14.8	6.0	1.4	2.1
<b>Chrysler—Plymouth</b> ...	1,136	584	420	873	5.7	2.3	1.0	1.9
<b>Dodge</b> ...	1,030	657	385	743	5.2	2.6	0.9	1.6
<b>Ford V8 and Mercury</b> ...	2,822	651	1,346	1,463	14.2	2.5	3.3	3.1
<b>Other</b> ...	4,141	1,353	525	665	20.7	5.3	1.3	1.4
<b>Total, U.S.A. and Canada</b>	12,073	4,767	3,255	4,737	60.6	18.7	7.9	10.1
<b>Europe (excluding U.K.)</b>	112	426	1,323	2,740	0.6	1.7	3.2	5.9
<b>Total New Cars</b> ...	19,924	25,466	41,163	46,689	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The number of British cars reached a peak of 31,771, or 77.2 per cent. of the total, in 1949-50. In 1950-51 the number fell slightly to 31,509, mainly owing to shipping difficulties, and the proportion declined to 67.5 per cent. as a result of increases in Australian Holdens and in American and European cars.

“Holden” motor cars and utilities are made wholly within Australia and almost entirely from Australian materials, the principal factory being located in Victoria. Holden cars were first registered in New South Wales in December, 1948, and utilities in February, 1951. The number of Holden cars registered rose from 779 in 1948-49 to 4,814 in 1949-50 and 7,703 in 1950-51. There were 554 Holden utilities registered in New South Wales in 1950-51.

The country of origin and makes of new lorries registered are given in the next statement:—

**Table 137.—New Motor Lorries and Utilities Registered—Country of Origin and Make.**

Country of Origin and Make.	New Lorries, Vans and Utilities Registered.				Proportion of Total.			
	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	Number.				per cent.			
Australia—Holden ...	...	...	...	554	...	...	...	1.9
United Kingdom—								
Austin ... ..	90	1,070	4,394	6,788	1.2	9.2	21.8	23.4
Bedford ... ..	966	1,808	2,254	2,859	12.5	15.5	11.2	9.8
Morris ... ..	440	1,080	1,757	3,291	5.7	9.2	8.7	11.3
Other ... ..	435	1,891	6,119	9,110	5.6	16.2	30.3	31.3
Total, United Kingdom	1,931	5,849	14,524	22,048	25.0	50.1	72.0	75.8
U.S.A. and Canada—								
Chevrolet ... ..	2,063	1,911	915	1,608	26.8	16.4	4.5	5.6
Dodge ... ..	389	452	684	786	5.1	3.9	3.4	2.7
Ford ... ..	1,837	1,199	1,887	1,856	23.8	10.3	9.4	6.4
International ... ..	499	958	467	589	6.5	8.2	2.3	2.9
Other ... ..	961	1,298	1,570	1,462	12.4	11.0	7.3	5.0
Total, U.S.A. and Canada	5,749	5,818	5,523	6,301	74.6	49.8	27.4	21.7
Europe (excluding U.K.)...	32	7	111	173	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6
Total New Lorries ...	7,712	11,674	20,158	29,076	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

New motor lorries registered were predominantly of American origin until 1948-49, when the proportion fell to 49.8 per cent. from 81.7 per cent. in the previous year; there was a further decline to 27.4 per cent. in 1949-50 and 21.7 per cent. in 1950-51.

The proportion of new motor cycles of United Kingdom origin was 91 per cent. in 1938-39, 65.6 per cent. in 1946-47, and 89.2 per cent. in 1950-51. New motor cycles of European origin accounted for 10.8 per cent. of the total in 1950-51, as compared with 0.7 per cent. in 1938-39. The principal makes of new motor cycles registered in 1950-51 were B.S.A. (27 per cent. of the total) and Triumph (12 per cent.); other important makes were A.J.S. (8 per cent.) and Matchless (7 per cent.).



## NEW MOTOR VEHICLES—RETAIL PRICES.

The following table shows the retail prices in Sydney of some popular makes of new motor cars, at intervals during the last four years:—

Table 138.—Retail Prices of New Motor Cars, Sydney.\*

Country of Origin and Make.	Retail Price, Sydney.			
	Aug., 1948.	June, 1949.	Sept., 1951.	Dec., 1951.
Australia—	£	£	£	£
Holden, 21 h.p....	†	733	979	1,057
United Kingdom—				
Austin "A40" ...	710	710	831	920
Ford—				
"Anglia" ...	531	541	687	739
"Prefect" ...	559	568	736	791
Hillman "Minx" ...	644	741	860	926
Morris—				
8 h.p. ...	575	606	779	837
14 h.p. ...	643	843	956	1,028
Standard "Vanguard" ...	†	869	1,025	1,134
Vauxhall—				
12 h.p. ...	595	662	820	873
18 h.p. ...	†	711	875	943
U.S.A. and Canada—				
Chevrolet, 29.4 h.p. ...	743	844	1,352	1,459
Chrysler-Plymouth, 27.3 h.p. ...	842	927	1,481	1,599
Dodge, 27.3 h.p. ...	855	938	1,497	1,623
Ford, "Custom" ...	†	940	1,278	1,375
Europe—				
Renault, 7.5 h.p. ...	†	575	660	758
Fiat, 6.7 h.p. ...	550	572	714	784

\* Including Sales Tax.

† Not available.

The prices listed in the table apply in each case to motor cars with sedan bodies; tourers are cheaper, but the majority of new cars registered are sedans.

The rapid increase in motor vehicle prices during the last few years was partly due to accumulated demand and to rising costs, and partly to other factors. In the case of American and Canadian vehicles, the depreciation of the Australian currency in relation to dollars in September, 1949, resulted in an immediate and substantial increase in price. The prices of all vehicles were affected by an increase in sales tax from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. in October, 1951.

The prices shown in Table 138 represent traders' list prices for fully equipped vehicles ready to be registered. In many cases, the open market prices of new or nearly new vehicles were considerably higher than the list price prior to October, 1951.

## COMMONWEALTH SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A special statistical survey of motor vehicles in each State of Australia was made by the Commonwealth Statistician in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1948. Particulars collected relate to all motor vehicles

(except tractors, trailers and motor cycles) whose registration was renewed during the year, plus new vehicles registered, less registrations cancelled during the year. The total number of New South Wales motor vehicles included in the survey, viz., 335,447, is not the number on the register at a particular date, but represents the average number on the roads during the year 1947-48.

The survey revealed that 44 per cent. of the cars and 7 per cent. of the lorries, utilities, etc., in New South Wales in 1947-48 were being used for private purposes only, the balance being used for private and business purposes or for business only. The vehicles comprised in the survey included 209,318 cars, 43,607 utilities, 45,662 lorries and 6,328 panel vans. Of the cars for which type of body was shown, 63 per cent. were sedans, 25 per cent. were tourers, and 12 per cent. were coupes or roadsters. The distribution of all vehicles according to year of model was:—1929 or earlier, 27 per cent.; 1930 to 1940 inclusive, 53 per cent.; 1941 to 1945 inclusive, 9 per cent.; and 1946 to 1948, 11 per cent. Eighteen per cent. of the vehicles were rated at 15 horse-power or less, 21 per cent. were between 16 and 25 horse-power and 35 per cent. were over 25 horse-power. Particulars of horse-power were not supplied in respect of 26 per cent. of the vehicles.

The carrying capacity of motor vehicles other than cars was distributed as follows:—vehicles of 15 cwt. and under comprised 38 per cent. of the total number; 16 to 30 cwt. inclusive, 16 per cent.; over 30 cwt., 31 per cent.; and "not stated," 15 per cent.

The distribution of the principal makes according to type of vehicle and year of model is given in the next table:—

**Table 139.—Commonwealth Survey of Motor Vehicles in New South Wales, 1947-48.**

Particulars.	Number of Motor Vehicles.							Total.
	Chevrolet.	Ford.	Dodge.	Morris.	Vauxhall.	Buick.	Other Makes.	
<b>Type—</b>								
Car ...	35,408	33,112	13,899	12,251	13,068	9,849	91,731	209,318
Utility ...	11,141	9,871	4,055	1,674	94	1,890	14,882	43,607
Lorry ...	12,571	11,575	3,145	672	18	244	17,437	45,662
Panel Van ...	1,818	1,159	473	428	10	30	2,410	6,328
Other* ...	7,827	6,439	2,342	698	59	742	12,425	30,532
<b>Year of Model—</b>								
1920-1929 ...	22,174	8,043	8,537	3,675	298	6,732	42,608	92,067
1930-1934 ...	5,621	6,284	3,250	1,322	1,667	1,012	16,333	35,489
1935-1940 ...	27,171	29,416	8,649	8,101	8,489	4,196	54,344	140,366
1941-1945 ...	7,319	9,725	1,456	189	17	10	8,960	27,676
1946-1948 ...	6,149	8,404	1,919	2,349	2,731	755	15,761	38,068
Not stated ...	331	284	103	87	47	50	879	1,781
<b>Total Vehicles...</b>	<b>68,765</b>	<b>62,156</b>	<b>23,914</b>	<b>15,723</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>12,755</b>	<b>138,885</b>	<b>335,447</b>

\* Includes "not stated."

Of the total number of motor vehicles in use in New South Wales in 1947-48, Chevrolets comprised 25 per cent., Fords 19 per cent. and Dodges 7 per cent.

## MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES.

A classification of annual licences to drive motor vehicles issued during various years since 1921 is shown in the following statement:—

Table 140.—Motor Drivers' Licences.

Year ended 30th June.	Public Vehicles* (Metropolitan and Newcastle.)				Car and Lorry Drivers.	Total Drivers.	Cycle Riders.
	Omnibus Drivers.	Taxi-cab Drivers.	Hire Car Drivers. ‡	Van Drivers.			
1921†	441	627	...	523	52,538	54,129	16,115
1939	2,488	4,570	...	4,602	417,788	429,448	30,923
1941	2,696	4,528	...	4,585	426,344	438,153	30,152
1942	1,911	3,893	...	4,373	392,127	402,304	25,606
1943	3,063	3,344	...	4,043	380,779	391,229	23,743
1944	2,723	1,888	626	3,944	389,967	399,148	24,304
1945	2,549	1,888	833	3,916	411,157	420,343	25,963
1946	3,917	3,417	1,149	4,490	473,504	486,477	32,167
1947	3,483	3,742	971	4,876	517,591	530,663	38,286
1948	4,306	4,306	941	5,211	541,415	556,179	43,334
1949	6,941	4,476	1,005	5,520	570,329	588,271	49,311
1950	5,596	4,521	1,013	5,710	606,131	622,971	53,618
1951	6,260	5,121	1,154	6,028	669,865	688,428	59,913

\* Newcastle District included in 1939 and later years.

† Calendar year.

‡ Prior to July, 1943, included with car drivers.

The number of licensed drivers and riders in 1951, viz., 748,343, was the highest recorded and 62 per cent. greater than in 1939.

An estimate made by the Department of Road Transport in 1946 showed that approximately 71,000 or 15 per cent. of the car and lorry drivers in that year were women.

The following table shows the estimated proportion of drivers of public and private motor vehicles in various age groups in 1946:—

Table 141.—Motor Vehicle Drivers in Age Groups, 1946.

Driver Licensed to Drive—	16 to 20 yrs.	21 to 30 yrs.	31 to 40 yrs.	41 to 50 yrs.	51 to 60 yrs.	61 to 70 yrs.	Over 70 yrs.
	Proportion per cent. in Age Group.						
Omnibus, Taxi-cab, Hire Car ...	...	23.7	44.7	20.8	8.8	1.9	0.1
Car and Lorry ...	3.3	22.0	29.7	23.4	15.4	5.4	0.8

The number of learners' permits issued in 1950-51 was 157,296.

**MOTOR TAXES, FEES, CHARGES, ETC.**

Proceeds of taxes and fees relating to road transport are distributed amongst special funds, viz., the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, Public Vehicles Fund, and State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, which are under the control of the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, and the funds of the Department of Main Roads. The allocation is as follows:—

*The Road Transport and Traffic Fund* receives fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers.

*The Public Vehicles Fund* receives annual service licence fees payable on motor omnibuses, and taxes on public motor vehicles which ply in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts.

*The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund* receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including licence fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods.

*The funds of the Main Roads Department* receive the taxes on motor vehicles other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund.

*Motor Taxes.*—The tax levied on a motor vehicle is paid when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax vary according to the type of vehicle, and are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used, except in the case of motor cycles. When registration is effected quarterly, the tax is charged at 27½ per cent. of the annual tax.

The rates of tax were increased by 12½ per cent. as from 1st December, 1939, reduced by approximately 20 per cent. as from 15th May, 1942, and increased by 25 per cent. from 1st December, 1950.

In February, 1952, the rates were again increased, the reduction of 6d. per ½ cwt. for vehicles of British manufacture was abolished, and the primary producers' concession allowance was reduced from 50 per cent. to 10 per cent. The new annual rates are as follows:—

Motor cycle—solo, £1 7s. 6d. each.

Motor cycle—with side car or box, £2 7s. 6d. each.

Motor car with pneumatic tyres, 3s. 4d. per ½ cwt.

Motor omnibus with pneumatic tyres, 5s. 1d. per ½ cwt.

Motor lorry, tractor or trailer, with pneumatic tyres.—Tax is levied on these vehicles at a prescribed rate per unit of 5 cwt. (or part thereof), according to a scale of weights commencing from nil. The amount payable for each unit of 5 cwt. increases with the tare weight of the vehicle up to a maximum of 7 tons; thereafter an amount of £3 15s. is payable for each additional 5 cwt. or part thereof. Examples from the scale are as follows:—

	£ s. d.	Difference £ s. d.
Exceeding 20 cwt. but not exceeding 25 cwt. . .	8 10 0	—
Exceeding 25 cwt. but not exceeding 30 cwt. . .	10 15 0	2 5 0
Exceeding 30 cwt. but not exceeding 35 cwt. . .	13 15 0	3 0 0
Exceeding 35 cwt. but not exceeding 40 cwt. . .	17 0 0	3 5 0
Exceeding 40 cwt. but not exceeding 45 cwt. . .	21 5 0	4 5 0
Exceeding 45 cwt. but not exceeding 50 cwt. . .	26 5 0	5 0 0
Maximum tax on a tractor . . . . .	31 14 6	

Vehicle with non-pneumatic tyres—same rate as for pneumatic-tyred vehicle, plus 25 per cent.

Tractors, trailers and motor lorries owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at 90 per cent. of ordinary rates. Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax. Other exemptions are ambulances, road-making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and farmers' or timber cutters' trailers used solely in carting farm produce or timber from forest to mill. Government motor vehicles, other than omnibuses, are exempt from tax and fees but are required to be registered and issued with number plates. Since November, 1949, double the ordinary rates of tax have been payable in respect of vehicles with compression ignition (diesel) engines.

The motor taxes collected during 1950-51 amounted to £3,814,888, of which £183,868 was credited to the Public Vehicles Fund and £3,631,020 to the funds of the Main Roads Department.

Fees for the registration of motor vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., were increased from 1st December, 1949, and particulars, as in December, 1951, are shown below:—

*Registration Fees.*—Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The fees for annual registration are as follows:—Motor cycle, 10s.; motor omnibus, £3 in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts, and £2 in other districts; taxicab, £2 in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts and £1 10s. elsewhere; hire cars, £1 10s.; other motor vehicles, £1 5s.; and trader's registration, £2 for motor cycles and £8 for other vehicles. The annual registration fee for horse-drawn vehicles and motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts is £1 5s. The fee for quarterly registrations is 30 per cent. of the annual fee.

Registration fees amounting to £561,759 in 1949-50 and £708,506 in 1950-51 were paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

*Drivers' Licences.*—The annual fee is 15s. for a licence to drive a motor vehicle, and 10s. for a licence to ride a motor cycle. For learners' permits, which are current for two months, the fee is 5s. Within the Transport Districts, conductors of motor omnibuses must be licensed, the annual fee being 15s. Drivers' licence fees, etc., collected and paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund amounted to £454,683 in 1949-50 and £587,344 in 1950-51.

*Miscellaneous Fees and Charges.*—Small fees are charged in respect of the transfer and cancellation of registration, replacement of lost and damaged number plates, certificates, etc. These fees are paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and amounted to £41,279 in 1949-50 and £65,044 in 1950-51.

*Service Licence Fees* are chargeable under the Transport Act, 1930, in respect of motor omnibuses operating in the Transport Districts, as described on page 160. Collections are paid to the Public Vehicles Fund, and amounted to £21,701 in 1949-50 and £25,158 in 1950-51.

*Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.*—Provisions of this Act governing the licensing of vehicles for the carriage of passengers and goods are outlined on page 160. All collections are paid to the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. The licence fees vary from 2s. 6d. to 5s. in respect of vehicles, and agents of persons operating road

transport services are charged an annual licence fee of £1. The licence fees amounted to £43,112 in 1949-50 and £47,396 in 1950-51.

Charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods, for which the maximum rates are stated on page 160 amounted to £655,422 in 1949-50 and £1,046,342 in 1950-51. Of these sums £68,562 and £66,123 were charged for passengers in the respective years, and £586,859 and £980,219 for goods. Other receipts amounted to £6,292 in 1949-50 and £6,894 in 1950-51.

The total receipts from taxes, fees and charges in 1938-39 and the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 142.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.—Receipts.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Motor Tax.	Fees for Registra- tion of Vehicles and Licensing of Drivers.	Additional Fees, etc., in respect of Commercial Motor Vehicles.			Miscellan- eous Collections— Exchange, Search Fees, etc.	Total Collections.
			Licence Fees.	Charges for Pas- sengers and Goods.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	2,063,150	607,281	37,904	52,789	1,555	4,436	2,767,115
1946	1,927,326	608,500	41,705	39,493	1,316	12,559	2,630,899
1947	2,138,095	668,351	45,245	82,232	3,670	15,851	2,953,444
1948	2,363,720	718,104	51,409	332,023	3,747	20,492	3,489,495
1949	2,576,282	784,442	57,116	535,235	4,813	28,621	3,986,509
1950	2,861,670	1,059,448	64,813	655,422	6,292	38,560	4,686,205
1951	3,814,888	1,362,960	72,554	1,046,342	6,894	54,476	6,358,113

\* Excludes Commonwealth grants for road safety purposes.

The total receipts from motor taxes, etc., as shown in Table 142, exclude grants received from the Commonwealth for road safety and other purposes and paid to the Road Traffic Fund; the amount of Commonwealth grant was £19,480 in 1949-50 and £14,835 in 1950-51. The increase in collections in the last two years was partly due to the growth in motor vehicle registrations, and partly to higher fees and taxes.

The growth in charges for passengers and goods from £39,493 in 1945-46 to £535,235 in 1948-49 and £1,046,342 in 1950-51 reflects the post-war increase in the use of motor vehicles for long-distance hauls in competition with the railways. This increase occurred in spite of the fact that from June, 1948, the charges on goods were waived where rail transport would involve unreasonable delay.

#### DISBURSEMENT OF MOTOR TAXES, FEES, ETC.

Since the commencement of the Transport Act, 1930, motor revenue has been allocated to special funds as described on pages 174 to 176 inclusive, and the manner in which these funds may be utilised to meet costs of administration and for other purposes relating to transport, was described on page 393 of the Official Year Book for 1939-40.

Motor taxes and other funds at the disposal of the Department of Main Roads may be expended as described on page 150 of this volume.

The following summary shows the distribution of the revenue derived from road transport vehicles in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 143.—Expenditure from Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Paid to Road-making Authorities.	Provision of Traffic Facilities.	Administra- tion of Traffic and Road Transport.†	Paid to Railway and Tramway Funds.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	2,048,833	19 982	621,259	106,105	2,796,179
1946	2,068,813	12,935	465,034	39,959	2,586,741
1947	2,140,035	21,140	665,748	60,296	2,887,219
1948	2,363,561	19,958	741,576	414,080	3,539,175
1949	2,577,975	49,372	820,227	533,265	3,980,839
1950	2,860,493	45,144	1,115,413	602,957	4,624,007
1951	3,851,988	53,613	1,367,573	1,118,427	6,393,002

\* Excludes expenditure from Commonwealth grants for road safety purposes.

† Includes regulation by police.

In 1950-51 the Commissioner for Railways received £1,118,427 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, to offset losses due to competition from road transport; the amount paid in 1949-50 was £602,957.

At 30th June, 1951, a credit balance of £407,602 was held in the Public Vehicles Fund and £46,518 in the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, as compared with £379,733 and £109,276, respectively, in 1950. These amounts represent revenue collections not yet expended.

The value of services rendered by the police in registering vehicles, licensing drivers, etc., is recouped annually to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; in 1950-51 the amount paid for this purpose from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund was £765,408, and from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund £12,000, as compared with £716,421 and £8,000 respectively, in 1949-50.

The aggregate expenditure from motor taxes and fees in 1950-51 included 59 per cent. paid to road-making authorities, 22 per cent. for administration of traffic and road transport, and 18 per cent. paid to railway and tramway funds.

### PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLES.

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931, and those in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930 (see page 160). The Superintendent of Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include the following:—

*Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section.

*Taxis*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle. In the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts

the general rate (as fixed by the Superintendent of Motor Transport) is 1s. flag fall and 1s. per mile; elsewhere the rate is determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Superintendent.

*Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands.

*Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*.

*Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire.

*Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts) for the carriage of goods (mostly mail) and limited numbers of passengers.

In addition to the public vehicles described above, there are eleven "taxibuses" operating in services in the metropolitan district. These services, the first of which commenced in January, 1948, have a limited number of stopping places and a flat rate of fare.

The number of public motor vehicles on the register in 1939 and the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 144.—Public Motor Vehicles on the Register.**

At 30th June.	Public Passenger Vehicles.						Motor Vans (Metrop. and Newcastle). ↑	
	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.			Other Districts.				Tourist Vehicles— All Districts.
	Omni- buses.	Taxi- cabs.	Hire Cars.*	Omni- buses.	Taxi- cabs.	Hire Cars.		
1939	777	1,311	558	653	554	855	99	1,748
1941	880	1,359	552	680	675	633	47	1,578
1942	890	1,352	541	687	652	633	8	1,402
1943	913	1,349	528	735	619	470	...	1,190
1944†	977	1,349	529	783	612	464	...	1,113
1945	1,023	1,351	531	868	630	450	...	1,091
1946	1,069	1,357	480	960	765	511	71	1,317
1947	1,168	1,431	491	1,032	874	534	101	1,419
1948	1,436	1,632	496	1,158	926	491	123	1,467
1949	1,634	1,647	563	1,313	965	447	126	1,527
1950	1,818	1,695	516	1,436	1,065	459	145	1,561
1951	1,905	2,014	511	1,458	1,159	437	149	1,666

\* Includes a number operating in regular services.

† Included in lorries in Table 133.

‡ At 30th September.

The figures in the foregoing table exclude cars and lorries licensed to operate in services; there were 152 cars and 448 lorries so licensed at 30th June, 1951. Tourist vehicles were severely restricted in the early war years and were suspended from operation from 1943 to 1945.

At 30th June, 1951, there were 3,363 omnibuses, 3,173 taxicabs and 948 hire cars on the register in New South Wales; of these 1,608, 1,934 and 491, respectively, were licensed to operate in the metropolitan district. Tourist vehicles and motor vans in the metropolitan district numbered 79 and 1,526 respectively.



## ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY.

## ROAD ACCIDENTS.

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury or death, or damage to property exceeding £5, must be reported to the police within twenty-four hours. All accidents reported to the police, except non-casualty accidents not involving breach of the law or damage to property other than vehicles, are analysed by the Superintendent of Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The number of road accidents reported in 1938-39 and the last eleven years, and the casualties resulting therefrom, are shown below:—

Table 145.—Road Accidents and Casualties.

Year ended 30th June.	All Accidents Reported.*	Casualties.							
		County of Cumberland.		Newcastle Transport District.		Balance of State.		Total, N.S.W.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1939	11,906	275	5,759	35	439	242	2,190	552	8,388
1941	10,548	258	5,286	24	281	189	1,904	471	7,471
1942	7,775	273	3,991	27	257	180	1,300	480	5,548
1943	7,085	257	3,717	20	204	152	1,175	429	5,096
1944	6,955	233	3,534	15	138	124	1,047	372	4,719
1945	7,889	222	3,911	15	146	133	1,294	370	5,351
1946	10,565	261	5,223	26	213	201	1,906	488	7,342
1947	12,996	261	5,970	22	225	225	2,557	508	8,752
1948	13,669	259	5,667	19	299	230	2,591	508	8,557
1949	14,150	289	5,963	33	371	242	2,919	564	9,253
1950	16,189	288	6,375	13	428	260	3,602	561	10,405
1951	19,878	321	6,944	23	468	355	4,405	699	11,817

\* Includes accidents without casualties.

Road accidents reached their greatest pre-war severity in 1937-38, causing 612 deaths and injury to 8,615 persons. The number of accidents and casualties declined slightly in 1938-39, and steeply during the war years, as the number of registrations and the use of motor vehicles decreased because of severe petrol rationing. The increase in road traffic after 1943-44, as petrol allowances were made more liberal, was accompanied by a disproportionate increase in accidents. Whereas the average number of vehicles on the road increased by 144,800, or 52 per cent., between 1943-44 and 1948-49, the number of accidents more than doubled and the total number of casualties increased by 4,726 or 93 per cent. In the next two years the number of road casualties increased by 27 per cent., and the average number of motor vehicles registered by 29 per cent.

\*8697—6¶ K199

Particulars of the number of persons killed and injured in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and the population are shown in the following table:—

**Table 146.—Road Casualties—Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population.**

Year ended 30th June.	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered.			Per 10,000 Population.		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.
1939	1·74	25·60	27·34	2·02	30·66	32·68
1941	1·50	23·77	25·27	1·69	26·78	28·47
1942	1·67	19·33	21·00	1·71	19·72	21·43
1943	1·60	18·95	20·55	1·51	17·91	19·42
1944	1·34	16·95	18·29	1·30	16·43	17·73
1945	1·26	18·26	19·52	1·28	18·44	19·72
1946	1·57	23·59	25·16	1·66	25·04	26·70
1947	1·48	25·44	26·92	1·71	29·54	31·25
1948	1·33	22·54	23·87	1·69	28·46	30·15
1949	1·33	21·86	23·19	1·84	30·20	32·04
1950	1·18	21·87	23·05	1·77	32·80	34·57
1951	1·27	21·46	22·73	2·14	36·09	38·23

There was a considerable increase in the ratio of casualties to population in 1950-51 as compared with 1949-50, but, owing to the increase in motor registrations, the ratio to vehicles registered showed a slight decline.

*Road Accidents—Persons, etc., Responsible.*

An analysis of road accidents according to persons or other factors responsible shows that, in 1950-51, human failure on the part of motor drivers caused 55·5 per cent. of the accidents and 42·5 per cent. of the deaths, whereas pedestrians were responsible for 11 per cent. of the accidents and 22·7 per cent. of the deaths. Motor cyclists caused 7·6 per cent. of the accidents and 16·6 per cent. of the deaths. Details are given in the following table:—

**Table 147.—Road Accidents—Persons, etc., Responsible, 1950-51.**

Factor Responsible for Accident.	Number.			Percentage of Total.		
	Accidents.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Accidents.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
<b>Human Failure of—</b>						
Motor Drivers ... ..	11,039	297	4,930	55·5	42·5	41·7
Motor Cyclists ... ..	1,514	115	1,465	7·6	16·6	12·4
Pedal Cyclists ... ..	531	15	556	2·7	2·1	4·7
Horse Riders and Drivers ...	32	2	18	0·2	0·3	0·2
Pedestrians ... ..	2,188	159	2,169	11·0	22·7	18·4
Passengers ... ..	356	29	341	1·8	4·1	2·9
<b>Total, Human Failure ...</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>9,479</b>	<b>78·8</b>	<b>88·3</b>	<b>80·3</b>
<b>Defective Equipment—</b>						
Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles ... ..	1,477	35	909	7·4	5·0	7·7
Other Vehicles ... ..	130	10	123	0·6	1·4	1·0
Animals ... ..	307	8	128	1·6	1·1	1·0
Weather ... ..	163	1	89	0·8	0·2	0·8
Road Conditions ... ..	1,114	23	666	5·6	3·3	5·6
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,027	5	423	5·2	0·7	3·6
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>19,878</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>11,817</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>100·0</b>

*Road Accidents—Causes.*

Most accidents for which drivers are responsible are due to negligence, excessive speed, or failure to observe the traffic regulations. Accidents due to excessive speed or intoxication of the driver are usually more serious than those caused by inattentive driving. In 1950-51 inattention on the part of motor drivers or riders caused 1,508 accidents and 31 deaths, whereas excessive speed resulted in 2,182 accidents and 192 deaths, and intoxication of driver or rider in 946 accidents and 44 deaths. Most accidents caused by pedestrians are due to carelessness.

The following statement shows the principal causes of road accidents in 1949-50 and 1950-51:—

**Table 148.—Road Accidents—Principal Causes.**

Cause.	1949-50.			1950-51.		
	All Accidents Reported.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	All Accidents Reported.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
<b>Motor Drivers and Riders—</b>						
Excessive speed ... ..	1,647	141	1,353	2,182	192	1,562
Inattentive driving or riding ...	1,445	23	758	1,508	31	725
Driver or rider intoxicated ...	720	37	396	946	44	469
Inexperience ... ..	331	12	274	596	13	391
Not giving away at intersection ... ..	1,787	10	740	2,090	8	765
Turning to right without care ...	855	6	448	971	8	522
Overtaking improperly ... ..	417	5	253	591	16	309
Not keeping to left ... ..	820	39	510	930	33	518
Other causes ... ..	2,506	42	1,119	2,309	67	1,134
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>10,528</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>5,822</b>	<b>12,553</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>6,395</b>
<b>Pedestrians and Passengers—</b>						
Crossing roadway carelessly ...	545	39	545	647	50	642
Passing behind or in front of vehicle ... ..	251	19	250	229	1)	228
Pedestrian or passenger intoxicated ... ..	446	21	347	359	25	352
Children under seven years not under supervision ... ..	322	25	303	323	17	323
Children playing in roadway ...	42	...	43	31	2	31
Boarding or alighting from vehicle in motion ... ..	138	8	130	127	8	117
Person falling from moving vehicle ... ..	113	15	105	76	10	72
Other causes ... ..	515	43	596	747	57	745
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>2,510</b>
<b>Pedal Cyclists ... ..</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>556</b>
<b>Horse Riders and Drivers ...</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Vehicle defects ... ..</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,032</b>
<b>Road faults, shying horses, and other causes ... ..</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,306</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>16,189</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>10,405</b>	<b>19,878</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>11,817</b>

*Road Accidents—Classes of Persons Killed and Injured.*

Occupants of vehicles comprise more than half the persons killed and injured in road accidents, and pedestrians constitute about one-third of

the fatal cases and one-quarter of the injured. A classification of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1938-39 and later years is given in the following table:—

**Table 149.—Road Accidents—Classes of Persons Killed and Injured.**

Year ended 30th June.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Pedestrians.	Passengers.	Others.*	Total.
PERSONS KILLED.							
1939	66	66	80	164	164	12	552
1947	68	74	41	153	157	15	508
1948	58	67	52	160	154	17	508
1949	77	92	43	182	156	14	564
1950	71	105	41	195	143	6	561
1951	115	121	33	215	203	7	699
PERSONS INJURED.							
1939	1,047	988	1,297	2,045	2,945	116	8,388
1947	1,145	1,011	894	2,111	3,469	122	8,752
1948	1,168	1,162	963	2,100	3,052	112	8,557
1949	1,314	1,440	926	2,155	3,332	86	9,253
1950	1,571	1,853	990	2,425	3,483	82	10,405
1951	1,955	2,167	983	2,720	3,925	67	11,817

\* Includes tram drivers and drivers and riders of animals.

In 1950-51, pedestrians comprised 31 per cent. of the persons killed, passengers 29 per cent., motor cyclists 17 per cent., and motor drivers 16 per cent. In the case of persons injured, the proportions were passengers 33 per cent., pedestrians 23 per cent., motor drivers 17 per cent., and motor cyclists 18 per cent.

The following table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1950-51:—

**Table 150.—Road Accidents—Age and Sex of Persons Killed and Injured in 1950-51.**

Age in Years.	Number.				Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population.			
	Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 ...	12	9	244	136	0.68	0.53	14.41	8.48
5 and under 17...	38	8	1,002	453	1.29	0.27	34.26	16.12
17 " " 30...	215	31	3,785	769	6.37	0.95	113.62	24.86
30 " " 40...	76	14	1,366	384	3.06	0.56	56.09	16.30
40 " " 50...	67	14	851	323	3.26	0.70	42.09	17.03
50 " " 60...	45	11	588	301	2.95	0.65	38.55	18.85
60 and over	101	40	677	388	5.49	1.90	37.39	18.98
Not stated	17	1	395	155	*	*	*	*
Total	571	128	8,908	2,909	3.47	0.79	54.08	17.88

\* Distributed proportionately over the various age groups.

The overwhelming majority of road accident casualties are invariably males; in 1950-51 females comprised only 19 per cent. of the total killed and 25 per cent. of the injured. The incidence of road casualties is most severe on persons between 17 and 30 years of age, a group which includes most of the motor cyclists; the proportion of males killed in this age group in 1950-51 was 6.37 per 10,000 of the population, and the proportion of injured

was 113.62. In the same year, males of 60 years and over killed in road accidents represented 5.49 per 10,000 of the population in their age group, as compared with 2.95 for males aged between 50 and 60 years.

*Road Accidents—Time and Place.*

Road accidents tend to be more numerous and severe at particular times and places. In 1950-51 there were 4,111 accidents (21 per cent. of the total) during the afternoon peak period, i.e., between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; these resulted in 135 persons being killed (19 per cent. of the total) and 2,555 injured (22 per cent. of the total). More persons were killed between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m., viz., 169 or 24 per cent. of the total, than in any other two-hour period of the day. In the same year, 7,190 accidents occurred during the hours of darkness, causing 318 persons to be killed and 4,764 injured.

Approximately half the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1950-51 there were 329 persons killed (47 per cent. of the total) and 5,285 injured (45 per cent. of the total) at such locations, as compared with 163 killed and 4,274 injured at inter-sections.

*Road Accidents—Report of Select Committee.*

In a report presented in November, 1948, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Road Accidents and Casualties expressed the opinion that enforcement of the existing law was the best means of reducing road accidents. Specific recommendations of the Committee included severer penalties for drunken driving, restrictions on the loading of heavy vehicles, and legislation to prohibit any person from driving a commercial vehicle for long periods without adequate rest breaks.

Legislation imposing severer penalties for drunken and dangerous driving was enacted in 1951 (see page 185).

**ROAD SAFETY.**

A Road Safety Council of New South Wales was established in September, 1937, with the object of interesting all sections of the community in the prevention of road accidents. The Minister for Transport is President of the Council and funds are provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Council undertakes road safety activities, including publicity campaigns and the issue of propaganda. The amount spent by the Council was £19,839 in 1949-50 and £25,964 in 1950-51, including a Commonwealth grant of £13,124 in each year.

An Australian Road Safety Council was formed in July, 1947, to encourage road safety and to secure the adoption throughout Australia of uniform standards for traffic lights and signs, road accident statistics, etc. The Council comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Ministers of Transport, the State police and transport authorities, and various bodies interested in road safety.

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways, maintained by the Departments of Main Roads and Motor Transport, contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals are provided by the Department of Motor Transport at some city inter-sections, and at 30th June, 1951, these signals were operating in 71 locations in Sydney and Newcastle.

## TRAFFIC OFFENCES.

During the war years, there was a steep decline in convictions for offences against the Traffic and Transport Acts, mainly owing to the effect of petrol rationing and the reduction in the number of motor vehicles on the register. Convictions fell from 48,028 in 1940 to 20,955 in 1944, but thereafter steadily rose to 63,508 in 1950 and 79,417 in 1951, as motor registrations increased and petrol rationing (discontinued from 8th February, 1950) became more liberal. The majority are for minor offences, such as infringement of parking regulations.

Particulars of the traffic offences at intervals since 1939 are given in the following table:—

Table 151.—Traffic Offences—Charges and Convictions.

Year.	Total Offences Charged.	Withdrawn or Discharged.	Convictions.				
			Drunken Driving.	Dangerous Driving.	Other Breaches of Traffic and Transport Acts.	Total.	Per 100 Motor Vehicles Registered.
1939	45,538	2,095	702	560	42,181	43,443	13.3
1941	41,616	1,377	482	304	39,453	40,239	13.2
1942	37,960	1,103	410	449	35,998	36,857	13.1
1943	26,598	686	402	141	25,369	25,912	9.4
1944	21,575	620	487	143	20,325	20,955	7.3
1945	23,935	593	658	142	22,542	23,342	7.7
1946	31,557	773	1,394	190	29,200	30,784	9.4
1947	38,534	873	1,358	175	36,128	37,661	10.4
1948	46,248	939	1,886	218	43,205	45,309	11.3
1949	55,991	850	2,094	315	52,732	55,141	12.3
1950	64,413	905	2,339	290	60,879	63,508	12.4
1951	80,912	1,495	3,016	350	76,051	79,417	13.7

The majority of persons convicted of traffic offences are penalised by fines; of the 79,417 convicted in 1951, twenty-one were imprisoned for drunken driving, 77,531 were fined, and 1,865 were otherwise dealt with. In the same year, persons charged included 3,168 arrested for drunken driving, 290 for dangerous driving and 3,194 for other offences. Only 549 of the persons convicted were women.

Since 1946, convictions for the more serious offences, viz., drunken driving and dangerous driving, have increased by 57 per cent. and 52 per cent., respectively. These offences are a serious cause of road accidents.

Except for first offenders in certain cases, conviction of some offences against the Motor Traffic Act, 1909-1945, automatically disqualifies a person from holding a driver's licence for at least one year. In 1950-51 there were 887 first offenders who escaped automatic disqualification for drunken driving, including 145 whose conviction was quashed on appeal. The number of persons disqualified was 1,995, of whom 1,755 were convicted of drunken driving, 213 of dangerous driving, and 27 of failing to stop after an accident. In the same year, 3,371 persons were convicted of exceeding the speed limit and 1,914 of negligent driving. In 1950-51 excessive speed and negligent driving on the part of motorists caused 27 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively, of the 699 fatalities in road accidents (see page 182).

Drivers' licences suspended or cancelled by the Commissioner for Road Transport during 1950-51 numbered 352 and applications refused, 372. Of the total, viz., 724, the grounds were drinking habits in 64 cases, criminal convictions in 197, physical disabilities in 117, and other reasons, mainly traffic convictions, in 346 cases.

Under an amendment of the Crimes Act enacted in 1951, where any person is killed as a result of drunken or dangerous driving, the driver will be held guilty of "culpable driving" and will be liable to imprisonment for five years. Where injury is caused by such driving, the penalty is three years' imprisonment.

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## CIVIL AVIATION

### CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Civil aviation in Australia is subject to the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, 1920-1947. Regulations have been made under the Act to give effect to the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation, to which Australia is a party, and to provide for the control of air navigation in relation to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and within any Territory of the Commonwealth. Prior to 4th April, 1947, when the Chicago Convention was ratified by Australia and twenty-five other countries, air navigation was regulated in accordance with the principles of the convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, signed in Paris on 13th October, 1919. Between April and August, 1947, Australia was a party to both conventions, but the Paris Convention was renounced on 10th August, 1947, when Air Navigation Regulations, based on the Chicago Convention, came into operation.

The (Commonwealth) Carriage by Air Act, 1935, gave effect to the Convention of Warsaw of 12th October, 1929, covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors and consignees and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers.

The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to air transport are limited, but the system of control is uniform throughout Australia because the New South Wales Air Navigation Act, 1938-1947, and enactments of the other States apply the Commonwealth Air Navigation Regulations within each State. The provisions of the (N.S.W.) State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931, with regard to the licensing and control of commercial motor vehicles (see page 160) also apply to commercial aircraft, but this power has not been used except in respect of the licensing of commercial aircraft by the State Authority.

In 1943 the Parliament of each State, except Victoria and Tasmania, passed an Act conferring full power over air transport on the Commonwealth until five years after the cessation of hostilities. Proposals for alteration of the Constitution to confer full power over air transport on the Commonwealth (a) without limit as to period, and (b) for a period ending five years after the cessation of hostilities, were rejected by the electors at referendums in March, 1937, and August, 1944, respectively.

### AIR NAVIGATION REGULATIONS.

The (Commonwealth) Air Navigation Regulations are administered by the Director-General of the Department of Civil Aviation, subject to the direction of the Minister.

#### *Registration and Licensing of Aircraft.*

The Director-General is required to keep a register of Australian aircraft, and registered aircraft must show nationality and registration marks, the nationality mark for Australian aircraft being the letters VH. He may also issue certificates approving the design of any aircraft or component proposed to be manufactured in Australia.



An aircraft must be licensed if engaged in any of the following activities: (a) aerial work, which includes aerial surveys, pest control, seed sowing, advertising, flying training and ambulance work; (b) charter service (which means the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward on demand, but not operating in a regular service); and (c) regular public transport service operating according to fixed timetables and to and from fixed terminals. Subject to the aircraft complying with safety provisions, the Director-General may not refuse a licence for interstate service, whether aerial work, charter or regular public transport; in other cases, he may refuse a licence or may impose such conditions as he thinks fit.

*Licensing of Pilots, Navigators, etc.*

Members of aircraft operating crews must be licensed in the following categories, the minimum (and where applicable, the maximum) age at the time of initial issue of the licence being shown in brackets:—

- (a) Student pilots (16 years).
- (b) Private pilots (17 years).
- (c) Commercial pilots (19 to 45 years).
- (d) Senior commercial pilots (21 to 45 years).
- (e) Airline pilots (19 to 45 years).
- (f) Navigators (19 to 50 years).
- (g) Flight radio operators (19 years).
- (h) Engineers (21 years).

A commercial pilot's licence authorises the holder to pilot an aircraft of less than 12,500 lb. gross weight in commercial service other than regular public transport; a senior commercial pilot has the same authority for aircraft of more than 12,500 lb. gross weight. A licensed airline pilot may operate aircraft in regular public transport service. Airline pilots' licences are issued in three grades, viz., first, second and third class.

A pilot's licence (other than student or private) may be endorsed with a flight instructor rating, which authorises the pilot to give practical instruction in flying, or an instrument rating, which permits the pilot to operate an aircraft under instrument flight conditions. A pilot may fly only the types of aircraft specified in his licence.

Applicants for the issue or renewal of aircrew licences must pass a medical examination.

Licences are also issued in respect of aircraft maintenance engineers and ground instructors.

*Licensing of Aerodromes, etc.*

The Minister may establish and operate aerodromes and other airway facilities. Privately-owned aerodromes and flying schools must be licensed by the Director-General.

*Certificates and Licences—Fees and Duration.*

Certificates and licences issued under the Air Navigation Regulations are subject to the payment of fees fixed by the Director-General. Their duration varies but in no case exceeds twelve months. The licences of

commercial and airline pilots, and of private pilots over the age of 50 years, must be renewed every six months; in the case of all other aircrew licences, the period of duration is one year.

#### *Air Safety and Traffic Control.*

Every aircraft must be overhauled periodically and certified as air-worthy by the Director-General. In addition, every aircraft must be inspected periodically and certified as safe. Aircraft used on regular public transport services must be equipped with radio apparatus unless specially exempted.

No person may fly as a member of an aircraft operating crew for more than 1,000 hours in any period of 12 consecutive months, or 100 hours in any period of 30 consecutive days, or 30 hours in any period of seven consecutive days, or 8 hours in any period of 24 consecutive hours.

The Air Navigation Regulations fix the rules of the air and prohibit negligent and reckless flying. The Department of Civil Aviation provides an Air Traffic Control Service and an air search and rescue service.

#### *International Flights and Air Services.*

An aircraft arriving in or departing from any part of Australian territory must comply with the Air Navigation Regulations and with all other laws in force in that part. No aircraft may depart from Australia for an overseas destination without the permission of the Director-General.

An international air service conducted by an airline of a country other than Australia must not be operated over or into Australian territory, except under an international airline licence issued in accordance with an international agreement. The aircraft of countries which adopt the Chicago Convention have certain rights covering flight across and landing in Australian territory. Foreign aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Minister.

#### LICENSING OF AIRCRAFT BY THE STATE.

Licences are issued by the Superintendent of Motor Transport in respect of commercial aircraft (interstate and intrastate), including airliners, operating over New South Wales territory. The fee payable is 5s. a year.

#### INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

A Civil Aviation Conference held at Chicago in December, 1944, drew up a Convention on International Civil Aviation (see page 186) and established the International Civil Aviation Organisation, with permanent headquarters in Montreal. The functions of this organisation, which is affiliated with the United Nations Organisation, are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation, and to foster the development of international air transport. Australia has a seat on the Council of the Organisation and maintains a permanent representative in Montreal. The International Commission for Air Navigation, which was set up by the Paris Convention of 1919, was dissolved in 1946.

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council, inaugurated in 1945, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New

Zealand and other British countries. The Council was set up to review air communications within the British Commonwealth and to advise the respective governments on civil aviation matters. The South Pacific Air Transport Council, with similar functions in respect of the South Pacific region, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Fiji and Western Pacific High Commission.

The International Air Transport Association was formed at a conference of air transport operators held at Havana in April, 1945. Membership is confined to air transport undertakings operating regular services between two or more countries, Australia being represented by Qantas Empire Airways and British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines; associate members include Trans-Australia Airlines and Australian National Airways Ltd. The functions of the Association are to develop air transport and to foster co-operation among international air transport operators. Regional traffic conferences are held by the Association for the purpose of fixing fares and freight rates (subject to approval by the respective governments).

International air services have been established between Australia and other countries under bi-lateral agreements. An agreement for the operation of air services between Australia and Canada was signed at Ottawa in June, 1946. An agreement between Australia and the United States for trans-Pacific air services, signed in December, 1946, accords mutual rights to pick up and set down passengers, cargo and mails on the route from Sydney to Vancouver, via Fiji, Canton Island, Honolulu and San Francisco. Agreements were concluded with Pakistan in June, 1949, with India in July, 1949, and with Ceylon in January, 1950.

#### AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AIRLINES COMMISSION.

The Australian National Airlines Commission, a Commonwealth body, was set up under the Australian National Airlines Act, 1945-1947, with power to establish and operate air services between the States and within and to the Commonwealth Territories. Subject to the approval of the Minister, the Commission may establish international airline services and, with the permission of the Premier of the State concerned, it may provide intrastate air services. Under certain conditions the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services.

Services inaugurated by the Commission, trading under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines," link Sydney with all the capitals and with important provincial centres in the other States.

In 1949-50, the revenue of the Commission was £4,975,516, and there was a net profit of £214,318.

#### REGULAR AIR SERVICES.

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc., given under the following sub-headings, relate to June, 1951.

#### OVERSEA SERVICES.

Qantas Empire Airways Limited, which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of oversea air services from Sydney. The oversea terminals, with the frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows: London (five services per week); Suva (fortnightly); Rabaul (weekly); Hong Kong (fortnightly); Japan (twice

weekly); and Norfolk Island (fortnightly). A parallel service between Sydney and London via Singapore and Karachi is operated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation, a British Government undertaking.

A daily flying-boat service is operated between Sydney and Auckland by Tasman Empire Airways Limited, which is owned by the New Zealand, Australian and British Governments in the proportions 50, 30 and 20 per cent., respectively. The undertaking also provides a charter (or hire) service between Sydney and Auckland five or six times per month.

There is an air service between Sydney and Vancouver (Canada) via Fiji, Canton Island, Honolulu and San Francisco, three times in every fortnight. This service is operated by British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines Limited, which is owned by the Australian, New Zealand and British Governments in the proportions 50, 30 and 20 per cent. respectively. A parallel service between Sydney and San Francisco is conducted twice weekly by Pan-American Airways Incorporated, a United States undertaking.

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal overseas terminals are as follows: London, 12,061; Singapore, 4,476; Karachi, 7,227; Vancouver, 8,333; Rabaul, 2,569; Norfolk Island, 1,048.

#### INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES.

Throughout Australia there is a network of regular air services carrying passengers, freight and mail between the capital cities and important towns in each State. Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of the Commonwealth.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide and Perth, and from Adelaide to Darwin. There is a daily average of nineteen return flights to Melbourne, sixteen to Brisbane and two to Adelaide (direct).

Other services directly connecting towns in New South Wales with towns in other States are Sydney to Charleville (Queensland) via Bourke (twice weekly), Broken Hill to Melbourne (daily) and Adelaide (ten per week), Deniliquin to Melbourne (daily) and Griffith to Melbourne (twice daily). Intrastate services from Sydney to Tamworth and to Coff's Harbour connect with interstate services between these towns and Brisbane. There are fourteen services daily between Sydney and Canberra, which is an intermediate stop on the Sydney-Melbourne route.

Since the war (1939-45) there has been a considerable expansion of regular intrastate air services. The number of New South Wales towns directly connected with Sydney by air service was twelve in 1947, twenty-four in 1949, and thirty-six in 1951. Intrastate services extend from Sydney to Bega in the south, to Parkes, Dubbo, Broken Hill and Bourke in the west, and to Glen Innes, Casino and Evans Head in the north. The frequency of service varies from one to thirteen return trips per week. A proportion of intrastate passenger and freight traffic is carried on interstate airlines, for instance, Wagga Wagga is an intermediate stop on one Sydney-Melbourne service.

The passenger capacity of the aircraft used on the interstate services ranges from 21 to 56. The bulk of intrastate traffic is carried by 'planes with a passenger capacity of twenty-four, a small proportion being handled by 'planes carrying up to seven passengers.

## FARES AND FREIGHT RATES.

The following table shows a selection of the predominant passenger fares and freight rates in operation at the end of June, 1951, on regular air services with terminals in New South Wales:—

**Table 152.—Regular Air Services (N.S.W.)—Passenger Fares and Freight Rates at 30th June, 1951.**

Sydney to—	Passenger Fare (Single).	Freight Rate per lb.	Sydney to—	Passenger Fare (Single).	Freight Rate per lb.
	£ s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.	d.
<b>Oversea Terminals—</b>			<b>Intrastate Terminals—</b>		
Lord Howe Island ...	10 16 0	0 8	Armidale... ..	5 5 0	6
Norfolk Island ...	25 0 0	2 0	Bathurst ... ..	1 16 0	4
Rabaul ... ..	61 12 0	4 3	Bourke ... ..	7 10 0	7
Auckland ... ..	35 0 0	3 2	Brewarrina ... ..	7 4 0	7
Fiji ... ..	57 15 0	4 1	Broken Hill ... ..	12 4 6	11
London ... ..	325 0 0	13 1	Coff's Harbour ... ..	4 13 0	5
Rome ... ..	308 15 0	12 1	Coonamble ... ..	4 18 0	5
Cairo ... ..	283 15 0	11 9	Cootamundra ... ..	4 2 6	4
Hong Kong ... ..	160 0 0	8 5	Dubbo ... ..	3 12 0	5
Honolulu ... ..	217 13 0	12 10	Evans Head ... ..	6 12 0	6½
San Francisco ... ..	265 8 0	18 0	Grafton ... ..	6 6 0	6
Karachi ... ..	221 5 0	11 9	Jervis Bay ... ..	2 5 0	3
Singapore ... ..	120 0 0	6 3	Moruya ... ..	3 0 0	5
<b>Interstate Terminals—</b>			Nabiac ... ..	3 10 0	4
Melbourne ... ..	7 5 0	0 7½	Narrabri ... ..	5 8 0	6
Brisbane ... ..	7 13 0	0 7½	Newcastle ... ..	1 15 0	6½
Charleville (Qld.) ... ..	12 0 0	0 10	Nyngan ... ..	5 5 0	6
Adelaide (direct) ... ..	12 13 0	0 11	Parkes ... ..	3 11 0	5
Perth (via Adelaide) ... ..	33 11 0	2 1½	Port Macquarie ... ..	6 6 0	4
Hobart ... ..	13 17 0	0 11	Tamworth ... ..	4 0 0	5
Canberra (A.C.T.) ... ..	2 15 0	0 3½	Tooraweenah ... ..	4 0 0	5
Darwin (via Brisbane) ... ..	42 13 0	2 6	Walgett ... ..	6 2 0	5

The return fare for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare, and in the case of oversea journeys it is usually about ten per cent. less than double; for instance, the return fare to Auckland (in June, 1951) was £63, to London £58½, and to San Francisco £477 15s.

The fare for children is one-half the adult rate. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight, which varies for different aircraft.

In many cases, where an article weighs more than a prescribed amount (e.g., 100 lb.), a lower rate of freight than that shown in the table applies to the excess weight.

## AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

The statistics given in the following table were compiled by the Department of Civil Aviation and relate to regular air services (excluding one oversea service) with terminal in New South Wales. Where a journey extends over more than one of these services, particulars of passengers, freight and mail carried are duplicated in the statistics. The figures for interstate services include a proportion of intrastate traffic, since, in most cases, the intrastate business handled by interstate airlines is not recorded separately. Particulars of traffic between Sydney and Canberra are included in the statistics of intrastate services.

Table 153.—Regular Air Services, New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Hours Flown.	Thousand Miles Flown.	Passengers Carried.	Thousand Passenger Miles.	Freight.		Mail.	
					Quantity (Gross Tons).	Thousand Ton Miles.	Quantity (Gross Tons).	Thousand Ton Miles.
OVERSEA SERVICES.								
1945	3,786	605	6,489	8,673	32	43	108	173
1946	22,645	4,265	16,551	34,305	152	406	564	2,033
1947	32,633	5,921	32,057	77,029	349	973	465	2,112
1948	38,354	7,200	42,248	122,783	623	2,238	584	3,093
1949	38,078	7,485	44,914	140,078	1,011	2,796	570	3,297
1950	37,868	8,017	58,158	156,749	1,106	3,937	645	3,420
1951	46,082	9,740	88,238	233,798	1,949	6,113	835	4,756
INTERSTATE SERVICES.*								
1945	33,490	4,680	133,982	59,821	1,196	547	1,011	967
1946	42,601	6,160	198,113	84,752	2,238	988	961	441
1947	56,872	8,986	397,795	171,231	5,664	2,507	492	221
1948	79,180	12,783	570,004	241,845	10,655	4,832	489	220
1949	86,857	14,217	669,137	277,122	14,301	6,482	622	281
1950	83,270	14,314	697,783	292,838	19,463	8,913	1,429	654
1951	92,595	15,644	763,680	322,138	21,296	10,274	1,002	458
INTRASTATE SERVICES.								
1945	1,817	154	4,019	860	4	1	1	...
1946	2,558	244	7,602	1,307	24	5	1	...
1947	7,086	887	54,046	10,176	351	75	7	1
1948	13,061	1,672	95,599	18,933	465	98	7	1
1949	15,108	2,051	120,297	23,487	619	126	13	2
1950	17,806	2,520	153,474	29,344	1,330	283	21	4
1951	17,517	2,537	174,054	32,432	1,544	362	21	4
TOTAL—ALL SERVICES.								
1945	39,093	5,439	144,490	69,354	1,232	591	2,020	1,145
1946	67,804	10,669	222,266	120,364	2,414	1,399	1,523	2,474
1947	96,591	15,794	483,898	258,436	6,364	3,560	964	2,334
1948	130,595	21,655	707,851	383,561	11,743	7,168	1,080	3,314
1949	140,043	23,753	834,348	440,687	15,682	9,404	1,205	3,580
1950	138,944	24,851	909,415	478,931	21,899	13,133	2,095	4,078
1951	156,194	27,921	1,025,972	588,263	24,739	16,749	1,858	5,218

\* Includes some intrastate traffic.

Since the war, there has been a very rapid expansion in air traffic which has been most marked in the case of intrastate services. In 1950-51, the number of passengers carried on all services was about five times the number in 1945-46.

Interstate passengers comprised 74 per cent. of all passengers carried in 1950-51, as compared with 89 per cent. in 1945-46, and the proportion of intrastate passengers increased from 4 per cent. to 17 per cent. of the total over the same period. Freight carried on interstate services in 1950-51 was 21,296 tons, or 89 per cent. of the total carried on all services.

#### CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS (AUSTRALIA).

Accidents involving Australian aircraft or international aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Department of Civil Aviation. From these reports the Department compiles statistics of accidents. An aircraft accident is defined as any occurrence which results in the death or injury of any person or in substantial damage to the aircraft, and which takes place after any person has boarded the aircraft and before all persons have disembarked.

The following table shows particulars of persons killed and injured in civil aviation accidents in Australia in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 154.—Civil Aviation Accidents, Australia.**

Year ended 30th June.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Total Casualties.	Year ended 30th June.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Total Casualties.
1939	38	15	53	1946	44	1	45
1941	2	1	3	1947	15	17	32
1942	18	3	21	1948	13	27	40
1943	4	3	7	1949	42	21	63
1944	1	1	2	1950	61	22	83
1945	26	10	36	1951	13	33	49

In the year ended December, 1949, there were three fatal accidents involving aircraft in regular services within Australia. These accidents caused the death of 32 passengers representing approximately one passenger fatality per 20 million passenger miles flown. In 1948 there were 10 passengers killed in regular air services in Australia, but none were killed in 1947.

There were no accidents involving aircraft operating in regular services between Australia and other countries in 1949.

#### AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS, PILOT LICENCES, ETC. (AUSTRALIA).

The following table shows particulars (compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician) of licensed pilots and registered aircraft and aircraft owners in Australia at intervals since 1939:—

**Table 155.—Registered Aircraft and Licensed Pilots, Australia.\***

At 30th June.	Registered Aircraft.	Registered Aircraft Owners.	Licensed Pilots.†	At 30th June.	Registered Aircraft.	Registered Aircraft Owners.	Licensed Pilots.†
1939	296	149	1,432	1946	349	182	1,339
1941	202	120	659	1947	643	323	1,710
1942	192	119	421	1948	670	334	1,865
1943	187	119	404	1949	748	335	2,024
1944	185	116	464	1950	779	359	2,114
1945	206	125	643	1951	838	351	2,393

\* Includes overseas services of Qantas Empire Airways up to 1946. † Excludes student pilots.

Between 1939 and 1951 the number of registered aircraft and owners more than doubled, and the number of licensed pilots increased by 961, or 67 per cent. The number of civil aircraft on the Australian register in June, 1951, viz., 838, was more than double the number in 1946.

The following statement shows a classification of licensed civil aviation personnel in Australia. Particulars of the various licences are given on page 187.

**Table 156.—Civil Aviation, Australia—Classification of Licensed Personnel.**

Particulars.	At 30th June.			Particulars.	At 30th June.		
	1949.	1950.	1951.		1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>Pilots*—</b>				<b>Flight Navigators ...</b>	118	126	139
Private ...	756	872	1,065	Radio Operators ...	1,685	1,653	1,120
Commercial ...	481	469	441	Flight Engineers ...	47	40	39
Airline Transport ...	787	778	887	Ground Engineers ...	†	1,684	1,643
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>2,393</b>				

\* Excludes student pilots. † Not available.

### AERODROMES, AIRPORTS, ETC.

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates numerous aerodromes, landing grounds, flying boat bases and other civilian aviation facilities throughout Australia. In addition, there are many airfields owned by private persons or undertakings, or by local government authorities, which are licensed by the Department of Civil Aviation. The Department makes grants for maintenance purposes to the proprietors of licensed airports which are listed as approved stopping places on regular air service routes. An "aerodrome" is defined as an area used for the taking-off and landing of aircraft, and an "airport" is an aerodrome which provides facilities for the shelter or repair of aircraft and for handling passenger or cargo traffic.

In New South Wales there are civil airports at various towns throughout the State, the most important being the Kingsford Smith Airport at Mascot. This is the major Australian international terminal and the airport of Sydney, and is situated about 5 miles south of the city.

At 30th June, 1950, there were 29 Commonwealth-owned aerodromes and 3 emergency landing grounds in New South Wales, as well as a Commonwealth-owned flying boat base at Rose Bay in Sydney Harbour. In addition, there were 25 licensed aerodromes and 3 emergency alighting areas.

Particulars of the civilian airfields in operation at 30th June in each year since 1940 are given in the next table:—

**Table 157.—Government and Licensed Civil Aerodromes\* in New South Wales.**

At 30th June.	Government—		Licensed Aero-dromes.	Total of Fore-going.	At 30th June.	Government—		Licensed Aero-dromes.	Total of Fore-going.
	Aero-dromes.	Emerg-ency Grounds.				Aero-dromes.	Emerg-ency Grounds.		
1940	10	37	50	97	1946	13	8	47	68
1941	9	19	50	78	1947	23	7	50	80
1942	7	17	48	72	1948	27	3	48	78
1943	8	12	45	65	1949	26	3	40	69
1944	8	7	44	59	1950	29	3	25	57
1945	9	11	47	67					

\* Including airports.



## AERO CLUBS.

Aero clubs are assisted by the Commonwealth Government by grants and, where practicable, by the free use of hangar accommodation. In 1949-50, grants to New South Wales clubs were made on the following bases: (a) for maintenance of club aircraft, £1 10s. per hour flown from the home base, and £2 per hour flown away from the home base; additional grants for the purchase of aircraft are made at the rate of 10s. per hour flown; (b) for each member who was trained by the club and qualified for a private pilot's licence, £75 if trained at the club's major centre, and £90 if trained at any other approved centre; and (c) £10 for each member who qualified at the club's major centre for renewal of his pilot's licence, and £12 10s. 0d. for a member who qualified away from the home base.

Commonwealth grants to the Royal Aero Club of New South Wales and the Newcastle and Broken Hill Aero Clubs in 1949-50 amounted to £32,987.

## AIR AMBULANCE AND "FLYING DOCTOR" SERVICES.

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital from isolated areas is operated from Broken Hill. Weekly visits to certain districts in central New South Wales where no doctor is in residence are made by a "flying doctor" and air ambulance service operated by a doctor resident in Forbes. The miles flown by these services in 1949-50 totalled 204,353. The services are subsidised by the Commonwealth Government.

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## POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND WIRELESS

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services of New South Wales have been controlled by the Commonwealth Government since 1st March, 1901. The services are administered by a Minister of the Crown, with a permanent salaried officer in charge of the central executive office, and a deputy in each State. The rates and charges for the postal and other services are uniform in all the States of the Commonwealth.

All cable and wireless communication between Australia and overseas countries has been controlled by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Aust.) since 1st July, 1947.

The wireless services come under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General, from whom licences must be obtained for all classes of stations. Since 15th March, 1949, all broadcasting stations have been subject to supervision by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

### POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—FINANCES AND STAFF.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Postmaster-General's Department in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 153.—Postmaster-General's Department\*—Finances in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Gross Surplus.	Interest and Exchange.	Net Profit.
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	6,966,065	4,730,283	2,235,782	667,871	1,567,911
1945	10,588,828	7,102,650	3,486,178	695,439	2,790,739
1946	11,140,388	7,846,446	3,293,942	609,910	2,684,032
1947	11,896,296	8,964,596	2,931,700	597,012	2,334,688
1948	12,621,137	10,867,871	1,753,266	545,695	1,207,571
1949	13,166,610	13,100,100	66,510	512,604	(—) 446,094
1950	15,997,365	15,727,815	269,550	512,553	(—) 243,003

\* Excluding Wireless Branch. (—) Denotes loss.

A record surplus of £3,486,178 and net profit of £2,790,739 were made in 1944-45, but since that year, expenses have increased at a faster rate than earnings. As a result, a deficit, amounting to £446,094, was incurred in 1948-49 for the first time since 1926-27, and a further deficit of £243,003 was recorded in 1949-50. With the object of improving the financial position, many of the Department's charges were increased from 1st July, 1949. Additional increases in charges were imposed from 1st December, 1950, and from 9th July, 1951.

Details of the financial operations of the three trading branches of the Postmaster-General's Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown in Table 159:—

**Table 159.—Postmaster-General's Department—Finances of each Branch in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Earnings.			Net Profit.		
	Postal Branch.	Telegraph Branch.	Telephone Branch.	Postal Branch.	Telegraph Branch.	Telephone Branch.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	3,052,646	542,904	3,370,515	879,037	3,697	685,177
1945	4,339,899	1,249,741	4,999,188	984,761	375,747	1,430,231
1946	4,567,109	1,335,336	5,237,943	923,864	344,466	1,415,702
1947	5,047,342	1,231,686	5,617,268	1,126,751	48,606	1,159,331
1948	5,326,912	1,251,065	6,043,160	643,750	(—) 155,089	718,910
1949	5,529,328	1,337,020	6,300,262	(—) 66,264	(—) 402,537	22,707
1950	6,089,150	1,729,051	8,179,164	(—) 294,431	(—) 270,185	321,616

(—) Denotes loss.

The working expenses of the three branches of the Department in New South Wales in 1949-50 were Postal £6,352,251, Telegraph £1,977,441, and Telephone £7,398,123. Capital charges for the Telephone Branch were £459,425, as compared with £31,333 for the Postal Branch and £21,795 for the Telegraph Branch. At 30th June, 1950, the aggregate capital cost of the three branches in New South Wales was £53,595,000.

The staff of the Postmaster-General's Department in New South Wales expanded by 33 per cent. between 1945 and 1950, reflecting the marked increase in business. Particulars of persons employed at intervals since 1939, according to classification of employee, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 160.—Postmaster-General's Department—Employees in New South Wales.**

At 30th June.	Permanent Staff.	Semi-Official and Non-Official Post- masters and Employees.	Telephone Office Keepers.	Mail Contractors (including Drivers).	Temporary and Other Employees.	Total Employees.
1939	9,709	2,385	579	2,651	3,608	18,932
1945	11,317	2,297	594	2,498	8,655	25,361
1946	11,005	2,300	555	2,511	9,628	25,999
1947	10,806	2,512	566	2,618	10,666	27,168
1948	11,707	2,431	567	2,303	11,478	28,486
1949	12,359	2,062	572	2,325	14,110	31,428
1950	13,663	2,559	575	2,333	14,707	33,839

### POSTAL SERVICES.

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. The scope and nature of the services provided depend upon the local conditions. There were 2,538 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1950, of which 471 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials), 6 semi-official, and 2,061 non-official. The number at 30th June, 1949, was 2,522.

In recent years there has been considerable expansion in the carriage of mail by air. The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per weight of mail carried, though in some cases a subsidy on a flight-mileage basis is paid. Because of the geographical nature of the services, the cost cannot be compiled on a State basis; for the Commonwealth as a whole, £1,782,083 (including £1,025,714 for oversea mail) was expended for the carriage of mails by air in 1949-50.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth and of articles despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth in 1938-39 and the last five years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

**Table 161.—Letters, etc., Posted and Received in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Letters, Post Cards, etc.	Registered Articles (except Parcels).	Newspapers and Packets.	Parcels (including those Registered).
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH.				
	thous.	thous.	thous.	thous.
1939	333,132	2,795	68,130	3,810
1946	338,521	7,555	71,315	6,132
1947	368,054	8,040	83,893	6,173
1948	374,981	8,121	89,836	6,831
1949	394,796	8,510	94,105	7,238
1950	427,665	7,722	93,678	7,716
DESPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH.				
	thous.	thous.	thous.	thous.
1939	27,159	452	12,195	270
1946	34,061	599	11,421	1,325
1947	28,919	777	14,945	1,527
1948	32,273	787	17,298	1,563
1949	38,020	912	17,630	1,209
1950	43,939	1,073	20,074	1,096
TOTAL.				
	thous.	thous.	thous.	thous.
1939	360,291	3,247	80,325	4,080
1946	372,582	8,154	82,736	7,457
1947	396,973	8,817	98,838	7,700
1948	407,254	8,908	107,134	8,394
1949	432,816	9,422	111,735	8,447
1950	471,604	8,795	113,752	8,812

The table above reflects the increased business of the postal services in recent years. In 1949-50, as compared with 1938-39, there was an increase of 38 per cent. in the letters handled in New South Wales, and an increase of 41 per cent. in newspapers and packets handled. In the same period, registered articles and parcels more than doubled.

The postal branch of the Department transacts money order and postal note business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia, and are issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. A poundage charge is made on the issue of money orders and postal notes. The latter are payable only within the Commonwealth

and the maximum amount of a postal note is £1. Particulars of transactions in money orders and postal notes are given in the chapter "Private Finance."

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 29,299 and 7,034, respectively, in New South Wales at 30th June, 1950.

#### *Postal Rates.*

The postage rate for letters up to one ounce in weight was increased from 2d. to 2½d. in December, 1941; it remained unchanged until December, 1950, when it was increased to 3d., and in July, 1951, it was raised to 3½d. In December, 1951, the rate for each additional ounce was 2½d., and the charge for registration was 9d. per letter or article.

The rates of postage by air mail in December, 1951, were as follows: to places within the Commonwealth and Commonwealth Territories, 3d. per half ounce in addition to ordinary postage; New Zealand, post cards 4½d. and letters, etc., 6½d. per half ounce; Europe, Canada and U.S.A., post cards 9d. and letters, etc., 1s. 6d. per half ounce; charges to other countries for letters, etc., vary from 9d. to 2s. 3d. per half ounce.

A cheap air-letter service is in operation to all oversea countries. Special lightweight air-letter forms are supplied (December, 1951) at 7d. each, the charge covering both postage and air mail fees.

#### TELEPHONES.

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines serve practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931 and to Tasmania in 1936. The "carrier wave" system of operating long-distance telephone traffic is used so that a number of conversations may be conducted simultaneously over one pair of wires.

The following table shows the growth of the telephone service in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) since 1921:—

**Table 162.—Telephones, New South Wales.**

At 30th June.	Exchanges.	Number of Lines Connected.	Public Telephones.	Telephone Instruments Connected.	No. of Instruments per 1,000 of Population.
1921	921*	74,490	1,693	96,710	46
1931	1,946	141,445	2,944	188,345	74
1939	2,010	189,915	4,223	257,246	93
1945	2,027	225,832	5,032	320,198	109
1946	2,034	236,943	5,043	332,463	112
1947	2,036	253,215	5,023	353,283	118
1948	2,053	267,765	5,140	374,891	123
1949	2,085	284,135	5,384	397,919	127
1950	2,138	305,485	5,576	428,546	132

\* Offices with only one line connected are not included.

At 30th June, 1950, there were in New South Wales 2,138 telephone exchanges with which 305,485 lines were connected. The number of instruments in use was 428,546, including 418,423 subscribers' instruments, 5,576

public telephones, and 4,547 connected with other exchange services. The ratio of instruments to population increased steadily between 1939 and 1950. The demand for telephone service is still increasing, but numerous applicants for telephones cannot be connected because of a shortage of equipment. Revenue derived from the telephone services in New South Wales during 1949-50 amounted to £8,179,164.

In New South Wales in 1949-50 there were 384,400,000 local telephone calls, including 42,500,000 from public telephones; trunk calls totalled 23,600,000.

The annual ground rent (December, 1951) for an exclusive telephone service ranges from £4 7s. 6d. in respect of country exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines in the local call area does not exceed 300, to £11 12s. 6d. for a residence service, and £12 17s. 6d. for a business service in the metropolitan area. The charge for each effective outward (local) call in the metropolitan area is 3d. for subscribers and 2d. for calls from public telephones. In other areas the charge is 2½d. per call.

#### TELEGRAPHIC AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITHIN AUSTRALIA.

The telegraph system of Australia embraces the whole Commonwealth. It has been extended steadily since January, 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable or radio-telegraph.

In June, 1940, uniform rates were introduced for the transmission of telegrams within the Commonwealth irrespective of State boundaries. In December, 1951, the charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of twelve words was 2s. 3d. between offices up to 15 miles apart and 2s. 6d. between offices more than 15 miles apart. An additional charge of 2d. is made for each word in excess of twelve. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telephone subscribers may lodge telegrams by telephone.

#### *Telegraphic Business.*

The following table shows the number of telegrams despatched in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth, including messages to Tasmania, in various years since 1921. The total number of telegrams handled in New South Wales cannot be stated, as full particulars are not available regarding messages received from other States. Telegrams in transit through the State are not included.

Table 163.—Telegrams, New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Telegraph Stations.	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia.		Year ended 30th June.	Telegraph Stations.	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia.	
		Number.	Revenue Received.			Number.	Revenue Received.
			£				£
1921	2,252	5,906,243	397,421	1946	3,054	12,856,149	905,837
1929	3,069	5,972,606	425,933	1947	3,047	12,031,367	845,847
1931	3,055	4,609,851	306,641	1948	3,065	12,229,176	838,067
1939	3,061	6,242,494	400,687	1949	3,089	13,044,965	991,757
1945	3,079	12,060,011	782,049	1950	3,125	13,126,824	1,212,004

The revenue from telegraph business in New South Wales in 1949-50, viz., £1,212,004, was a record. The number of telegrams despatched for delivery in Australia in 1949-50 was more than double the number in 1938-39.

In 1949-50 there were 183,049 messages, containing 3,972,940 words, sent by coastal radio-telegraph in New South Wales, as compared with 172,600 messages and 3,603,513 words in 1948-49, and 117,980 messages and 1,862,339 words in 1938-39.

In May, 1949, a public picturegram service was re-established between Sydney and Melbourne. This is the first section of a picturegram network which will interconnect all Australian capital cities, as well as Newcastle, New South Wales.

Facilities are being provided for mobile radio-telephone services to have access to local exchange networks and trunk line systems. Tests are being conducted with radio-telephone equipment to meet the needs of outback areas where the cost of erecting land-lines is prohibitive; an experimental network has been established in the Broken Hill district.

### *Radiocommunication Stations.*

Particulars of the number and type of radiocommunication stations authorised in New South Wales (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) and in Australia, Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in the last five years, are shown in the following table. Figures on this basis, relating to radiocommunication (radio-telegraph and radio-telephone) stations only, are not available prior to 30th June, 1947; particulars of broadcasting stations and broadcasting licences are shown in this chapter under the heading "Wireless Broadcasting."

**Table 164.—Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in New South Wales and Australia and Territories.**

At 30th June.	Transmitting and Receiving.					Receiving Only.		Total of Fore- going.	Air- craft.	Ship.
	Aero- nautical. *	Coast. †	Land. ‡	Mobile (General). §	Miscel- laneous.	Land. ‡	Mobile (General). §			
NEW SOUTH WALES.										
1947	8	1	143	452	14	87	33	741	¶	¶
1948	8	1	176	499	33	72	36	825	¶	¶
1949	10	1	272	666	27	74	36	1,086	¶	¶
1950	11	1	319	790	27	74	37	1,259	¶	¶
1951	11	2	371	872	26	75	36	1,393	¶	¶
AUSTRALIA AND TERRITORIES.										
1947	59	20	788	827	26	326	233	2,279	87	219
1948	59	24	1,009	1,208	68	331	259	2,958	168	345
1949	69	28	1,325	1,717	47	330	323	3,839	205	520
1950	68	29	1,517	2,150	49	375	311	4,499	226	617
1951	70	33	1,747	2,507	69	371	297	4,995	218	653

\* Ground stations (aeradio stations) for communication with aircraft stations. † Ground stations for communication with ship stations.

‡ Stations established at fixed locations on land for the conduct of point to point services and for communication with mobile stations. § Stations installed in motor vehicles and small harbour vessels not falling within the definition of ship stations or aircraft stations; and stations comprising small portable apparatus used for various purposes.

¶ Not available.

## OVERSEAS TELEGRAPHIC AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

In addition to the carriage of mails by sea and air, communication between New South Wales and overseas countries is effected by cable and wireless services. These include cablegrams, radiograms, picturegrams and radio-telephone. Wireless communication was established with the United Kingdom on 8th April, 1927, and since that date the use of wireless for purposes of overseas communication has expanded rapidly.

Particulars of cablegram and radiogram traffic between Australia and overseas countries in 1938-39 and the last six years are given in the following table; details for New South Wales are not available:—

**Table 165.—Cablegram and Radiogram Traffic between Australia and Oversea Countries.**

Year ended 30th June.	From Australia to—					To Australia from—				
	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands.	Other Places.	Total.	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands.	Other Places.	Total.
	thousands of words.					thousands of words.				
1939	5,889	1,608	3,898*	3,411	14,806	7,699	1,478	3,924*	3,003	16,104
1945	16,742	8,118	5,235*	7,634	37,729	26,087	5,846	2,638*	12,933	47,504
1946	13,988	6,341	5,089*	8,990	34,408	23,052	5,204	3,290*	17,179	48,725
1947	11,884	5,650	5,369*	9,972	32,875	17,370	5,483	3,636*	13,999	40,488
1948	11,566	4,128	5,637	9,486	30,817	18,086	3,923	4,246	12,321	38,576
1949	14,113	3,113	5,974	9,801	33,001	21,801	2,670	4,154	12,316	40,941
1950	16,602	2,842	6,116	9,913	35,473	22,796	2,468	5,095	13,550	43,909

\* Cablegram between Australia and New Zealand, Fiji, and Norfolk Island.

Since 1938-39, cable and wireless traffic between Australia and overseas countries has more than doubled. Messages received from abroad in 1949-50 totalled 44,000,000 words, of which 52 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 5 per cent. from the United States, and 12 per cent. from New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. In the same year the proportions of traffic sent were United Kingdom 47 per cent., United States 8 per cent., and New Zealand and Pacific Islands 17 per cent.

A wireless picturegram service between Australia and the United Kingdom and North America was inaugurated on 1st October, 1934, and a similar service to New Zealand was established in November, 1947. In 1950-51 the number of pictures received in Australia from overseas countries was 725, and the number transmitted was 267.

In May, 1949, a public radio-telegram service was established in an air-to-ground direction from aircraft operated by Qantas Empire Airways between Sydney and Karachi.

Australia has radio-telephone communication (June, 1950) with 65 overseas countries, with five trans-Atlantic liners, and with one vessel on the Australia-New Zealand run. In 1949-50 the number of overseas radio-telephone calls was 31,406 (comprising 16,356 originating in Australia and 15,050 incoming calls), as compared with 26,901 in 1948-49. The total number of paid minutes was 155,601 in 1948-49 and 182,252 in 1949-50.



*Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia).*

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was formed as an outcome of a decision of the Commonwealth Communications Conference of 1945 (comprising members of the British Commonwealth) that Empire communications, both cable and wireless, should be nationally owned and operated. In Australia, this Commission of five members was constituted on 23rd August, 1946, under the Oversea Telecommunications Act, 1946, to acquire and operate the existing cable and wireless installations as from 1st October, 1946. A detailed account of its formation and functions is given on page 172 of Official Year Book, No. 50.

Australia's external cable and radiocommunication services are co-ordinated by the Commission, messages being forwarded by either channel according to traffic conditions. Rates of either channel to any destination are now the same. The total revenue of the Commission in 1950-51 was £1,523,022, expenditure aggregated £1,437,860, and there was a net profit of £85,162.

Uniformity of policy and co-operation within the British Commonwealth is provided under an "Overall Agreement" signed by the partner Governments in London in May, 1948. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, with headquarters in the United Kingdom, was established as the central co-ordinating authority on 31st May, 1949.

International control is provided by regulations made by the International Telecommunications Union (an agency of the United Nations) at Paris in 1949.

In addition to international services by cable and radio, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission operates the Australian Coastal Radio Services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters, and high frequency radio services for communication with ships in any part of the world. The coastal stations also provide point to point services in Papua and New Guinea, and ground to ground services with aircraft operating on certain routes. (See page 201.)

## WIRELESS BROADCASTING.

Broadcasting of all types is administered by the Postmaster-General, who issues licences to broadcasting stations and to listeners. Broadcasting stations are divided into two classes: Commercial, operated under licence from the Postmaster-General; and National, owned by the Commonwealth Government. The Australian Broadcasting Control Board has supervised all broadcasting stations since 15th March, 1949.

*Australian Broadcasting Control Board.*

An Australian Broadcasting Control Board of three full-time members was constituted on 15th March, 1949, under the Australian Broadcasting Act, 1948. The Board, with the approval of the Minister, has authority to supervise and control both classes of broadcasting stations, television stations, facsimile stations and similar services. It fixes standards and practices for technical equipment, frequencies of operating power and the hours of transmission; it also controls the formation of networks of broadcasting stations. Programmes of stations are regulated by the Board, under the Australian Broadcasting Act, 1948, which stipulates that programmes should contain reasonable variety, adequate religious broadcasts, an equitable basis for political and controversial matter and, in respect of

commercial stations, a proportion of advertising that is not excessive; broadcasting a dramatisation of any political matter occurring less than five years previously is prohibited. The Board, with the approval of the Postmaster-General and the Treasurer, may grant financial or other assistance to commercial broadcasting stations to enable programmes of adequate standard to be provided in their areas.

Broadcasting Advisory Committees, appointed in each State by the Postmaster-General, advise the Board on matters relating to programmes and may report on objectionable items broadcast.

Licensees of commercial broadcasting stations are compelled by statute to disclose any particulars relating to broadcasting activities on request by the Board.

#### *National Broadcasting Service.*

The National Broadcasting Service consists of stations owned by the Commonwealth Government. Programmes are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and technical services by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Service was inaugurated in July, 1929, by the purchase of two commercial stations in New South Wales. Programmes were provided by private enterprise until 1st July, 1932, when the Australian Broadcasting Commission was established.

The Commission, which comprises seven part-time members, is appointed by the Commonwealth Government. The Commission engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. It is also responsible for the provision of studios and offices, and for rates of remuneration and conditions of employment. Prior to March, 1949, the revenue of the Commission was received from a proportion of the fees paid for broadcast listeners' licences, supplemented, when necessary, by Government grants. Since March, 1949, estimates of receipts and expenditure have been submitted to the Postmaster-General and funds have been appropriated by Parliament.

Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act, 1946, the Australian Broadcasting Commission is required to broadcast the proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament.

At 30th June, 1951, there were twelve national broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one in the Australian Capital Territory.

#### *Commercial Broadcasting Stations.*

Licences for commercial broadcasting stations are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department. The fee is £25 per annum, plus, for the second and following years (where a profit was made by the station), one half of one per cent. of the gross earnings for the year. Commercial stations, usually operated by private organisations, derive their income from advertising and other broadcast publicity. Stations are subject to supervision by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (see above). Commercial stations in New South Wales increased from 2 in 1924 to 16 in 1934, and 35 in 1939; at 30th June, 1951, there were 35 commercial stations in New South Wales (including 6 in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

#### *Broadcast Listeners' Licences.*

Each person in possession of one or more radio receiving sets which are capable of being used for the reception of broadcast programmes must hold a broadcast listener's licence. Prior to January, 1952, the fee for the first set

was £1 per annum, except in locations more than 250 miles from a national broadcasting station, where the fee was 14s.; for each receiver in excess of one the fees were 10s. and 7s. respectively. In January, 1952, the fee was increased to £2, without extra charge for more than one receiver, but the fee for receivers in distant locations was not changed. Pensioners complying with certain conditions are charged a fee of 10s. Licences are granted free to blind persons and to all schools.

Broadcast listeners' licences in force in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory increased from approximately 4,000 in 1924 to 100,798 at 30th June, 1929, and 433,029 at 30th June, 1939. The number at 30th June, 1951, was 753,758, or 74 per cent. greater than in 1939.

Particulars since 1939 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 166.—Broadcast Listeners' Licences in New South Wales.\***

At 30th June.	Broadcast Listeners' Licences in Force—				Fees Received during Year ended 30th June.
	For First Receiver.	For each Additional Receiver.	Total Licences.	Licences per Thousand of Population.	
1939	433,029		433,029	157	£ 453,766
1945	548,074	24,623	572,697	195	555,622
1946	550,068	25,796	575,864	195	556,906
1947	643,818	35,687	679,505	226	652,433
1948	650,498	48,761	699,259	230	663,384
1949	650,475	55,977	706,452	226	665,045
1950	683,271	64,997	748,268	232	700,124
1951	679,232	74,526	753,758	227	699,639

\* Including the Australian Capital Territory.



# POPULATION

## THE CENSUS.

THE number and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained by census enumerations at intervals since 1828. Regular musters were held during the first forty years of the existence of the colony, and in 1828 the first actual census was held. This was followed by census enumerations in 1833 and 1836 and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30th June, 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30th June, 1947.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government, but upon establishment of the Commonwealth the census became a Federal function and the first Australian census to be taken under Commonwealth control was in 1911.

## INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES.

In the periods between census enumerations the population is estimated at quarterly intervals. Reliable information as to the natural increase is ensured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths, and a system of recording arrivals and departures is maintained for purposes of estimation.

## THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

### FROM 1788 TO 1856.

The growth of the population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this volume.

### FROM 1861 TO 1951.

With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island) has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census

enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since that date as shown, with the latest estimate, in the following table:—

**Table 167.—Growth of Population of New South Wales.**

Date.	Population.	Index Number of Population. (Census 1861 = 100).	Increase in Population since previous Census.			Number Persons per Square Mile.
			Numerical.	Proportional.	Average Annual Rate.	
CENSUS RECORDS.						
7th April, 1861	350,860	100	168,436*	per cent. 92·55*	per cent. 6·76*	1·12
2nd April, 1871	502,998	143	152,138	43·36	3·67	1·62
3rd April, 1881	749,825	214	246,827	49·07	4·07	2·42
5th April, 1891	1,127,137	321	377,312	50·32	4·16	3·63
31st March, 1901	1,355,355†	386	228,218	20·25	1·86	4·37
3rd April, 1911	1,646,734	469	291,379	21·50	1·97	5·32
4th April, 1921	2,100,371	599	453,637	27·55	2·46	6·79
30th June, 1933	2,600,847	741	500,476	23·83	1·76	8·41
30th June, 1947	2,984,838	851	383,991	14·76	·99	9·65
ESTIMATE.						
31st Dec., 1951	3,358,760	957	373,922	12·53	2·66	10·85

\* Since 1851. † Includes 509 nomadic half-caste aboriginals.

Full-blooded aboriginals are excluded from the population statistics, but their number as enumerated at various dates is shown in Table 187. The population of the Australian Capital Territory is excluded in 1911 and subsequent years.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2·46 per cent., was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration. The gain from natural increase diminished rapidly during the depression, principally owing to the considerable fall in the number of births.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression followed by the outbreak of World War II. Deaths continued to increase slowly, but births, which were very low until 1941, thereafter increased rapidly to a record level in 1947. Net immigration during these years was negligible.

The average annual rate of increase between 1933 and 1947 (0·99 per cent.) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period.

During the four and a half years since the census of June, 1947, the annual average rate of increase in the population was 2·66 per cent., which is higher than for any intercensal period since 1881-1891. The improvement is due to two factors—maintenance of the relatively high number of births and the inauguration of an extensive programme of assisted immigration, which reached a peak at the end of 1949 and was still substantial in 1950 and 1951.

Particulars of the sources of increase in each year since 1939 are shown in Table 170.

The estimated population of the State at the end of each year and the mean population for each year since 1939, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 168.—Population, Annual Estimates.**

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population for Year.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Year ended 31st December.	Year ended 30th June.
1939	1,393,358	1,373,057	2,766,415	2,750,265	2,735,400
1940	1,402,297	1,388,651	2,790,948	2,777,898	2,764,224
1941	1,410,509	1,402,547	2,813,056	2,800,537	2,790,087
1942	1,427,739	1,420,401	2,848,140	2,831,080	2,813,385
1943	1,436,177	1,434,534	2,870,711	2,857,547	2,845,805
1944	1,449,551	1,451,488	2,901,039	2,886,204	2,871,452
1945	1,464,636	1,468,312	2,932,998	2,917,415	2,901,459
1946	1,480,644	1,481,748	2,962,392	2,945,220	2,932,366
1947	1,504,350	1,503,232	3,007,582	2,985,073	2,963,056
1948	1,531,990	1,530,354	3,062,344	3,029,573	3,006,481
1949	1,594,724	1,581,211	3,175,935	3,113,977	3,063,973
1950	1,649,479	1,628,547	3,278,026	3,224,892	3,171,940
1951	1,692,368	1,666,392	3,358,760	3,318,800	3,274,107

In estimating the population from the outbreak of war in September, 1939, until the census in June, 1947, members of the Australian defence forces were included in the population of the State where they enlisted, regardless of subsequent whereabouts. Statistics of migration during this period consequently relate to civilians only. Deaths of members of the Australian defence forces in Australia or overseas were taken into account when estimating the population. Members of Allied defence forces, enemy prisoners of war and internees from overseas were excluded from the population, but refugees and evacuees were included.

*Sources of Increase Since 1861.*

The following statement shows the extent to which natural increase and net immigration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in the four years following the last census:—

**Table 169.—Natural Increase and Net Immigration, 1861 to 1951.**

Period.	Numerical Increase.			Average Annual Rate of Increase.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1861-1871*	106,071	46,067	152,138	2·68	1·24	3·67
1871-1881*	139,722	107,105	246,827	2·48	1·95	4·07
1881-1891*	204,664	172,648	377,312	2·44	2·09	4·16
1891-1901*	230,669	(—) 2,451	228,218	1·90	(—) .02	1·86
1901-1911*	250,140	41,239	291,379	1·71	·30	1·97
1911-1921*	318,945	134,692	453,637	1·79	·77	2·46
1921-1933†	377,321	123,155	500,476	1·36	·47	1·76
1933-1947‡	351,367	32,624	383,991	·91	·09	·99
1947-1951‡	156,012	176,332	332,344	1·28	1·45	2·67

\* Period of 10 years. † Period of 12½ years. ‡ Period of 14 years. § Four years ended June.  
(—) Denotes net emigration.

Natural increase has been responsible for nearly three-quarters of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861, and in spite of a fall in rate, the average annual addition from this source increased in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a pronounced reversal of this trend in the four years immediately preceding the 1947 census. The annual experience from 1939 to 1951 is shown in Table 170. There are further details of the natural increase on page 259.

Although the addition to the population by immigration has been erratic, during the ninety and one-quarter years ended June, 1951, net immigration numbered 831,411 persons, equivalent to 28 per cent. of the total increase in population over this period. Immigration declined so heavily during the 'nineties that between 1892 and 1904 there was a net loss of more than ten thousand inhabitants. Gains from immigration were considerable in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, 1924 to 1928, and especially 1948 to 1951; net immigration in the four years since the last census in June, 1947, exceeded the total for any previous full intercensal period. Details of migration to and from the State are shown on pages 230 to 234 of this chapter.

Annual particulars of the sources of increase in population in New South Wales (exclusive of full-blood aborigines) since 1939 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 170.—Natural Increase and Net Immigration—Annually, 1939 to 1951.**

Year.	Numerical Increase.				Annual Rate of Increase.		
	Natural. *	Net Immigration. *	Intercensal Adjustment. *	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration and Intercensal Adjustment.	Total.
					per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1939	21,180	7,899	145	29,224	·77	·30	1·07
1940	23,213	1,102	218	24,533	·84	·05	·89
1941	23,217	(—) 1,231	122	22,108	·83	(—) ·04	·79
1942	19,462	15,626	(—) 4	35,084	·69	·56	1·25
1943	25,343	(—) 2,881	109	22,571	·89	(—) ·10	·79
1944	30,901	(—) 783	210	30,328	1·08	(—) ·02	1·06
1945	32,180	(—) 469	248	31,959	1·11	(—) ·01	1·10
1946	33,456	(—) 9,266	204	29,394	1·31	(—) ·31	1·00
1947	40,913	4,017	260	45,190	1·38	·15	1·53
1948	36,831	17,931	...	54,762	1·22	·60	1·82
1949	39,448	74,143	...	113,591	1·29	2·42	3·71
1950	40,627	61,464	...	102,091	1·28	1·93	3·21
1951	40,137	40,597	...	80,734	1·22	1·24	2·46

\* See comment immediately following on next page.

(—) Denotes net emigration.



In this table, natural increase represents the excess of births over all deaths. Alternative figures showing the excess of births over civilian deaths only for the period 1939 to 1947 are shown in Table 225. Net immigration for the years 1939 to 1947 represents civilian movements only and mainly reflects the entry and subsequent repatriation of refugee and evacuee persons. Recorded interstate migration was ignored for purposes of population estimates between July, 1943, and June, 1947, and figures represent net overseas movement. "Intercensal Adjustment" is a balancing item, comprising principally the unrecorded movement of population disclosed by the census of 30th June, 1947.

Owing to the increase in the number of births, the natural increase in the six years following the war averaged 39,402, compared with an annual average of 21,077 from 1934 to 1939. The record natural increase was 40,913 in 1947, but the natural increase for the last three years has been only slightly below this figure. The number of both births and deaths in 1951 was a record. The rate of natural increase rose from 0.77 per cent. in 1939 to 1.38 per cent. in 1947 (the highest rate since 1925) but declined to 1.22 per cent. in 1951.

Net immigration during the period covered by Table 170 was negligible until 1948, when the Government-sponsored immigration programme was in full operation. The average annual gain from immigration into New South Wales was 48,534 persons from 1948 to 1951—about 20 per cent. greater than the gain from natural increase in the same period. Immigration quickly reached a peak in 1949 and has since declined steadily; in 1951 the gain from natural increase almost equalled the increase by immigration.

The total increase in the population of the State in 1949 (113,591 persons) was a record and the rate of increase of 3.71 per cent. in that year was the highest, except for the years 1912 and 1919, since 1886.

### DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AREAS.

The distribution of population throughout New South Wales is treated in the following pages under five different headings, viz., according to:

- (a) areas of principal concentration;
- (b) urban and rural districts;
- (c) statistical divisions;
- (d) regions; and
- (e) individual cities and towns, commencing with an analysis of the metropolis.

#### POPULATION IN AREAS OF PRINCIPAL CONCENTRATION.

Exactly two-thirds of the population of New South Wales reside in the vicinity of its three principal cities, viz., Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. At 31st December, 1951, there were 2,239,900 persons in these cities and adjacent districts, which covered 2,926 square miles, or less than one per cent. of the area of the State. Distributed over the remaining 99 per cent. of the State there were 1,118,860 persons, of whom 433,270 lived in towns incorporated as municipalities and 664,000 lived in shire areas with probably more than one-third of the latter living in unincorporated towns of 500 or more persons. The most thinly settled portion of the State is the unincorporated part of the Western Division, which had only 14,020

inhabitants in an area comprising 40 per cent. of the whole of New South Wales. This portion of the division is under sparse pastoral occupation and its population is unlikely to increase materially unless the disability of low average rainfall can be overcome. Particulars showing the uneven distribution of population at 31st December, 1951, are as follows:—

**Table 171.—Density of Principal Concentrations of Population in N.S.W., 31st December, 1951.**

Portion of State.	Area.	Population.*		
		Total Number.	Proportion of State Population.	Density.
	sq. miles.	persons.	per cent.	persons per sq. mile.
City of Sydney ... ..	11	212,040	6·3	19,276
Suburbs of Sydney ... ..	235	1,398,540	41·6	5,951
<i>Metropolis</i> ... ..	246	1,610,580	47·9	6,547
Balance of Cumberland Division ... ..	1,260	294,980	8·8	234
<i>Cumberland Division</i> ... ..	1,506	1,905,560	56·7	1,265
City of Newcastle ... ..	38	136,480	4·1	3,592
Newcastle-Maitland Coalfields† ... ..	1,106	119,200	3·6	108
City of Greater Wollongong ... ..	276	78,660	2·3	285
<i>Total of Foregoing</i> ... ..	2,926	2,239,900	66·7	766
Other Municipalities ... ..	1,678	433,270	12·9	258
Other Shires ... ..	179,487	664,000	19·8	4
Unincorporated Area of Western Division... ..	125,303	14,020	0·4	0·1
Lord Howe Island ... ..	5	202	...	40
Migratory‡ ... ..	...	7,368	0·2	...
Harbours and Quarantine§ ... ..	34	...	...	...
Total, New South Wales ... ..	309,433	3,358,760	100·0	11

\* Excluding full-blood aboriginals.

† Municipalities of Maitland and Cessnock and Shires of Kearsley and Lake Macquarie.

‡ Shipping, railway and air travellers.

§ Portions of harbours, rivers and quarantine areas not included within municipal or shire boundaries.

Although the population density of the whole State is nearly eleven persons to the square mile, three-quarters of the population live in areas with an average density of 580 persons, and the one-quarter which is spread over the remainder of the State averages just over two persons to the square mile.

The growth of population since 1911 in the areas listed in Table 171 is shown in the following table. For purposes of comparison, the population for all years has been compiled on the basis of boundaries which existed at the end of 1951.

**Table 172.—Population of New South Wales according to Areas of Principal Concentration.**

(On basis of boundaries existing at 31st December, 1951.)

Portion of State.	Census.				Estimated at 31st December, 1951.	Increase, 1911 to 1951.
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.		
Metropolis ... ..	667,149	971,866	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,610,580	943,431
Balance of Cumberland...	46,603	80,893	124,148	206,706	294,980	248,377
<i>Cumberland Division</i> ...	<i>713,752</i>	<i>1,052,759</i>	<i>1,359,415</i>	<i>1,690,710</i>	<i>1,905,560</i>	<i>1,191,808</i>
City of Newcastle ... ..	54,603	84,372	104,485	127,138	136,480	81,877
Newcastle-Maitland Coalfields...	48,863	65,548	84,578	100,350	119,200	70,337
City of Greater Wollongong ...	24,940	32,381	42,853	62,960	78,660	53,720
<i>Total of Foregoing</i> ... ..	<i>842,158</i>	<i>1,235,060</i>	<i>1,591,331</i>	<i>1,981,158</i>	<i>2,239,900</i>	<i>1,397,742</i>
Other Municipalities ... ..	240,651	266,727	323,980	379,130	433,270	192,619
Other Shires ... ..	536,345	571,597	661,745	602,441	664,000	127,655
Unincorporated Area ... ..	19,424	15,161	18,591	14,588	14,020	(-) 5,404
Lord Howe Island ... ..	105	111	161	179	202	97
Migratory... ..	8,051	11,715	5,039	7,342	7,368	(-) 683
New South Wales ... ..	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,358,760	1,712,026

(-) denotes decrease.

The population resident in or adjacent to the three principal cities of the State increased by 1,397,742 persons or 166 per cent. between 1911 and 1951 and represented 82 per cent. of the increase in the population of the State during the same period. Contrasting with this large increase were the changes between 1911 and 1951 in the population of the remainder of the State, viz.—Other Municipalities, an increase of 80 per cent.; Other Shires, an increase of 24 per cent.; and Unincorporated Area, a decrease of 28 per cent.

#### POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

Even omitting from consideration the difficulty of definition, it is only possible to ascertain approximately the urban and rural population of the State. Residents of municipalities may generally be classed as urban population and residents of shires as predominantly rural, but the population of many shires is partly or wholly of an urban character. An arbitrary attempt to show the proportion of the shires' population which may be classed as urban was set out in Table 31 of Year Book No. 52, which, for the purposes of the table, defined all localities with a population of 500 or more, which were included in shire areas, as "Quasi-urban" localities. On the basis of this assumption, the "Rural Population" is calculated as the sum of the population of the unincorporated area in the Western Division plus the population of all shires other than those adjacent to the three principal cities, less the population in the "Quasi-urban" localities as defined above. This method gives a rural population of 394,647 persons, or 13 per cent. of the total for the State, at 30th June, 1947. Apart from migratory population, which is unclassified, the remainder of the State is classed as "Urban Population." At 30th June, 1947, the urban population so calculated was 2,582,849 or 87 per cent. of the State total.

Details of the urban and rural population at each of the last four censuses, i.e., from 1911 to 1947, are shown in Table 31 on page 63 of Year Book No. 52, but the comparison cannot be carried beyond the date of the last census (June, 1947) because intercensal estimates of population are made only in respect of local government areas and consequently no particulars of localities are available subsequent to June, 1947.

## POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

Boundaries of statistical divisions are shown on the map in the frontispiece of the volume of this Year Book. The following table shows separate particulars of the population of municipalities and shires in each statistical division, two of which, viz., Hunter and Manning and South Coast, have been divided to show the population living in Newcastle and coalfields and in Wollongong. Figures for municipalities and shires published in a similar table in the previous issue have been revised slightly in order to obtain a long-term comparison of the population living in the areas as they were constituted at the end of 1951, i.e., according to the type of council (municipality or shire) in existence at 31st December, 1951. The aggregate population of municipalities and shires in each division was not affected.

Table 173.—Divisional Distribution of Population, New South Wales.\*

Statistical Division.	Population.			Increase in Population.			
	Census, 1911.	Census, 1947.	Estimated 31st Dec., 1951.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1933.	1933 to 1947.	1st July, 1947, to 31st Dec., 1951.
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Coastal—							
Metropolis ...	667,149	1,484,004	1,610,580	304,717	263,401	248,737	126,576
Balance of Cumberland... ..	24,653	81,102	112,850	11,111	14,410	30,928	31,748
North Coast ... ..	25,901	48,376	53,660	3,541	8,959	9,975	5,284
Newcastle and Coalfields	72,082	159,318	171,470	34,698	25,464	27,074	12,152
Balance of Hunter and Manning ... ..	10,880	22,598	27,130	2,662	5,675	3,431	4,532
Greater Wollongong ... ..	24,940	62,960	78,660	7,441	10,472	20,107	15,700
Balance of South Coast...	10,524	16,626	19,900	1,377	2,028	2,697	3,274
Tableland—							
North ... ..	17,502	24,388	26,070	965	3,132	2,789	1,682
Central ... ..	41,530	71,079	81,690	13,466	2,257	13,826	10,611
South ... ..	16,322	27,638	32,740	3,532	4,780	3,004	5,102
Western Slopes—							
North ... ..	14,905	22,276	24,920	(-) 202	4,592	2,981	2,644
Central ... ..	14,454	25,351	28,590	1,372	6,560	2,965	3,239
South ... ..	27,430	52,867	60,410	5,572	11,241	8,624	7,543
Central Plains—							
North ... ..	5,445	8,435	9,280	(-) 67	1,888	1,169	845
Central ... ..	5,834	8,731	9,570	363	2,204	330	839
Riverina ... ..	10,233	14,230	15,880	1,084	2,686	227	1,650
Western Division ... ..	39,741	36,535	43,430	(-) 7,589	1,251	3,132	6,895
Total ... ..	1,029,475	2,166,514	2,406,830	384,043	371,000	381,996	240,316
SHIRES.							
Coastal—							
Metropolis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of Cumberland...	21,950	125,604	182,130	23,170	28,845	51,620	56,526
North Coast ... ..	75,755	110,836	118,770	17,955	14,396	2,730	7,934
Newcastle and Coalfields	31,384	68,170	84,210	11,756	13,679	11,351	16,040
Balance of Hunter and Manning ... ..	69,514	93,308	107,580	9,946	14,322	(-) 474	14,272
Greater Wollongong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of South Coast...	43,948	50,231	58,380	520	4,567	1,196	8,149
Tableland—							
North ... ..	34,267	27,075	27,760	(-) 1,394	(-) 391	(-) 5,407	685
Central ... ..	77,613	72,909	82,360	(-) 2,614	8,991	(-) 11,081	9,451
South ... ..	27,879	22,270	24,800	(-) 1,564	(-) 993	(-) 3,052	2,530
Western Slopes—							
North ... ..	40,638	36,853	39,340	(-) 3,822	6,949	(-) 6,912	2,487
Central ... ..	34,781	33,250	36,570	1,592	4,962	(-) 8,085	3,320
South ... ..	61,510	59,405	64,200	1,481	8,884	(-) 12,470	4,795
Central Plains—							
North ... ..	17,549	20,558	21,670	424	4,442	(-) 1,857	1,112
Central ... ..	14,289	14,928	15,820	(-) 795	5,880	(-) 4,396	892
Riverina ... ..	38,652	60,818	66,750	13,523	18,139	(-) 9,496	5,932
Western Division ... ..	19,424†	14,588†	14,020†	(-) 4,263	3,430	(-) 4,003	(-) 568
Total .....	609,103‡	810,803‡	944,360‡	65,924	136,102	(-) 326	183,557

\*, † and ‡—See under last section of table on next page.

Table 173.—Divisional Distribution of Population, N.S.W.\*—continued.

Statistical Division.	Population.			Increase in Population.			
	Census, 1911.	Census, 1947.	Estimated, 31st Dec., 1951.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1933.	1933 to 1947.	1st July, 1947, to 31st Dec., 1951.
TOTAL.							
Coastal—							
Metropolis ...	667,149	1,484,004	1,610,580	304,717	263,401	248,737	126,576
Balance of Cumberland ...	46,603	206,706	294,980	34,290	43,255	82,558	88,274
North Coast ...	101,656	159,212	172,430	21,496	23,355	12,705	13,218
Newcastle and Coalfields ...	103,466	227,488	255,680	46,454	39,143	38,425	28,192
Balance of Hunter and Manning ...	80,344	115,906	134,710	12,608	19,997	2,957	18,804
Greater Wollongong ...	24,940	62,960	78,660	7,441	10,472	20,107	15,700
Balance of South Coast ...	54,472	66,857	78,280	1,897	6,595	3,893	11,423
Tableland—							
North ...	51,769	51,463	53,830	(-) 429	2,741	(-) 2,618	2,367
Central ...	119,143	143,988	164,050	10,852	11,248	2,745	20,062
South ...	44,201	49,908	57,540	1,968	3,787	(-) 48	7,632
Western Slopes—							
North ...	55,543	59,129	64,260	(-) 4,024	11,541	(-) 3,931	5,131
Central ...	49,235	58,601	65,160	2,964	11,522	(-) 5,120	6,559
South ...	88,940	112,272	124,610	7,053	20,125	(-) 3,846	12,338
Central Plains—							
North ...	22,994	28,993	30,950	357	6,330	(-) 688	1,957
Central ...	20,073	23,659	25,300	(-) 432	8,084	(-) 4,066	1,731
Riverina ...	48,885	75,048	82,630	14,607	20,825	(-) 9,269	7,582
Western Division ...	59,165	51,123	57,450	(-) 11,852	4,681	(-) 871	6,327
	1,638,578	2,977,317	3,351,190	449,967	507,102	381,670	373,873
Lord Howe Island ...	105	179	202	6	50	18	23
Migratory ...	8,051	7,342	7,368	3,664	(-) 6,676	2,303	26
New South Wales	1,646,734	2,984,838	3,358,760	453,637	500,476	383,991	373,922

\* On the basis of boundaries and type of council in existence at 31st December, 1951.

† Unincorporated Area.

‡ Includes Unincorporated Area.

The decrease of population in shires between 1933 and 1947 was influenced by the contrasting economic conditions prevailing in the two years, viz., acute economic depression and consequent unemployment in 1933 and buoyant conditions with full employment in 1947. The decline in employment, and especially factory employment, between 1930 and 1933, forced many wage-earners and their families to migrate from the cities to shire areas, where it was possible to subsist more easily. As conditions improved gradually and wartime factors brought about full employment, the reverse movement of population occurred. Under more stable conditions, the net effect would probably have been a smaller increase in the population of the shires between 1921 and 1933 and an increase instead of the small decrease recorded between 1933 and 1947. Particulars in Table 173 further emphasise the trend which was evident in Table 172, viz., the concentration of population around Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong at the expense of the remainder of the State. Although the increase of population in shires in the last four and a half years was easily a record for such a period, more than half of the increase was recorded in the shires adjoining Sydney and Newcastle.

A dissection of the growth of population in statistical divisions (municipalities and shires combined) giving separate particulars for natural increase and net immigration since 1911 is shown in the following table. Details for each intercensal period since 1911 were published on page 66 of Year Book No. 52.

Table 174.—Growth of Population in Statistical Divisions—Source of Increase.

Statistical Division.	1911 to 1947.*			1st July, 1947, to 31st Dec., 1951.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration. ‡	Total Increase. ‡
Cumberland—						
Metropolis † ... ..	374,323	442,532	816,855	60,635	65,941	126,576
Balance of Cumberland	32,802	127,301	160,103	18,356	69,918	88,274
	407,125	569,833	976,958	78,991	135,859	214,850
Coast, Other—						
North ... ..	92,902	(-) 35,346	57,556	14,494	(-) 1,276	13,218
Hunter and Manning ...	141,901	17,683	159,584	21,201	25,795	46,996
South ... ..	47,102	3,303	50,405	9,019	18,104	27,123
	281,905	(-) 14,360	267,545	44,714	42,623	87,337
Tableland—						
North ... ..	34,048	(-) 34,354	(-) 306	3,922	(-) 1,555	2,367
Central ... ..	65,223	(-) 40,378	24,845	10,540	9,522	20,062
South ... ..	24,873	(-) 19,166	5,707	2,587	5,045	7,632
	124,144	(-) 93,898	30,246	17,049	13,012	30,061
Western Slopes—						
North ... ..	34,785	(-) 31,199	3,586	4,664	467	5,131
Central ... ..	36,673	(-) 27,307	9,366	5,223	1,336	6,559
South ... ..	63,465	(-) 40,133	23,332	9,981	2,337	12,338
	134,923	(-) 98,639	36,284	19,868	4,160	24,028
Central Plains—						
North ... ..	18,473	(-) 12,474	5,999	2,383	(-) 426	1,957
Central ... ..	14,670	(-) 11,084	3,586	2,033	(-) 302	1,731
Riverina ... ..	41,713	(-) 15,550	26,163	6,139	1,443	7,582
	74,856	(-) 39,108	35,748	10,555	715	11,270
Western Division ... ..	24,661	(-) 32,703	(-) 8,042	3,963	2,364	6,327
Lord Howe Island ... ..	19	55	74	2	21	23
Migratory ... ..	...	709	(-) 709	...	26	26
New South Wales	1,047,633	290,471	1,338,104	175,142	198,780	373,922

\* Between census dates—3rd April, 1911, to 30th June, 1947.  
in existence at 31st December, 1951.

‡ Estimated.

† On the basis of boundaries  
(-) Denotes net emigration.

Between 3rd April, 1911, and 31st December, 1951, the population of the Division of Cumberland increased by 1,191,808 persons, made up of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) 486,116 and net immigration 705,692. The population of the Hunter and Manning and South Coast divisions, which include Newcastle and Wollongong, increased by 284,108 persons during the same period—natural increase accounting for 219,223 of this increase and net immigration for 64,885. The population of the remainder of the State increased by 236,110 persons between 1911 and 1951. There was a natural increase of 517,436 compared with a net loss by emigration of 281,326 persons; each of the eleven divisions comprising this area showed a net loss by emigration.

#### REGIONS.

In December, 1943, a Regional Boundaries Committee was appointed by the State Government to prepare a report on the division of the State into appropriate regions for purposes of survey, planning and decentralisation. The report was issued in March, 1944, and recommended that the State excluding the Western Division should be apportioned into seventeen regions. Subsequently the Western Division was divided into three regions, bringing the total number of regions in the State to twenty.

The basic principles followed in determining regional boundaries were topography, economic unity, and community of interest.

Details of the area and population of these regions in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 175.—Population of Regions of New South Wales.

Region.	Area (Square Miles).	Population.				Number of Persons per Square Mile at 31st Dec., 1951.	
		Census, 30th June, 1947.	Estimated as at 31st December.				
			1948.	1949.	1950.		1951.
Richmond-Tweed ...	3,768	89,769	91,820	94,240	95,910	96,930	25·7
Clarence ...	5,838	54,627	55,850	57,410	58,510	59,160	10·1
Oxley ...	7,398	65,923	67,560	69,630	71,670	73,200	9·9
Newcastle ...	1,737	239,589	245,630	258,030	265,600	269,850	155·3
Sydney ...	6,022	1,772,997	1,826,650	1,886,710	1,952,620	2,003,990	332·8
Illawarra ...	2,233	82,505	87,640	92,810	97,440	102,790	46·0
Monaro-South Coast ...	9,387	28,316	28,790	29,770	31,310	34,430	3·7
New England ...	18,555	63,762	64,190	65,290	66,030	66,860	3·6
Upper Hunter ...	6,887	29,176	29,470	30,190	30,950	32,060	4·7
Mitchell ...	9,895	93,583	94,720	101,260	103,390	106,390	10·8
Southern Tablelands ...	7,917	47,239	47,830	49,650	50,230	51,510	6·5
Namoi ...	23,851	69,787	70,480	72,220	74,000	75,650	3·2
Macquarie ...	24,320	55,645	56,210	57,660	59,430	60,900	2·5
Lachlan ...	19,298	77,131	77,710	83,810	86,410	86,270	4·5
Murrumbidgee... ..	16,632	98,263	99,490	104,370	108,010	109,730	6·6
Upper Murray...	6,223	36,671	37,100	38,590	39,650	41,680	6·6
Central Murray ...	13,392	21,028	21,100	21,790	22,410	22,960	1·7
Upper Darling ...	49,419	11,685	11,760	11,850	11,980	12,110	0·2
Murray Darling ...	32,666	8,450	8,550	8,670	8,830	9,020	0·3
Central Darling ...	43,451	30,971	32,340	34,450	35,560	36,320	0·8
Lord Howe Island ...	5	179	203	212	187	202	40·4
Migratory ...	...	7,342	7,338	7,413	7,359	7,368	...
Total, N.S.W. ...	309,433*	2,984,838	3,062,344	3,175,935	3,278,026	3,358,760	10·9

\* Includes 34 square miles of harbours, rivers and quarantine area.

Apart from the Western Division, which is unincorporated, the regional boundaries were made to conform with local government area boundaries in order to facilitate the use of existing statistics. Sydney Region embraces the statistical metropolis and the balance of Cumberland Division together with Wyong, Gosford and Colo Shires in the north, City of Blue Mountains in the west, and Wollondilly, Mittagong and Wingecarribee Shires and Bowral Municipality in the south.

The population of Sydney Region increased by 230,993 or 13 per cent. in the period June, 1947, to December, 1951. The greatest proportional increase in this period occurred in Illawarra Region, 24 per cent., followed by Monaro-South Coast Region, 22 per cent. The smallest increase in population was 4 per cent. in the Upper Darling Region, which is situated in the Western Division.

#### THE POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

The distribution of population throughout the metropolis at various dates, as shown in comparative form in Table 176, illustrates the pattern of growth that has occurred in the development of the area close to Sydney. As the area of continuous habitation extended, the boundaries of the metropolis, as constituted for statistical purposes, were widened (e.g., on 3rd April, 1911; 1st January, 1929; and 1st January, 1933). From 1st January, 1933, to 31st December, 1948, the metropolitan area embraced the City of Sydney, forty-eight other municipalities and portion of another, but under the provisions of the Local Government (Areas) Act, 1948, twenty-two of these municipalities were absorbed into adjacent municipalities so that,

from 1st January, 1949, the metropolis embraced the reconstituted City of Sydney, twenty-six other municipalities and portion of another. The outer boundaries of the metropolis remained the same as before 1948. This is the area to which the population and vital statistics of the metropolis relate, and which (exclusive of Port Jackson and the quarantine area, which cover 19 square miles), embraces 246 square miles. The population was 1,610,580 at 31st December, 1951.

In Table 176 the city and the suburban municipalities as constituted as from 1st January, 1949, are shown in alphabetical order in bold face type with the data for periods prior to the change dissected to show the former municipalities. Shipping population and full-blood aborigines are not included.

Local government areas contiguous with the metropolis which contain centres of population suburban in character are listed at the end of the table. Some of these areas were also affected by the Act referred to above.

**Table 176.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Contiguous Areas.**

Municipality.	Population.					Proportional Increase, 1911 to 1951.	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1951.
	Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Census 1933.	Census 1947.	Estimate, 31st Dec., 1951.		
<b>METROPOLIS—</b>						Per cent.	
Alexandria ... ..	10,123	9,793	9,018	8,060	...	...	...
Darlington ... ..	3,816	3,651	3,053	3,032	...	...	...
Erskineville ... ..	7,299	7,553	6,645	6,881	...	...	...
Glebe ... ..	21,943	22,754	19,874	20,510	...	...	...
Newtown ... ..	26,498	28,168	25,290	24,933	...	...	...
Paddington ... ..	24,317	26,364	24,674	24,681	...	...	...
Redfern ... ..	24,427	23,978	18,834	18,637	...	...	...
Sydney ... ..	112,921	104,153	83,308	95,925	...	...	...
Waterloo ... ..	10,072	11,199	11,659	11,241	...	...	...
<b>Sydney ... ..</b>	<b>241,416</b>	<b>237,613</b>	<b>207,355</b>	<b>213,900</b>	<b>212,040</b>	(—) 12	29·61
<b>Ashfield ... ..</b>	<b>20,431</b>	<b>33,636</b>	<b>39,356</b>	<b>44,761</b>	<b>42,950</b>	110	20·97
Auburn ... ..	5,559	13,563	20,114	21,902	...	...	...
Lidcombe ... ..	5,418	10,522	17,379	20,281	...	...	...
<b>Auburn ... ..</b>	<b>10,977</b>	<b>24,085</b>	<b>37,493</b>	<b>42,183</b>	<b>47,400</b>	332	6·09
<b>Bankstown ... ..</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>10,670</b>	<b>25,394</b>	<b>42,646</b>	<b>74,220</b>	3,540	3·86
Botany ... ..	4,409	6,214	8,287	9,462	...	...	...
Mascot ... ..	5,836	10,929	14,363	17,984	...	...	...
<b>Botany ... ..</b>	<b>10,245</b>	<b>17,143</b>	<b>22,650</b>	<b>27,446</b>	<b>31,140</b>	204	7·09
Burwood ... ..	9,380	15,709	19,373	21,734	...	...	...
Enfield (Part) ... ..	2,513	6,224	10,786	12,573	...	...	...
<b>Burwood ... ..</b>	<b>11,893</b>	<b>21,933</b>	<b>30,159</b>	<b>34,307</b>	<b>34,670</b>	192	19·36
<b>Canterbury ... ..</b>	<b>11,335</b>	<b>37,639</b>	<b>79,050</b>	<b>99,396</b>	<b>115,170</b>	916	13·96
<b>Concord ... ..</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>11,013</b>	<b>23,213</b>	<b>29,401</b>	<b>31,380</b>	670	11·74
<b>Drummoyne ... ..</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>18,761</b>	<b>29,215</b>	<b>32,985</b>	<b>33,630</b>	288	16·95
<b>Holroyd (Part)* ... ..</b>	<b>2,082†</b>	<b>4,626†</b>	<b>8,426</b>	<b>12,966</b>	<b>17,860</b>	753	8·11
<b>Hunter's Hill ... ..</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>8,989</b>	<b>11,497</b>	<b>12,440</b>	148	8·79
<b>Hurstville ... ..</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>13,394</b>	<b>22,663</b>	<b>33,339</b>	<b>45,080</b>	590	7·37
<b>Kogarah ... ..</b>	<b>6,953</b>	<b>18,226</b>	<b>30,646</b>	<b>39,298</b>	<b>45,250</b>	551	9·41
<b>Ku-ring-gai ... ..</b>	<b>9,458</b>	<b>19,209</b>	<b>27,931</b>	<b>39,874</b>	<b>47,750</b>	405	2·36
<b>Lane Cove ... ..</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>7,592</b>	<b>15,138</b>	<b>19,817</b>	<b>22,670</b>	586	8·83
Annandale ... ..	11,240	12,648	12,205	12,396	...	...	...
Balmain ... ..	32,038	32,104	28,272	28,398	...	...	...
Leichhardt ... ..	24,254	29,356	30,209	20,462	...	...	...
<b>Leichhardt ... ..</b>	<b>67,532</b>	<b>74,108</b>	<b>70,686</b>	<b>70,256</b>	<b>69,130</b>	2	27·90
<b>Manly ... ..</b>	<b>10,465</b>	<b>18,507</b>	<b>23,259</b>	<b>33,455</b>	<b>36,120</b>	245	10·47

\* and †—see conclusion of table.



Table 176.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Contiguous Areas—  
*continued.*

Municipality.	Population.					Proportional Increase, 1911 to 1951.	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1951.
	Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Census 1933.	Census 1947.	Estimate, 31st Dec., 1951.		
METROPOLIS—continued.							
						Per cent.	
Marrickville ... ..	30,653	42,240	45,385	46,866	...	...	...
Petersham ... ..	21,712	26,236	26,941	29,451	...	...	...
St. Peters ... ..	8,410	12,700	12,554	12,404	...	...	...
Marrickville ... ..	69,775	81,176	84,880	88,721	82,430	36	22·61
Mosman ... ..	13,243	20,056	23,665	27,562	26,910	103	12·50
North Sydney... ..	34,646	43,438	49,752	60,379	61,230	77	23·70
Dundas ... ..	1,136	3,523	6,017	7,635	...	...	...
Errington and Rydalmere ... ..	1,716	1,981	2,364	3,298	...	...	...
Granville ... ..	7,231	13,328	19,718	26,942	...	...	...
Parramatta ... ..	12,465	14,594	18,076	20,816	...	...	...
Parramatta ... ..	22,543	33,426	46,175	58,691	69,830	210	6·31
Randwick ... ..	19,463	50,841	78,957	100,931	106,060	445	12·49
Bexley ... ..	6,517	14,746	20,589	23,862	...	...	...
Rockdale ... ..	11,995	25,189	39,123	47,590	...	...	...
Rockdale ... ..	20,612	39,935	59,662	74,152	82,960	302	11·83
Eastwood ... ..	968	2,133	3,025	4,108	...	...	...
Ryde ... ..	5,281	14,854	27,861	36,418	...	...	...
Ryde ... ..	6,249	16,987	30,886	40,525	50,830	714	5·13
Enfield (Part) ... ..	981	2,306	3,996	4,658	...	...	...
Strathfield ... ..	4,722¶	9,216¶	15,336¶	19,252	...	...	...
Strathfield ... ..	5,653	11,522	19,332	23,910	25,970	359	7·50
Waverley ... ..	19,831	36,797	55,902	74,800	76,170	284	34·23
Willoughby ... ..	13,936	23,067	42,511	51,945	55,950	329	10·21
Vaucluse ... ..	1,672	3,727	7,205	9,138	...	...	...
Woollahra ... ..	16,989	25,439	34,727	45,122	...	...	...
Woollahra ... ..	18,681	29,166	41,932	54,260	53,250	185	19·85
Total, Metropolis § ... ..	667,149	971,533	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,610,530	141	10·24
CONTIGUOUS AREAS—							
Cabramatta and Canley Vale ... ..	1,181	3,106	6,107	10,966	...	...	...
Fairfield ... ..	2,223	5,303	8,709	15,987	...	...	...
Fairfield ... ..	3,407	8,409	14,816	26,953	40,630	1,034	1·71
Holroyd (Part)† ... ..	1,350†	4,111†	7,488	11,163	16,270	779	2·19
Nepean (Part) ... ..	1,240†	1,363†	2,179†	2,849†	...	...	...
Liverpool ... ..	6,302	6,315	12,642	...	...	...	...
Liverpool ... ..	5,178	7,665	8,494	15,491	20,170	290	·23
Hornsby   ... ..	8,901	15,237	22,596	31,816	38,200	329	·30
Sutherland   ... ..	2,893	7,765	13,525	29,184	50,150	1,632	·55
Warringah   ... ..	2,823	9,843	16,054	33,176	47,510	1,583	·73
Total, Metropolis and Contiguous Areas ... ..	692,204	1,024,686	1,318,240	1,631,787	1,823,570	163	3·32

\* Pitt and Merrylands Wards only.

† Guildford and Wentworth Wards only.

‡ Estimated.

¶ Includes both Homebush and Strathfield Municipalities which were amalgamated on 23rd May, 1947.

§ On basis of present boundaries. || Shire.

At 31st December, 1951, 45 per cent. of the metropolitan population resided in the City of Sydney, the eastern suburbs of Randwick, Waverley and Woollahra, and the nearer suburban municipalities of Leichhardt,

Marrickville, Botany, North Sydney and Mosman, which together embrace 22.8 per cent. of the area of the metropolis. The City of Sydney contains 4.6 per cent. of the area and had 212,040 residents or 13.2 per cent. of the population of the metropolis, the average density being almost thirty persons per acre. Within this area, however, the density varies considerably; at the census of 30th June, 1947, the density in the former municipalities ranged from 7.7 to 58.6 persons per acre.

The eastern suburbs named had a combined population of 235,480 or 14.6 per cent. of the total in the metropolis and the nearer suburbs 270,990 or 16.8 per cent. of the total. In both these areas the average density was eighteen persons per acre.

On the other hand, the density of the outlying municipalities ranged from two to seven persons per acre, but considerable development was taking place in these areas, e.g., Bankstown and Ryde.

These densities are calculated from total area used for all purposes. Calculated on the basis of land available for residential purposes, the true density was much higher; at 30th June, 1947, it ranged up to 200 per acre in the city and up to thirty per acre in the outer suburbs.

Within the City of Sydney and the eastern and nearer suburban municipalities named (with the exception of Botany and Randwick) the population appears to have attained its maximum, and in a number of areas tends to decline as dwellings are being replaced by industrial and commercial establishments. The extension of transport services has facilitated the movement of population from the more congested to the newer outer areas.

The population of the statistical metropolis, excluding full-blood aborigines and shipping, as recorded at each census since 1861 and as estimated at 31st December, 1951, is shown in the following table, together with the proportion which the metropolitan population bears to that of the whole State.

To permit of more accurate comparison with previous censuses, the figures for the 1933 census have been shown on the basis of the boundaries as they existed before and after 1st January, 1933.

Table 177.—Growth of Population of Metropolis.

Date.	Population.			Increase since previous Census.		Proportion of Males to Total Population.	Proportion of Population of State.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Numerical.	Proportional.			
CENSUS RECORDS.								
7th April, 1861 ...	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865*	per cent. 77.64*	per cent. 48.60	per cent. 27.3	
2nd April, 1871 ...	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	48.50	27.4	
3rd April, 1881 ...	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	50.13	30.0	
5th April, 1891 ...	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70.42	50.54	34.0	
31st March, 1901 ...	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	48.93	35.6	
3rd April, 1911†...	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	48.57	38.2	
4th April, 1921 ...	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	48.22	42.8	
30th June, 1933‡...	531,902	585,982	1,117,884	218,825	24.34	47.58	43.0	
4th April, 1921 ...	§...	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,206	37.41	47.85	47.5
30th June, 1947§...	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	48.17	49.7	
ESTIMATE.								
31st Dec., 1951 ...	780,060	830,520	1,610,580	126,576	8.53	48.43	48.0	

\* Since 1851. † Area extended. ‡ Same area as in 1921. § Area as extended on 1st January, 1933.

At the 31st December, 1951, there was an excess of three females in every hundred of the metropolitan population.

Sydney is the fourth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by London, Calcutta and Bombay.

The population of the capital cities (including suburbs) of Australia is shown below:—

**Table 173.—Area and Population of Capital Cities of Australia.**

Metropolitan Area.	Area at 31st December, 1951.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1947.	Estimated, 31st December, 1951.		
		Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory.	Average Number of Persons per Acre.
	acres.					per cent.	
Sydney ...	157,328	967,240†	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,610,580	48·0	10·2
Melbourne ...	198,525	766,465	991,934	1,226,409	1,360,200	59·4	6·9
Brisbane ...	246,400	209,946	299,748	402,030	453,660	37·2	1·8
Adelaide ...	102,987	255,375	312,619	382,454	442,500	60·6	4·3
Perth ...	122,306	134,873	207,440	272,528	331,000	55·9	2·6
Hobart ...	55,102	52,361	60,406	76,534	87,120‡	30·0	1·6
Darwin ...	3,648	1,399	1,566	2,538	7,684	45·6	1·9
Canberra ...	26,880	899	7,325	15,156	23,287	93·0	0·9

\* Excluding full-blood aboriginals and migratory population. † Population within the area embraced by the present boundaries. ‡ 30th June, 1951.

#### THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The many variations in local government boundaries in New South Wales in recent years increase the difficulties of presenting population data of towns as distinct and individual localities. The only towns with defined limits comparable from census to census are those incorporated as municipalities. However, in the general movement toward larger administrative areas, many former municipalities have been absorbed into other municipalities or into shires and, in addition, several extensive "City" areas embracing a number of localities have been created. These are the Cities of Newcastle (formerly Greater Newcastle), Greater Wollongong, Maitland and Blue Mountains. In the following analysis, each local government area is treated as a single centre of population even though it may embrace a number of distinct localities.

Development of iron and steel works and subsidiary industries in association with coal-mining led to the growth of two important industrial centres outside the metropolis. Newcastle is the larger, with a population of 136,480 in 1951, and the other is Greater Wollongong with 78,660. The silver-lead mining town of Broken Hill had a population of 32,310. The City of Blue Mountains, a large area comprising mainly tourist centres, contained 23,830, and the City of Maitland, situated near both coal mining and rich rural areas, had 21,150 persons. Goulburn is the centre of a pastoral district with some industrial development, and had a population of 18,060. Wagga with 18,520, Orange with 17,820, Lismore 16,930 and Albury 16,700 have outgrown Lithgow, which showed a transitory wartime gain, but in 1951 had only 16,360 inhabitants. Penrith with 16,180 was next in order, followed by Cessnock, a coal mining town which has ceased to expand, with a population of 13,840.

Apart from the centres in the division of Cumberland dependent upon the city, there were at the 31st December, 1951, seventeen country towns

incorporated as municipalities, including those already mentioned, with a population exceeding 10,000; fifteen between 5,000 and 10,000; and twenty-one between 3,000 and 5,000.

Table 179 opposite gives the population from 1901 to 1951 of the cities and towns incorporated as municipalities, which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at the 31st December, 1951. They are listed in the order of population at that date. Those municipalities contiguous to the metropolis (as shown in Table 176) are omitted. Aborigines and migratory population are not included.

The populations as shown represent the number of persons living within the boundaries of the municipalities; in some of the towns the residential area extends beyond these boundaries and the total population of such towns is greater than the figure stated in the table.

To enable a more accurate comparison, the population figures have been adjusted to conform as nearly as possible to the areas embraced by boundaries existing at 31st December, 1951.

The population of most of the larger towns has grown at a fairly uniform rate since 1891, and some towns have shown rapid increase in recent years.

Newcastle, after twenty years of slow progress, has made rapid headway since 1911, largely on account of the growth of its manufacturing industries, as has the mining and industrial region of Greater Wollongong, but the population in the silver-lead mining town of Broken Hill has been virtually stable for about thirty years. Lithgow, a coal-mining and partly a manufacturing town, grew rapidly until 1927 when the ironworks were removed. The newly-created City of Maitland, dependent to a great extent on coal mining, grew from 19,151 in 1947 to 21,150 in 1951, but owing to changes in boundaries since the previous census, the extent of its development cannot be stated.

Between 1921 and 1951 the municipalities which showed the greatest percentage increases were Taree 319, Queanbeyan 210, Shellharbour 193, Campbelltown 192, Penrith 155, Greater Wollongong 143, Orange 141, Wagga Wagga 141, Cooma 132, Muswellbrook 124, Grafton and Grafton South 121, Casino 118, Port Macquarie 118, and Dubbo 117.

Some relatively large urban areas have not been incorporated as municipalities but are under shire administration. Some of these are virtually suburbs of Sydney, though not embraced within the metropolis as defined on page 218. Others are associated with the industrial area of Newcastle and the northern coalfields. Among those which owe their growth to rural development are Griffith and Leeton in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, Murwillumbah and Coff's Harbour on the North Coast, Moss Vale and Nowra on the South Coast, Wellington on the Central Tableland, and Gosford, the centre of the State's principal citrus growing area. The population, at the last census, of the principal towns and localities under shire administration is shown in Table 180 on page 224.

Table 179.—Population\* of Principal Cities and Towns of N.S.W.

Municipality.	Population.					
	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1947.	Estimated, 31st Decem- ber, 1951.
Sydney and Suburbs ...	516,862	667,149	971,866	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,610,580
Newcastle ...	53,741	54,603	84,372	104,485	127,138†	136,480
Greater Wollongong ...	‡	24,940	32,381	42,853	62,960	78,660
Broken Hill ...	27,500	30,972	23,337	26,925	27,054	32,310
Blue Mountains ...	‡	11,825	17,997	14,713	21,316	23,830
Maitland ...	11,361§	12,377§	13,068§	13,374§	19,151	21,150
Wagga Wagga ...	5,108	6,419	7,679	11,631	15,340	18,520
Goulburn ...	10,612	10,023	12,715	14,849	15,991	18,060
Orange ...	6,331	6,721	7,398	9,634	13,780	17,820
Lismore ...	4,378	7,381	8,700	11,762	15,214	16,930
Albury ...	5,821	6,309	7,751	10,543	14,412	16,700
Lithgow ...	5,268	8,196	13,275	13,444	14,461	16,360
Penrith ...	5,988	6,162	6,348	8,230	12,138	16,180
Cessnock¶	165	5,102	9,340	14,385	13,029	13,840
Tamworth ...	5,799	7,145	7,264	9,913	12,071	13,700
Grafton and Grafton South ...	5,147	5,888	6,077	8,551	12,025	13,440
Bathurst ...	9,223	8,575	9,440	10,413	11,871	13,260
Dubbo ...	3,409	4,452	5,032	8,344	9,545	10,900
Windsor ...	3,241	5,323	5,816	5,590	7,263	9,900
Campbelltown ...	2,514	2,204	2,890	4,716	6,995	8,430
Armidale ...	4,249	4,738	5,407	6,794	7,809	8,320
Parkes ...	3,181	2,935	3,941	5,846	6,897	7,820
Casino ...	1,926	3,420	3,455	5,287	6,698	7,520
Taree ...	871	1,205	1,765	4,581	5,423	7,400
Kempsey ...	2,329	2,862	3,613	4,824	6,330	7,170
Inverell ...	3,293	4,549	4,369	5,305	6,530	7,130
Forbes ...	4,294	4,436	4,376	5,355	5,949	6,530
Cowra ...	1,811	3,271	3,716	5,056	5,473	5,960
Cootamundra ...	2,424	2,967	3,531	4,683	5,250	5,910
Glen Innes ...	2,918	4,089	4,974	5,352	5,453	5,730
Queanbeyan ...	1,219	1,273	1,825	4,019	5,033	5,660
Moree ...	2,298	2,931	3,020	4,355	5,106	5,590
Young ...	2,755	3,139	3,283	4,011	4,656	5,010
Gunnedah ...	1,910	3,005	2,664	3,591	4,314	4,810
Muswellbrook ...	1,710	1,861	2,152	3,287	3,939	4,810
Narrandera ...	2,255	2,374	2,935	4,119	4,186	4,680
Temora ...	1,603	2,784	3,048	3,823	4,179	4,570
Camden ...	1,719	2,326	2,532	3,234	4,034	4,520
Shellharbour ...	1,929	1,512	1,527	1,877	3,117	4,470
Mudgee ...	2,789	2,942	3,170	3,993	4,178	4,460
Junee ...	2,190	2,531	3,560	4,213	4,010	4,380
Singleton ...	2,872	2,996	3,270	3,668	3,940	4,360
Cooma ...	1,938	2,063	1,834	1,969	2,249	4,250
Deniliquin ...	2,644	2,494	2,660	3,192	3,668	4,220
Bowral ...	1,752	1,751	2,620	3,005	3,660	4,010
Narrabri ...	2,286	2,514	2,358	2,911	3,329	3,690
Bega ...	1,898	1,969	1,933	2,277	2,856	3,560
Yass ...	2,220	2,136	2,502	2,866	3,254	3,500
Port Macquarie ...	1,160	1,119	1,563	1,727	2,905	3,400
Ballina ...	1,819	2,061	2,768	3,042	3,202	3,390
Tenterfield ...	2,604	2,792	2,493	2,622	3,046	3,280
Hay ...	3,012	2,461	2,572	3,156	2,963	3,130
Corowa ...	2,046	2,063	2,387	2,757	2,751	3,100

\* In this comparison, figures have been adjusted to conform as nearly as possible to the areas embraced by boundaries existing at 31st December, 1951. † Area slightly extended in 1938. ‡ Not available.

§ Municipalities of East Maitland, West Maitland and Morpeth only. ¶ Incorporated 1926 and area enlarged. || Area not incorporated in 1901. Figures represent the township only.

Table 180.—Population of Towns and Localities Not Separately Incorporated.

Environs of Sydney.		Environs of Newcastle.		Provincial Towns.	
Name.	Population. 30th June, 1947.	Name.	Population. 30th June, 1947.	Name.	Population. 30th June, 1947.
Hornsby* ... ..	8,286	Kurri Kurri ... ..	5,440	Griffith ... ..	5,727
Cronulla* ... ..	7,330	Belmont ... ..	4,786	Murwillumbah ...	4,954
Dee Why* ... ..	5,940	Cardiff and Cardiff South ... ..	4,755	Wellington ... ..	4,723
Narrabeen and Narrabeen North*	4,775	Weston ... ..	3,388	Coff's Harbour and Coff's Harbour Jetty ... ..	4,718
Blacktown ... ..	4,475	Swansea ... ..	3,174	Gosford ... ..	4,410
Sutherland* ... ..	4,375			Leeton ... ..	3,912
Harbord* ... ..	3,618			Nowra ... ..	3,551
Collaroy* ... ..	3,014			Moss Vale ... ..	3,096

\* Located within the shires shown as contiguous to the Metropolitan Area in Table 176.

## SEX DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males, the proportion of females gradually increased until in 1947 there was approximate equality in the number of males and of females. Between 1947 and 1951, males increased faster than females and at 31st December, 1951, the number of males was 1.6 per cent. greater than the number of females.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1947, and as estimated at 31st December, 1951, was as follows:—

Table 181.—Sex of Population.

Census.	Distribution of Population in Sexes (excluding Full-blood Aborigines).				Males per 100 Females.
	Number.		Proportion.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
			per cent.	per cent.	
1861	198,488	152,372	56.57	43.43	130
1871	274,842	228,156	54.64	45.36	120
1881	400,211	339,614	54.71	45.29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54.09	45.91	118
1901	710,264	645,091	52.40	47.60	110
1911	857,698	789,036	52.08	47.92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51.01	48.99	104
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	50.69	49.31	103
1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	50.00	50.00	100
1951*	1,692,368	1,666,392	50.39	49.61	102

\* Estimated at 31st December.

The great excess of males over females in the early years was due to several factors. The development of the colony was first stimulated by the "gold rushes" and later depended on the pastoral and mining industries. This, combined with remoteness from Europe, led to far greater immigration of men than of women. On the other hand, the higher rate of mortality among males renders the natural increase of females the greater, despite the excess of male over female births. As a consequence, the excess of males diminished, and the diminution was hastened by the wars of 1914-1918 and 1939-1945, and the slender flow of immigrants during the period 1929-1947.

The effects of these factors are seen clearly in the following table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in each quinquennial age group at each census from 1861 to 1947 and as estimated at 30th June, 1951. In compiling Table 182, persons whose ages were shown as "not stated" at each census have been omitted. Full-blood aboriginals are excluded throughout and half-caste aboriginals living in a nomadic state are omitted in 1891 and 1901.

**Table 182.—Masculinity of Population at Various Ages.**

Age Group. (Years.)	Males per 100 Females.									
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1951.*
0-4	101	103	102	103	102	103	103	104	104	104
5-9	100	103	102	102	103	102	103	103	103	104
10-14	103	102	104	102	102	102	103	103	103	103
15-19	96	98	102	100	100	102	102	102	104	105
20-24	119	101	116	108	96	105	94	103	101	103
25-29	144	121	138	123	100	106	96	105	98	106
30-34	168	149	138	142	113	107	105	102	98	102
35-39	155	156	143	148	126	109	105	94	102	103
40-44	161	173	159	142	134	117	107	102	105	106
45-49	186	157	163	145	139	124	108	106	100	107
50-54	205	161	177	154	133	131	116	107	94	96
55-59	208	175	153	155	128	132	120	103	101	93
60-64	259	187	151	163	137	122	119	103	97	95
65-69	219	204	163	142	141	118	120	105	92	91
70-74	234	224	168	137	149	124	108	105	85	82
75-79	191	233	166	149	126	127	104	101	83	75
80-84	285	190	200	147	120	122	101	93	82	74
85 and over				150	118	94	97	80	71	71
Total	130	120	121	118	110	109	104	103	100	101

\* Estimated at 30th June.

The censuses of 1861 to 1881 disclosed a large excess of males at ages from the early twenties onwards. This was maintained by the greater net immigration of males than of females, especially in the period up to 1891. At the census of 1891, this excess was apparent from age 25, but more especially from age 30, and the higher ages reflected the cumulative effects of earlier migration. After 1891, migration had no appreciable effect on the population for twenty years, and when it again became prominent it was on a relatively small scale. As a result, the excess masculinity apparent in 1891 at ages 25 and over is noticeable at each succeeding census at progressively later ages, when the greater male mortality at higher ages also was asserting its influence. By 1921 the masculinity in each age group was assuming a more natural order. The excess of females at ages 20 to 29 in that year was the result mainly of the loss of men at the war and the excess of male deaths in the influenza epidemic of 1919, a further factor being the immigration of war brides. The effect of this

disturbance was still apparent in the age group 30-44 years at the 1933 census, and in the group 45-59 years in 1947. A further loss of men in the war of 1939-45 resulted in an excess of females at each year of age from 25 to 35 in 1947. From 1921 also, there is increasing evidence of the effect of the higher male mortality after middle age, which, by 1947, had caused an excess of females at all ages from 48 years upwards, except at ages 57, 58 and 59 years, at which ages there was virtual equality of numbers.

The masculinity of the population reflects the average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. At these early ages migration has little effect, and in Table 182 a natural order is observable in ages under 20 back to the year 1881.

### AGES OF THE POPULATION.

As in many other countries, the average age of the population of New South Wales is increasing. Although variations in the age constitution have been due, in part, to immigration and the loss occasioned by wars and epidemics, the weightier factors in this State are the long term decrease in the birth rate and an increase in the average duration of life.

The following table shows the age distribution of the population in quinquennial age groups in 1933, 1947 and 1951. In the compilation of this table, the numbers recorded at the censuses of 1933 and 1947 have been adjusted by the distribution of persons of unspecified ages over the population aged 15 years and upwards. The estimated age distribution at 30th June, 1951, has been based on the adjusted numbers of males, females and persons at each age at 30th June, 1947, with allowance made for births, deaths and migration since that date.

Table 183.—Ages of Population.

Age Group. (Years.)	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	30th June.			30th June.			30th June.		
	1933.	1947.	1951.	1933.	1947.	1951.	1933.	1947.	1951.
0-4	117,281	149,627	181,344	112,524	143,439	174,086	229,805	293,066	355,430
5-9	127,800	119,400	146,697	124,041	115,888	141,176	251,841	235,288	287,873
10-14	126,664	108,465	121,227	123,409	105,017	118,082	250,073	213,482	239,309
15-19	123,938	121,249	113,467	120,977	116,448	108,145	244,915	237,697	221,612
20-24	116,783	124,889	136,085	113,174	123,669	125,308	229,957	248,558	261,393
25-29	105,704	119,307	144,755	100,559	121,823	136,192	206,263	240,630	280,947
30-34	93,623	118,071	130,973	91,687	120,049	128,293	185,310	238,120	259,269
35-39	87,493	112,172	128,161	92,950	109,865	124,457	180,443	222,037	252,618
40-44	91,445	98,430	117,895	89,546	93,278	111,658	180,991	191,708	229,553
45-49	85,747	89,275	97,455	80,679	89,058	91,449	166,426	178,333	188,904
50-54	69,279	79,929	86,284	64,655	84,956	89,674	133,934	164,885	175,958
55-59	50,878	79,571	73,955	49,309	79,122	79,916	100,187	158,693	153,871
60-64	42,815	64,469	71,947	41,745	66,291	76,101	84,560	130,760	148,048
65-69	33,587	46,147	52,135	31,914	50,180	57,267	65,501	96,277	109,402
70-74	24,094	29,106	33,648	22,936	34,310	41,002	47,030	63,416	74,650
75-79	13,406	18,484	18,512	13,318	22,313	24,571	26,724	40,797	43,083
80-84	5,534	9,298	10,058	5,944	11,400	13,513	11,478	20,698	23,571
85 and over	2,400	4,322	4,872	3,009	6,071	6,819	5,409	10,393	11,691
Total	1,318,471	1,492,211	1,669,470	1,282,376	1,492,627	1,647,712	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,317,182

The sex distribution of the population at various ages is analysed in Table 182.



The changing age constitution of the population of the State is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census since 1871:—

Table 184.—Age Distribution of Population.

Age Group. (Years.)	Proportion per cent. of Total Population at Census.*								Estimated, 30th June, 1951.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	
0-4	16.27	14.79	14.68	11.73	12.20	11.40	8.84	9.82	10.72
5-9	13.99	13.18	12.76	12.26	10.22	11.11	9.68	7.88	8.68
10-14	11.44	11.77	10.92	11.93	9.54	9.79	9.61	7.15	7.21
15-19	8.49	10.13	9.64	10.46	10.03	8.37	9.42	7.96	6.68
20-24	8.42	9.97	9.86	9.43	10.41	8.22	8.84	8.33	7.88
25-29	8.69	8.10	9.47	8.32	9.11	8.53	7.93	8.06	8.47
30-34	7.56	6.77	7.86	7.35	7.59	8.62	7.12	7.98	7.82
35-39	6.56	6.21	5.99	6.96	6.47	7.43	6.94	7.44	7.62
40-44	5.16	5.29	4.73	5.80	5.78	6.16	6.96	6.42	6.92
45-49	3.62	4.19	4.03	4.25	5.15	5.04	6.40	5.98	5.69
50-54	3.55	3.28	3.31	3.33	4.24	4.39	5.15	5.52	5.30
55-59	2.26	2.01	2.43	2.59	2.96	3.67	3.85	5.32	4.64
60-64	1.85	1.86	1.80	2.14	2.23	2.97	3.25	4.38	4.46
65-69	.97	1.11	1.05	1.65	1.74	1.91	2.52	3.23	3.30
70-74	.72	.74	.77	.96	1.17	1.20	1.81	2.12	2.25
75-79	.25	.35	.42	.47	.73	.72	1.03	1.37	1.30
80-84	.20	.25	.19	.26	.30	.32	.44	.69	.71
85 and over			.09	.11	.13	.15	.21	.35	.35
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 15	41.70	39.74	38.36	35.92	31.96	32.30	28.13	24.85	26.61
15-64	56.18	57.81	59.12	60.63	63.97	63.40	65.86	67.39	65.48
65 and over	2.14	2.45	2.52	3.45	4.07	4.30	6.01	7.76	7.91
21 and over	48.13	48.13	50.05	51.68	55.90	57.64	60.62	65.57	65.24

\* In calculating this table, full-blood aboriginals were included in 1871 and 1881 and excluded in subsequent years. Half-caste aboriginals were excluded in 1891 and 1901.

The proportions shown in respect of the first age group in Table 184 (0-4 years) reflect the continuing decline in the birth rate up to 1934 and the improvement after that year. The result of this decline in births appears in the progressive decline in the proportion of the population in the younger age groups, though the effects are partly obscured by migration and reduced mortality.

During the period of eighty years from 1871 to 1951, the proportion of children under 15 years of age in the total population fell from 41.7 per cent. to 26.6 per cent., and the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over and of persons at what may be called the productive ages (15 to 64 years) increased considerably. The productive or working population increased from a proportion of 56.2 per cent. in 1871 to 67.4 per cent. in 1947, but declined to 65.5 per cent. in 1951. The ratio of the aged population (65 years and over) increased continuously from 2.1 per cent. in 1871 to 7.9 per cent. in 1951.

The proportion of adults in the population grew very steadily from 1881 to 1947, but has since declined slightly.

## CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales at the census of 1947 was 46.6 per cent., as compared with 39.6 per cent. in 1933 and 37.4 per cent. in 1921. The population (exclusive of full-blood aboriginals) at the census of 1947, arranged according to conjugal condition, was as follows:—

Table 185.—Conjugal Condition of Population, 30th June, 1947.

Conjugal Condition.	Number.			Proportion.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never married—				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under age 15 ...	377,492	364,344	741,836	25.38	24.47	24.93
Age 15 and over ...	364,588	293,007	657,595	24.51	19.68	22.09
Married † ...	691,343	695,466	1,386,809	46.47	46.72	46.60
Widowed ...	43,029	122,909	165,938	2.89	8.26	5.58
Divorced ...	11,154	12,914	24,068	.75	.87	.80
Not stated ...	4,605	3,987	8,592	...	...	...
Total ...	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Excluding 8,592 persons whose conjugal condition was not stated.

† Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise.)

Persons never married constituted 47.02 per cent. of the total population, but of these 741,836 (or 24.93 per cent. of the population) were under the age of 15 years. The males aged 15 years and over who had never been married numbered 364,588 and females 293,007. The proportion of married persons to all persons over the age of 15 years rose from 49.2 per cent. in 1911 to 55.1 per cent. in 1921, declined to 54.9 per cent. in 1933, but at 61.8 per cent. in 1947 was much greater than ever before.

For males and females the proportion in each group as recorded at each census from 1861 to 1947 is shown below:—

Table 186.—Proportionate Conjugal Condition, Each Sex.

Census.	Males.				Females.			
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1861	69.34	28.23	2.43	*	61.09	35.14	3.77	*
1871	69.96	27.59	2.45	*	62.89	32.82	4.29	*
1881	70.64	26.94	2.42	*	63.52	31.75	4.73	*
1891	69.78	27.41	2.78	.03	62.87	32.11	5.00	.02
1901	68.46	28.69	2.75	.10	62.43	32.00	5.46	.11
1911	65.00	32.18	2.67	.15	59.30	35.03	5.52	.15
1921	60.51	36.68	2.60	.21	55.70	38.16	5.91	.23
1933	57.73	39.03	2.85	.39	52.49	40.16	6.89	.46
1947	49.89	46.47	2.89	.75	44.15	46.72	8.26	.87

\* Divorce proceedings were first permitted under Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873.

There has been a steady decline since 1881 in the proportion of males and females never married, and a corresponding increase in the proportion married. This has been due in a large measure to the altered age constitution of the population consequent on the declining birthrate. The proportion of widowers has shown no appreciable increase during the period, although the proportion of widows has increased continuously, attaining the high proportion of over 8 per cent. of the total female population in 1947. The proportion of divorced persons shows a relatively rapid increase. The number and proportion of widowed and divorced persons are exclusive of those remarried.

### ABORIGINALS.

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not known accurately, but it is certain that they were never numerous.

At the censuses of 1871 and 1881 aboriginals living in a wild or semi-wild state were not enumerated. The first careful enumeration was made in 1891, when it was found that there were only 5,097 aboriginals of full-blood. Since then their number has declined progressively. The number of full-blood aboriginals and half-caste aboriginals enumerated at censuses since 1891 was as follows:—

**Table 187.—Aboriginals in New South Wales.**

Census.	Full-Blood Aboriginals.			Half-Caste Aboriginals		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1891	2,896	2,201	5,097	1,663	1,520	3,183
1901	2,192	1,586	3,778	*	*	3,656†
1911	1,152	860	2,012	2,335	2,177	4,512
1921	923	674	1,597	2,367	2,221	4,588
1933	617	417	1,034	4,358	3,959	8,317
1947	546	407	953	5,498	5,109	10,607

\* Not available.

† Includes 509 nomadic half-castes

Between 1924 and 1941 the Aborigines' Welfare Board, with police assistance, endeavoured to make an annual enumeration of aboriginals. The numbers so ascertained were not precise, but probably were fairly reliable estimates. The number at the annual collection of 30th June, 1933, was 195 greater than at the census enumeration of the whole population. At 30th June, 1941, the number of aboriginals of full-blood recorded in this way was 594, of whom 375 were males and 219 females. Of the total, 40 were nomadic, 112 were in regular employment, and there were 442 others. The number living in supervised camps was 314, excluding any who were in regular employment.

Half-caste aboriginals recorded at the annual collection of 30th June, 1941, numbered 10,022, of whom 5,361 were males and 4,661 females; 505 were nomadic, 2,057 were in regular employment, and there were 7,460 others. The number living in supervised camps was 3,403.

## POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following table shows the population and the proportion of population in each State of the Commonwealth at the censuses of 1933 and 1947, and as at 31st December, 1951. Aborigines of full-blood are excluded.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent., which was faster than that of any other State of the Commonwealth, excepting Queensland, where the rate was 1.11 per cent. In order of magnitude, rates in other States were:—Western Australia, 0.97 per cent.; Tasmania, 0.87 per cent.; Victoria, 0.87 per cent.; and South Australia, 0.76 per cent. The average for the whole of Australia was 0.96 per cent.

The average annual rates of increase in the period from 30th June, 1947, to 31st December, 1951, in order were:—Tasmania 4.02 per cent., Western Australia 3.70 per cent., South Australia 2.75 per cent., New South Wales 2.66 per cent., Victoria 2.45 per cent., and Queensland 2.19 per cent.

Table 188.—Population of Australian States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Population.			Proportion in each State or Territory.		
	Census, 30th June.		Estimate, 31st Dec., 1951.	Census, 30th June.		Estimate, 31st Dec., 1951.
	1933.	1947.		1933.	1947.	
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
New South Wales ...	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,358,760	59.23	39.38	39.34
Victoria ...	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,291,354	27.46	27.11	26.83
Queensland ...	947,534	1,106,415	1,219,606	14.29	14.60	14.28
South Australia ...	580,949	646,073	729,836	8.76	8.53	8.55
Western Australia ...	438,852	502,480	591,602	6.62	6.63	6.93
Tasmania ...	227,599	257,078	307,014	3.43	3.39	3.60
Northern Territory ...	4,850	10,868	15,527	.07	.14	.18
Australian Capital Ter.	8,947	16,905	25,036	.14	.22	.29
Commonwealth ...	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,538,735	100.00	100.00	100.00

## MIGRATION.

A large movement of population takes place each year between New South Wales and other Australian States, but is due more to the movement of tourists, business men, and persons following itinerant callings, than to immigration or emigration of a permanent nature.

Although a similar qualification applies to overseas movements, migration experience is governed by several factors, and of these the principal is the arrival of migrants assisted by the State and of other permanent settlers who are attracted in large numbers in times of economic stability.

Migration statistics are derived from returns obtained from incoming and departing overseas passengers of ships and aircraft, incoming and departing shipping and air passenger lists, and from records of sales of single interstate rail tickets.

The interstate and overseas movement of people to and from New South Wales is shown in the following table. Figures for war years relate to civilian movement only and include evacuees:—

Table 189.—Interstate and Oversea Migration.

Year.	Arrivals in New South Wales.			Departures from New South Wales.			Excess of Arrivals over Departures. (Net Immigration.)		
	Inter-state. *	From Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state. *	To Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state. *	Overseas Countries Direct.	Total.
1939†	142,400	49,119	191,519	140,213	43,407	183,620	2187	5,712	7,899
1940†	115,607	27,320	142,927	121,608	20,217	141,825	(-) 6,001	7,103	1,102
1941†	118,269	16,942	135,211	122,254	14,188	136,442	(-) 3,985	2,754	(-) 1,231
1942†	136,656	4,689	141,345	121,725	3,994	125,719	14,931	695	15,626
1943†	133,774	2,720	136,494	129,674	2,699	132,373	4,100†	21	4,121†
1944†	164,089	4,622	168,711	146,617	5,405	152,022	17,472†	(-) 783	16,689†
1945†	200,452	10,020	210,472	193,185	10,489	203,674	7,267†	(-) 469	6,798†
1946†	263,511	22,501	286,012	258,723	31,767	290,490	4,788†	(-) 9,266	(-) 4,478†
1947†	339,305	46,640	385,945	343,346	43,025	386,371	(-) 4,041†	3,615	(-) 426†
1948	396,567	72,778	469,345	407,191	44,223	451,414	(-)10,624	23,555	17,931
1949	443,135	127,578	570,713	435,155	61,415	496,570	7,980	66,163	74,143
1950	471,084	131,268	602,352	468,433	72,455	540,888	2,651	58,813	61,464
1951	505,181	123,127	628,308	512,685	75,026	587,711	(-) 7,504	48,101	40,597

\* Including movement of population to and from overseas countries via other States. † From September, 1939, to June, 1947, movements of defence personnel were excluded. ‡ In the period 1st July, 1943, to 30th June, 1947, the recorded interstate migration was ignored for purposes of population estimates—see text below. (—) Denotes excess of departures.

Arrivals from and departures to “overseas countries direct”, as shown above, represent complete records of persons arriving or departing overseas direct. They include persons permanently transferring their residences, as well as casual movements of Australians and of overseas visitors. The numbers are dissected into these categories in Table 190. In the period 1st July, 1943, to 30th June, 1947, the recorded figures of interstate migration were specially adjusted for purposes of population estimates on the assumption that the true interstate net migration was nil or negligible, and therefore only the net overseas movement was used as the migration factor in population estimates.

The records of interstate movement of population which are used for the purposes of migration statistics are restricted to the minimum required to determine the net migration and therefore do not represent the total numbers arriving or departing. Records for sea and air traffic do not distinguish those who hold return tickets and therefore all passengers are included. Since 1st July, 1926, the movement by rail has been represented by single interstate rail tickets issued, disregarding return tickets.

Road movements, though considerable, are not recorded but probably do not affect the annual net migration materially.

Particulars in Table 189 illustrate the restrictive effect of wartime conditions on the movements of the civilian population. The early post-war years were affected in considerable degree by post-war readjustments, but in 1948 there was a renewal of the flow of overseas immigration as a result, principally, of the government schemes referred to in later pages.

#### OVERSEAS MIGRATION.

The aggregate overseas movement of population shown in Table 189 can be dissected to distinguish between persons migrating for permanent settlement, Australians travelling abroad, and visitors from other countries.

Particulars of intention in regard to residence of persons arriving and departing overseas have been collected since 1st July, 1924. The classification is made according to intention declared upon embarkation or disembarkation, and, as intentions in some cases are changed subsequently, the figures do not show the actual movements precisely. In the classification, "permanent residence" denotes residence for one year or more. The following summary shows particulars of overseas migration for New South Wales and Australia in the years 1948 to 1951:—

**Table 190.—Overseas Migration—New South Wales and Commonwealth.**

Arrivals and Departures. Overseas Direct.	New South Wales.				Commonwealth.			
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>ARRIVALS—</b>								
Permanent New								
Arrivals * ...	32,559	74,281	71,892	60,120	65,739	167,727	174,540	132,542
Ats ralians returning	18,827	21,569	22,601	25,365	23,813	28,116	32,172	36,116
Visitors ...	21,392	31,728	36,775	37,642	26,171	37,292	43,692	44,982
Total arrivals ...	72,778	127,578	131,268	123,127	115,723	233,135	250,404	213,640
<b>DEPARTURES—</b>								
Australian residents departing permanently *								
Australians who intend to return ...	10,168	10,510	11,973	12,674	17,271	18,457	20,855	22,180
Visitors ...	14,323	18,229	21,887	24,086	19,557	25,351	31,413	34,532
	19,732	32,676	38,595	38,266	23,780	39,326	45,631	45,495
Total departures	44,223	61,415	72,455	75,026	60,608	83,134	97,899	102,207

\* "Permanent" denotes residence of one year or more.

The New South Wales figures relate to persons from overseas disembarking or landing in New South Wales, irrespective of the ultimate State of destination, and departures include persons from other States joining overseas ships or aircraft at New South Wales ports. The majority of travellers between Australia and other countries (particularly visitors from abroad) embark or disembark at ports in New South Wales (principally Sydney).

#### *Nationality of Overseas Migrants.*

The classification of overseas migrants according to "Nationality" was commenced in July, 1948, and the nationalities shown are those stated on the passports of migrants.

Prior to this date, classification was according to "Nationality or Race", and was based on the passenger's own statement as to race. The figures, however, were not an accurate record of racial origin as the passenger's statement as to race in many cases expressed the country of his nationality or birthplace rather than actual race.

Particulars of the total net movement and the permanent net movement of overseas migrants according to nationality for the period July, 1948, to December, 1951, are shown in the following table. By net movement is meant the excess of arrivals over departures or *vice versa*. The total net movement takes account of temporary visitors from overseas and Australian residents travelling abroad, as well as persons migrating permanently. Except in the case of Australian troops and their dependants, who are classified as temporary migrants irrespective of the period of their proposed stay in Australia or abroad, the permanent net movement refers to persons intending residence for one year or longer—in Australia in the case of arrivals, and abroad in the case of departures.

**Table 191.—Nationality of Oversea Migrants—Net Movement,  
New South Wales.**

Nationality.	Excess of Arrivals over Departures.*				
	July to December, 1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.†	July, 1948, to December, 1951.
<b>TOTAL NET MOVEMENT.‡</b>					
British (including Irish) ...	11,735	24,066	21,659	20,211	77,671
American (U.S.) ...	157	421	352	(-) 210	720
Austrian ...	41	352	183	233	809
Belgian ...	3	9	52	41	105
Chinese ...	269	280	531	325	1,405
Czechoslovak ...	319	1,878	1,642	83	3,922
Danish ...	64	32	32	(-) 24	104
Dutch ...	149	510	6,483	9,080	16,222
Estonian ...	422	1,216	396	31	2,065
French ...	38	200	330	303	871
German ...	47	598	571	493	1,709
Greek ...	358	659	529	817	2,363
Hungarian ...	187	2,543	1,953	134	4,817
Italian ...	676	3,058	3,144	3,778	10,656
Latvian ...	1,012	4,077	1,700	(-) 58	6,731
Lebanese ...	140	191	320	853	1,504
Lithuanian ...	653	2,153	499	(-) 16	3,289
Norwegian ...	21	14	14	277	326
Polish ...	1,815	12,303	10,300	314	24,732
Rumanian ...	28	217	332	27	604
Russian ...	624	5,056	2,534	461	8,675
Swedish ...	(-) 4	27	16	8	47
Swiss ...	46	62	155	112	375
Yugoslav ...	385	3,570	2,870	159	6,984
Other § ...	343	2,671	2,216	1,189	6,419
Total ...	19,528	66,163	58,813	38,621	183,125
<b>PERMANENT NET MOVEMENT.‡</b>					
British (including Irish) ...	7,855	21,434	22,399	23,282	74,970
American (U.S.) ...	237	619	679	243	1,773
Austrian ...	33	344	165	230	772
Belgian ...	2	10	65	49	126
Chinese ...	128	278	471	396	1,273
Czechoslovak ...	307	1,883	1,646	104	3,940
Danish ...	56	61	20	36	173
Dutch ...	63	506	6,571	9,392	16,532
Estonian ...	424	1,221	397	38	2,080
French ...	13	229	334	324	900
German ...	47	592	549	518	1,706
Greek ...	358	669	534	823	2,384
Hungarian ...	183	2,542	1,961	165	4,851
Italian ...	665	3,056	3,174	3,845	10,740
Latvian ...	1,014	4,076	1,708	31	6,829
Lebanese ...	140	185	323	856	1,504
Lithuanian ...	656	2,164	503	6	3,329
Norwegian ...	20	15	15	286	336
Polish ...	1,862	12,294	10,297	353	24,806
Rumanian ...	26	217	336	36	615
Russian ...	607	5,053	2,513	475	8,648
Swedish ...	5	33	30	21	89
Swiss ...	27	80	176	126	409
Yugoslav ...	388	3,551	2,875	144	6,958
Other § ...	324	2,659	2,178	1,173	6,334
Total ...	15,440	63,771	59,919	42,952	182,082

\* (-) Denotes excess of departures over arrivals. † Basis of collection altered—see text immediately following table. ‡ See text preceding table. § Including Stateless persons, except Stateless Poles and Stateless Russians, who are included under Polish and Russian respectively.

In Table 191, figures for the year 1951 represent the movement of residents or intending residents of New South Wales, irrespective of the Australian port of departure or arrival, whereas figures for earlier years represent the total movement of persons through the ports of New South Wales and do not necessarily relate to residents and intending residents of this State. Particulars of nationality for 1951, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, but they are the only statistics available. Particulars of migration for 1951 and previous years shown in Tables 189, 190 and 192 are all based on the movement of persons through the ports of New South Wales.

Table 191 indicates the effect of post-war migration on the ethnic composition of the population. Prior to the recommencement of large-scale migration in 1948, arrivals were predominantly British. Although Table 191 omits the first six months of 1948, it is known that over 80 per cent. of the arrivals in New South Wales in this period were of British nationality. Between July, 1948, and December, 1951, British immigrants amounted to only 41 per cent. of the permanent net migration into the State. The majority of the balance were displaced persons (see page 236) and Dutch and Italian nationals.

*Ages of Permanent Oversea Migrants.*

The following table shows, in quinquennial age groups, the ages of permanent new arrivals in New South Wales from overseas and permanent departures from the State for overseas during the last two years:—

**Table 192.—Overseas Migration—Ages of Permanent New Arrivals and Departures, New South Wales.**

Age Group. (Years.)	Permanent New Arrivals.						Australian Residents Departing Permanently.	
	Males.		Females.		Persons.		1950.	1951.
	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.		
0-4	4,731	3,732	4,605	3,298	9,336	7,030	780	893
5-9	2,621	3,075	2,448	2,648	5,069	5,723	480	521
10-14	1,913	2,095	1,765	1,944	3,678	4,039	220	287
15-19	2,521	2,433	1,565	1,343	4,086	3,776	383	393
20-24	5,964	4,359	3,820	2,637	9,784	6,996	2,195	2,399
25-29	6,782	4,957	5,123	3,462	11,905	8,419	2,128	2,391
30-34	4,711	3,889	3,299	3,097	8,010	6,986	1,303	1,420
35-39	4,442	3,630	2,591	2,710	7,033	6,340	921	1,009
40-44	2,961	2,590	1,873	1,743	4,834	4,333	815	785
45-49	1,530	1,431	1,241	1,000	2,771	2,431	633	628
50-54	908	661	931	690	1,839	1,351	551	560
55-59	552	392	722	567	1,274	959	475	440
60-64	397	261	567	452	964	713	473	386
65 and over	563	449	746	575	1,309	1,024	616	557
All Ages	40,596	33,954	31,296	26,166	71,892	60,120	11,973	12,674

The preponderance of males entering the State in 1950 and 1951 is mainly the consequence of the immigration of more unmarried men than unmarried women. Many immigrants with young families arrived in these two years—children under 15 years of age numbered 18,083 or 25 per cent. of the arrivals of all ages in 1950 and 16,792 or 28 per cent. in 1951.



*Assisted Oversea Immigration.*

Particulars of the schemes of assisted migration in operation before the outbreak of war in 1939 are published in the 1940-41 (page 66 *et seq.*) and earlier editions of this Year Book.

The United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments agreed in March, 1946, to schemes providing free passages for United Kingdom ex-service personnel and their dependants, and assisted passages for other British residents, wishing to settle in Australia.

Under the free passage scheme, British ex-service personnel who served in the United Kingdom armed forces, or mercantile marine after 25th May, 1939, and their dependants, whose eligibility was established prior to 31st December, 1950, are granted free passages. The cost of passages is met by the United Kingdom Government up to £stg.75 per adult, any remaining balance being met by the Commonwealth Government.

Under the assisted passage scheme, persons aged 19 or more contribute £stg.10 towards their passage costs, persons between 14 and 19 years contribute £stg.5, and children under 14 are carried entirely at government expense. The United Kingdom Government contributes £stg.25 per adult, and the balance of passage costs is met by the Commonwealth Government.

These schemes commenced in March, 1947, and are to continue only while conditions for settlement are favourable. The Commonwealth Government undertakes the recruitment, selection, medical examination, and transportation of migrants, and the States, by agreement, are responsible for their reception, temporary accommodation on arrival, and after-care. Passages are allotted to migrants on a priority system which takes account of the classes of worker needed in Australian industry, and employment and housing prospects. Provision is made for "personal" nominations by individuals residing in Australia and "group" nominations by firms, organisations, and government bodies; nominators must guarantee suitable accommodation for nominees on arrival. British migrants in specified occupations and without nominators in Australia are introduced under Commonwealth auspices for employment in essential industries; hostel accommodation is provided by the Commonwealth so long as the family breadwinner remains in essential employment.

The maintenance of British child migrants brought to Australia under the auspices of voluntary migration organisations is the subject of agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments. The States pay 3s. 6d. per week for each child up to the age of 14 years (or 16 years if the child remains at school) subject to the concurrent payments of Commonwealth child endowment of 10s. per week and of the United Kingdom Government's contribution of 10s. sterling (12s. 6d. Australian currency) per week.

Under similar schemes of assisted migration, the Commonwealth Government grants assisted passages: from May, 1947, to United Kingdom and Empire ex-service personnel (or widows of these) and their dependants of classes additional to those covered in the scheme described above; from the same date, to United States ex-servicemen and their dependants; from March, 1948, to Dutch, Belgian, French, Norwegian, and Danish ex-servicemen, or members of Resistance Movements, and their dependants; from September, 1948, to Irish-born persons and British subjects resident in Eire; from January, 1949, to persons residing in Malta; from February, 1951, to Dutch nationals; and from March, 1951, to Italian nationals.

By an agreement signed in July, 1947, with the International Refugee Organisation (a subsidiary of the United Nations Organisation), the Commonwealth Government undertook to select and admit quotas of displaced persons for settlement in Australia and to contribute £stg.10 towards the cost of each person's passage. The first party of 840 displaced persons selected under the scheme arrived in November, 1947, followed by 9,953 in 1948, 75,486 in 1949, 70,212 in 1950, and 11,708 in 1951; in all, 168,199 displaced persons have entered Australia under this agreement. These migrants spend the initial period after arrival in reception and training centres acquiring a knowledge of the Australian way of life and being prepared to be placed successfully in the community. Then the employable migrants are allocated to industries in need of labour, and usually their dependants are accommodated in holding centres until suitable private accommodation becomes available.

The Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council was formed in February, 1947, to advise the Commonwealth Government on general policy in the selection of migrants and their reception and assimilation into the community. In addition, an Immigration Planning Council was established in October, 1949, to plan and review progress in the absorption of migrants, to advise on the role of migration in the national development, and to examine major problems in the accommodation and employment of migrants.

#### *Passports.*

Australian passports are issued in terms of the Commonwealth Passports Act, 1938-1948, which came into operation on 1st July, 1939. Under its provisions, it is not compulsory for persons leaving Australia to be possessed of a valid passport. In practice, a passport is usually needed because it must be produced for entry into most British and foreign countries and for entry into Australia, even on return after temporary absence.

The fee for a Commonwealth passport is £1, and as a general rule it is endorsed as valid for five years from the date of issue. It may be renewed for any consecutive period from one to five years provided the total period does not exceed ten years; then a fresh passport must be obtained. A fee of 2s. is charged for each year of renewal.

British subjects travelling to foreign countries must have their passports endorsed for travel to those countries, securing, where required, the visa of the respective consular representatives. The necessity for Australians to secure visas has been dispensed with in respect of travel to a number of European countries.

#### *Immigration Restriction.*

At Common Law, aliens have no legal right of admission to any part of the British Commonwealth, and oversea migration to and from Australia is regulated principally by the Commonwealth Immigration Act, 1901-1949.

Any person may be refused admission to Australia who fails to write from dictation by an officer not less than fifty words in any prescribed language. Because of infirmity of mind, lack of means of support, bodily defect, unsatisfactory conduct, or failing to have certain prescribed documents,

certain classes of persons are prohibited immigrants; they may be admitted under exemption, which can be extended or cancelled, and may be deported on the expiry or cancellation of the exemption.

#### *Registration of Aliens.*

Regulations under the immigration laws of the Commonwealth provide machinery for checking and regulating the entry of aliens and for collecting comprehensive personal records upon entry into the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Aliens Act, 1947, provides for a Register of Aliens in each State or Territory of the Commonwealth; all aliens over the age of 16 years must register (unless exempted under the provisions of the Act), must notify change of their address, place of employment, or occupation within seven days, and must not change their surname without permission.

Upon registration, an alien receives a certificate of registration which he must produce upon demand by a competent authority and surrender before leaving the Commonwealth.

#### **NATIONALITY, CITIZENSHIP, AND NATURALISATION.**

The Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948, came into force on 26th January, 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The Act created the status of "Australian Citizen." In this, it was complementary to the citizenship legislation of other countries of the British Commonwealth. The status of "British subject" is preserved, but is reached through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth.

Australian citizenship was automatically conferred by the Act upon British subjects who were born or naturalised in Australia, or who had been residing in Australia for the five years preceding January, 1949, or who were born outside Australia to Australian fathers, or who were women married to Australian citizens. After the commencement of the Act, Australian citizenship may be acquired by birth in Australia, by birth to an Australian father outside Australia, by registration (in the case of British subjects), or by naturalisation (in the case of aliens).

The independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised by the Act. Marriage to an alien has no effect upon an Australian woman's citizenship; alien women who marry Australians do not acquire Australian citizenship, but may be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

Under the 1948 Act, certificates of naturalisation as an Australian citizen may be granted to aliens who are of good character, and comply with the following requirements: a declaration of intention to apply for citizenship at least two years before the application, residence in Australia for five years, an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, and an oath of allegiance.

On account of the small non-British element in the population of New South Wales, the number of naturalisations generally has not been large, but, in recent years, the relatively higher proportion of alien migrants who settled permanently has caused an increase in the number of naturalisations. In the 71 years 1849 to 1919, there were 17,426 persons naturalised but in the 32 years 1920 to 1951 there were 18,567. The

following table shows particulars of the number of persons of each nationality who were granted certificates of naturalisation in 1951 and the period 1947 to 1951:—

**Table 193.—Certificates of Naturalisation Granted—Previous Nationalities of Recipients.**

Nationality.	Certificates Granted.		Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	
	1947-1951.	1951.		1947-1951.	1951.
Italian ... ..	941	98	Finnish ... ..	43	3
Greek ... ..	584	63	Danish ... ..	39	7
Polish ... ..	318	65	French ... ..	39	12
German ... ..	248	33	Swedish ... ..	35	2
Czechoslovak ... ..	138	34	Swiss ... ..	32	5
Yugoslav ... ..	132	25	Hungarian ... ..	26	4
Dutch ... ..	106	47			
Estonian ... ..	106	8	Stateless ... ..	202	39
Austrian ... ..	92	21	Other ... ..	118	12
Lebanese ... ..	61	4			
American, United States	57	5			
Norwegian ... ..	49	15	Total ... ..	3,366	502

# VITAL STATISTICS

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Compulsory civil registration of births, deaths and marriages was introduced into New South Wales by Act 19 Vic. No. 34, as from 1st March, 1856, the Registrar-General's office having been established and a Registrar-General appointed as from 1st January of that year. The present law relating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and the registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, is contained in the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1899-1943. The civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages are contained in the Marriage Act, 1899-1948. For registration purposes, New South Wales was divided, in the year 1856, into 74 registration districts, the number being increased to 125 in the year 1894, and reduced to 86 on 1st July, 1948, when the many districts in the Sydney metropolitan area were combined into one district. A registry office, in charge of a district registrar, is established in each district, the Registrar-General being the district registrar for the district of Sydney. Many districts, however, have additional registry offices in charge of an assistant district registrar. On 1st January, 1951, there were 190 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered by the parent within sixty days of the date of birth. After expiration of that period, births may be registered only upon a solemn declaration of the required particulars by the parent or some person present at the birth, and only provided such declaration is made within six months of date of birth. Since 1st April, 1935, a birth may be registered after six months from the date of birth—up to seven years of age, by authority of the Registrar-General, and if over seven years of age, by an order of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a District Court. A child is considered to have been born alive if it actually breathed.

From 1st April, 1935, every stillborn child has been required by law to be registered, within twenty-one days after birth, in both the register of births and the register of deaths. The statistics of deaths in New South Wales, however, exclude stillbirths. For purposes of registration, a stillborn child is defined as any child of seven months gestation or over not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed.

In each case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within thirty days. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order of burial by a coroner, or a notice in writing of the signing of a medical certificate of cause of death. A death is generally required to be registered prior to cremation of the body.

Marriages may be celebrated only by ministers of religion registered for that purpose by the Registrar-General, or by the district registrar or assistant district registrar of the district in which the intended bride ordinarily resides. Consent, as prescribed by law, is required to the marriage of minors. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister or a deceased brother's widow is valid in New South Wales. A minister of religion is required to transmit certificates of marriage to the registrar within one month of the celebration of marriage.

In January, 1951, there were 2,960 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Church of England 668, Roman Catholic 1,030, Methodist 316, Presbyterian 331, Congregational 85, Baptist 135, Salvation Army 93, Seventh Day Adventists 117, Church of Christ 39, Latter Day Saints 18, Jewish 15, and other denominations 113.

Births, deaths and marriages of full-blood aborigines are registered, but, since 1st January, 1933, births and deaths of full-blood aborigines have been excluded from the vital statistics of New South Wales.

### MARRIAGES.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population since 1881:—

**Table 194.—Marriages, New South Wales.**

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Period.	Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1881-85	7,147	8.54*	1941	29,983	10.71
1886-90	7,730	7.51*	1942	34,533	12.20
1891-95	7,985	6.70*	1943	26,302	9.20
1896-00	9,093	6.96*	1944	26,426	9.16
1901-05	10,435	7.37*	1945	25,283	8.67
1906-10	12,745	8.11*			
1911-15	16,745	9.32*	1946	31,684	10.76
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1947	30,172	10.11
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1948	30,164	9.96
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1949	28,757	9.23
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1950	30,036	9.31
1936-40	15,295	9.29			
1941-45	28,505	9.97	1951	30,341	9.14
1946-50	30,163	9.86			

\* Amended slightly since previous issue.

Marriage rates declined steadily for ten years prior to 1894, when the rate was only 6.29 per 1,000 of mean population. After that year an improvement, remarkable for its regularity, was experienced, until in 1912 the rate (9.56 per 1,000) was the highest recorded since 1859. The rate was slightly higher in 1915, owing to marriages of soldiers prior to their departure overseas. There was a sharp decline during the absence of many men of marriageable age, then an exceptional rise after their return from active service, the rate in 1920 being 9.76 per 1,000.

After the First World War, the rate was fairly steady at about 8 per 1,000 until economic depression set in, and it declined to its lowest level, 6.02 per 1,000, in 1931. Subsequently the rate rose slowly year by year until the early part of 1939, when there was a slackening in the post-depression increase. After the outbreak of war in September, 1939, there was a sudden change, and the number of marriages in the next four months was higher by 1,056 than in September to December, 1938.

In 1940 the number of marriages increased by 4,893 to 30,364, and the high level was maintained in 1941. In the following year there was a further exceptional rise to 34,533 marriages, representing 12.20 per 1,000 of mean population, and both number and rate far exceeded any previous record. In this year many Australian troops returned from war service

abroad, and a large number of Allied forces arrived in Australia. The number of marriages from 1943 to 1945 was little above the pre-war average, but the number again increased sharply with the return and demobilisation of servicemen after October, 1945. Marriages have been steady at a high level in each of the post-war years, but the rate per thousand of mean population is declining.

Marriages of members of Allied forces in New South Wales are included in the years in which they were celebrated, mainly in the years 1942 to 1946.

The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of mean population in each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand in the last six years:—

**Table 195.—Marriage Rates, Australia and New Zealand.**

State or Country.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
New South Wales ... ..	10·73	10·11	9·96	9·23	9·31	9·14
Victoria ... ..	10·57	9·95	9·59	9·38	9·22	9·31
Queensland ... ..	10·70	9·95	9·01	8·92	8·74	8·96
South Australia ... ..	10·55	10·32	10·18	9·27	9·40	9·23
Western Australia ... ..	10·49	10·50	10·07	9·29	9·73	9·27
Tasmania ... ..	10·51	10·02	9·18	8·88	9·07	8·90
Commonwealth ... ..	10·65	10·09	9·71	9·23	9·24	9·17
New Zealand ... ..	12·39	10·94	9·96	9·53	9·19	8·93

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE.

The males married during the year 1951 comprised 26,754 bachelors, 1,395 widowers, and 2,192 divorcees. Of the females, 26,477 were spinsters, 1,498 were widows and 2,366 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 11.82 per cent. and of females 12.74 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1901 and annually since 1946.

**Table 196.—Conjugal Condition at Marriage.**

Period.	Bridegrooms who were—			Brides who were—			Percentage of Total Married.					
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
							Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
1901-05	48,283	3,586	306	43,587	3,100	488	92·5	6·9	0·6	93·1	6·0	0·9
1906-10	59,499	3,807	418	59,894	3,249	581	93·4	6·0	0·6	94·0	5·1	0·9
1911-15	78,857	4,306	561	78,940	3,935	849	94·2	5·1	0·7	94·3	4·7	1·0
1916-20	73,145	4,762	874	73,089	4,665	1,027	92·9	6·0	1·1	92·8	5·9	1·3
1921-25	83,042	5,538	1,627	83,162	5,171	1,874	92·1	6·1	1·8	92·2	5·7	2·1
1926-30	88,786	5,423	2,056	89,688	4,164	2,413	92·2	5·6	2·2	93·2	4·3	2·5
1931-35	86,636	4,835	2,238	88,085	3,152	2,472	92·4	5·2	2·4	94·0	3·4	2·6
1936-40	116,630	5,936	3,859	118,265	4,149	4,061	92·2	4·7	3·1	93·5	3·3	3·2
1941-45	130,009	6,769	5,749	130,669	5,666	6,192	91·2	4·8	4·0	91·7	4·0	4·3
1946-50	133,918	6,851	10,044	133,499	7,093	10,221	88·8	4·5	6·7	88·5	4·7	6·8
1946	28,583	1,415	1,686	28,511	1,488	1,685	90·2	4·5	5·3	90·0	4·7	5·3
1947	26,722	1,338	2,112	26,651	1,426	2,095	88·6	4·4	7·0	88·3	4·7	7·0
1948	26,686	1,330	2,148	26,638	1,331	2,195	88·5	4·4	7·1	88·3	4·4	7·3
1949	25,415	1,431	1,911	25,352	1,407	1,998	88·4	5·0	6·6	88·2	4·9	6·9
1950	26,512	1,337	2,187	26,347	1,441	2,248	88·3	4·4	7·3	87·7	4·8	7·5
1951	26,754	1,395	2,192	26,477	1,498	2,366	88·2	4·6	7·2	87·3	4·9	7·8

Remarriage was greater among men than women up to 1945, excepting for a short period after World War I when the variation was due to the

remarriage of war widows. The excess of widowers over widows remarried increased after 1925, probably owing, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in March, 1926. The tendency since 1946 for the number of widows remarrying to exceed the number of widowers is probably due to the remarriage of war widows.

Although divorce proceedings were first permitted in New South Wales in 1873, the remarriage of divorced persons did not grow to significant proportions until after an amending Act which came into operation in 1892. In the period 1893 to 1951 the number of remarriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men except in 1939, 1946 and 1947. Remarriages of divorcees have increased steadily throughout the whole of that period and since 1945 have been greater than those of widowers and widows. The number of divorced persons remarried in the years 1946 to 1950 compared with those in the five years ended 1940 increased as regards males by 160 per cent. and as regards females by 152 per cent.

The proportion of remarriages reached its lowest point among both bridegrooms and brides in 1915, and the subsequent increase was due mainly to the remarriage of divorced persons.

#### AGE AT MARRIAGE.

The number of bridegrooms and brides in various age groups is shown in the following table for each of the last eleven years. The ages recorded are those stated at marriage by the contracting parties, without verification, as representing age last birthday.

Table 197.—Age at Marriage.

Year.	Total Number of Marriages.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
		Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
1941	29,983	1,784	19,473	6,961	1,765	7,314	17,461	4,217	991
1942	34,533	2,214	22,525	7,715	2,079	8,758	19,936	4,698	1,141
1943	26,302	1,907	16,753	5,829	1,813	7,289	14,368	3,644	1,001
1944	26,426	1,986	16,966	5,710	1,764	7,479	14,252	3,696	999
1945	25,283	2,012	15,733	5,678	1,860	6,989	13,462	3,792	1,040
1946	31,684	2,362	20,682	6,724	1,916	8,731	17,430	4,388	1,135
1947	30,172	2,081	19,494	6,635	1,962	8,457	16,256	4,292	1,167
1948	30,164	2,120	19,729	6,352	1,963	8,699	16,094	4,229	1,142
1949	28,757	2,169	18,623	6,003	1,962	8,360	15,179	4,003	1,215
1950	30,036	2,254	19,466	6,205	2,111	8,777	15,697	4,270	1,292
1951	30,341	2,285	19,743	6,094	2,219	8,968	15,649	4,307	1,417

Further details of the ages and conjugal condition of persons married each year are published in the Statistical Register.

In 1951 approximately 81 per cent. of first marriages among men and 90 per cent. among women were celebrated before attaining age 30. Marriages of men over 45 years of age were remarriages in 70 per cent. of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 72 per cent.



The conjugal condition at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1951, classified in the same age groups as in Table 197, is shown in the following table:—

**Table 198.—Marriages, 1951—Age at Marriage and Conjugal Condition.**

Age at Marriage.	Conjugal Condition at Marriage.							
	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 21 years	2,285	...	...	2,285	8,956	4	8	8,968
21 to 29 years	19,383	47	313	19,743	14,813	154	682	15,649
30 to 44 years	4,430	328	1,836	6,094	2,314	622	1,371	4,307
45 years and over	656	1,020	543	2,219	394	718	305	1,417
All Ages	26,754	1,395	2,192	30,341	26,477	1,498	2,366	30,341

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1906. The difference between the ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is slightly less than 3 years, the males being the older. There has been a slight tendency for this difference to be reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, between 5 and 6 years older than women who remarry.

**Table 199.—Average Age at Marriage.**

Year.	Average Age at Marriage of—				Year.	Average Age at Marriage of—			
	All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.		All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1906	29·2	28·1	25·1	24·4	1943	28·9	27·2	25·5	24·2
1911	28·8	27·9	25·3	24·7	1944	28·7	26·9	25·4	24·1
1916	29·1	28·4	26·1	25·2	1945	29·0	27·0	25·7	24·2
1921	29·7	28·5	26·2	25·2	1946	28·4	26·8	25·4	24·0
1926	29·1	27·8	25·6	24·5	1947	28·7	26·8	25·5	23·9
1931	28·7	27·3	25·1	24·1	1948	28·6	26·8	25·4	23·8
1936	28·9	27·6	25·5	24·5	1949	28·7	26·7	25·6	23·8
1941	28·8	27·4	25·6	24·4	1950	28·8	26·7	25·6	23·8
1942	28·7	27·2	25·5	24·3	1951	28·8	26·6	25·7	23·7

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the last thirty or forty years they have fallen by between one and two years for both bachelors and spinsters.

From 1904 (when the data first became available) until 1914 the average age of bachelors marrying remained steady, but that of spinsters marrying increased by nearly a year. During the war years, however, with many men serving overseas, the average age for bachelors rose from 27·9 years to 28·7 years and that for spinsters from 25·0 to 25·3 years. Then a downward trend began which became more marked during the economic depression. In 1931 the average age of bachelors marrying (27·3 years) was the lowest recorded, and that of spinsters marrying in 1932 (24·09 years) was almost as low as in 1904 (24·08 years). In the post-depression years the celebration of postponed marriages caused an increase in average ages at marriage, but during the period of the Second World War the average ages at first marriage fell appreciably, and have continued to decline in the post-war period.

## MARRIAGES OF MINORS.

Particulars since 1901 of the number and proportion of brides and bridegrooms married in the State under the age of 21 years are shown in the following table:—

Table 200.—Minors Married.

Period.	Number of Minors.		Proportion to Total Marriages.		Year.	Number of Minors.		Proportion to Total Marriages.	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.	Bridegrooms.	Brides.		Bridegrooms.	Brides.	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
			per cent.	per cent.				per cent.	per cent.
1901-05	1,809	12,327	3·47	23·63	1942	2,214	8,758	6·41	25·36
1906-10	2,861	15,061	4·49	23·63	1943	1,907	7,289	7·25	27·71
1911-15	3,577	18,265	4·27	21·82	1944	1,986	7,479	7·52	28·30
1916-20	3,368	15,861	4·28	20·13	1945	2,012	6,989	7·96	27·64
1921-25	5,139	20,703	5·70	22·95	1946	2,362	8,731	7·45	27·56
1926-30	7,110	25,916	7·39	26·92	1947	2,081	8,457	6·90	28·03
1931-35	6,680	24,642	7·13	26·30	1948	2,120	8,699	7·03	28·84
1936-40	6,712	28,237	5·31	22·33	1949	2,169	8,360	7·54	29·07
1941-45	9,903	37,829	6·95	26·54	1950	2,254	8,777	7·50	29·22
1946-50	10,986	43,024	7·28	28·53	1951	2,285	8,968	7·53	29·56

The influences affecting average age at marriage described previously have a part in the year to year changes in the proportions of males and females who marry as minors.

The trend in the proportion of minors among bridegrooms was upwards until 1931, when the proportion reached 9·12 per cent. The proportion declined in each subsequent year to 5·10 per cent. in 1939 and then rose each year to 7·96 per cent. in 1945. Since then, the proportion has remained at approximately 7·5 per cent.

Among brides, the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent. in the war year 1916 and the post-war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30·55 per cent. in 1931, the highest level since 1875. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose during the war years to 28·30 per cent. in 1944 and has tended to increase in subsequent years.

An indication of the comparative youthfulness of many of the minors married is provided by the following table, which shows the actual age of all minors married during 1951:—

Table 201.—Ages of Minors Married in 1951.

Sex.	Age at Marriage (Years).								
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total under 21
Bridegrooms ...	...	...	...	9	71	294	693	1,218	2,285
Brides...	2	9	63	375	985	1,909	2,635	2,990	8,968

## MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY.

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1951, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 26,316 or 87 per cent. of the total. The number contracted before district registrars was 4,025 or 13 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal denominations during the last three years:—

Table 202.—Denomination of Marriage Ceremony.

Denomination.	Number of Marriages.			Proportion per cent.		
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Church of England ... ..	11,209	11,432	11,310	38.97	38.06	37.28
Roman Catholic ... ..	5,922	6,274	6,442	20.57	20.89	21.23
Presbyterian ... ..	3,634	3,804	3,763	12.59	12.66	12.40
Methodist... ..	3,157	3,302	3,180	11.08	10.99	10.48
Congregational ... ..	385	385	310	1.34	1.28	1.02
Baptist ... ..	402	414	429	1.39	1.38	1.41
Church of Christ... ..	94	88	108	0.32	0.29	0.36
Salvation Army ... ..	109	87	98	0.37	0.29	0.32
Hebrew ... ..	175	173	146	0.60	0.58	0.48
All Other Sects ... ..	443	450	530	1.55	1.50	1.75
Total before Ministers of Religion	25,530	26,409	26,316	88.78	87.92	86.73
Total before Registrars ...	3,227	3,627	4,025	11.22	12.08	13.27
Total Marriages ... ..	28,757	30,036	30,341	100.00	100.00	100.00

## DIVORCES.

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce and annulment has increased considerably since 1939 and represents a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated. The number dissolved by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute in 1951 was 3,328, being in the proportion of 11 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year.

Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter "Law and Crime."

## BIRTHS.

## LIVE BIRTHS.

The crude birth rate showed a steady downward tendency from 1864 to 1888. It fell sharply from 1888 until 1903, and improved gradually thereafter until 1912. During the war years (1914-1919), coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a very rapid falling-off in the birth rate, with a recovery in 1920. After 1920, despite a temporary revival in the marriage rate until 1927, the birth rate declined in each year until 1934, when it was the lowest on record. Subsequently there was a slow increase in the birth rate coincident with a rapid increase in the marriage rate. The upward trend accelerated in the five years ending in 1947 when the crude birth rate was the highest since 1929.

The following table shows the average annual number of live births and the birth rate per 1,000 of the mean population since 1881:—

**Table 203.—Live Births, New South Wales.**

Period.	Average Annual Number of Live Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number of Live Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1881-85	31,793	38·00*	1941	51,729	18·47
1886-90	37,660	36·60*	1942	52,647	18·60
1891-95	39,513	33·15*	1943	57,265	20·04
1896-00	36,716	28·10*	1944	59,612	20·65
1901-05	37,969	26·82*	1945	61,662	21·14
1906-10	42,994	27·38*			
1911-15	51,661	28·76*	1946	67,247	22·83
1916-20	51,549	26·29*	1947	69,398	23·25
1921-25	54,449	24·74	1948	67,234	22·19
1926-30	53,318	21·77	1949	68,812	22·10
1931-35	44,967	17·29	1950	71,592	22·20
1936-40	47,679	17·51			
1941-45	56,588	19·79	1951	72,069	21·72
1946-50	68,857	22·50			

\* Amended slightly since previous issue.

Rates calculated in the same way for the Commonwealth, each State and New Zealand, for the last six years are shown in the following table. No allowance has been made for the differences in sex and age constitution of the respective populations.

**Table 204.—Birth Rates,\* Australia and New Zealand.**

State or Country.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
New South Wales ...	22·83	23·25	22·19	22·10	22·20	21·72
Victoria ...	23·05	23·06	22·06	21·92	22·61	22·28
Queensland ...	24·79	25·65	24·80	24·18	24·62	24·56
South Australia ...	24·90	25·25	24·11	23·80	24·72	24·25
Western Australia ...	24·57	25·60	25·12	25·35	25·47	25·44
Tasmania ...	27·15	27·70	26·38	26·08	25·66	25·11
Commonwealth ...	23·62	24·06	23·08	22·91	23·29	22·93
New Zealand ...	25·26	26·47	25·59	24·98	24·67	24·39

\* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

#### RELATIVE FERTILITY.

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex constitution of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the fertility rate per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year, 1891 to 1947, and in 1950:—

**Table 205.—Live Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age.**

Age Group. (Years).	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1939.	1947.	1950.
15-19	35·30	30·87	33·75	32·72	29·73	25·28	32·52	37·28
20-24	170·90	134·65	141·45	146·57	106·05	112·30	161·17	164·08
25-29	247·48	177·95	187·35	169·99	119·68	131·49	175·98	172·02
30-34	238·81	168·42	161·20	140·18	94·39	92·78	122·69	115·57
35-39	196·15	136·60	122·27	101·71	59·23	54·28	68·13	61·35
40-44	96·61	70·79	54·51	43·78	24·04	17·83	20·96	19·40
15-44	161·74	117·46	118·50	109·84	72·57	74·11	101·37	99·42

There has been a decline of 38·5 per cent. in the number of births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age since 1891. The decline has been general in all age groups except the 15-19 year group, but it is more pronounced as the age advances. The contrast in experience in regard to the youngest and oldest age groups within the normal years of child-bearing is particularly striking. Whereas in 1891 the birth rate for women at ages 40 to 44 years was 174 per cent. greater than the rate for those aged 15 to 19 years, the corresponding excess in 1921 was only 34 per cent. and in 1950 it was 48 per cent. lower. The fluctuations in the age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years are probably the result of trends in the marriage rate. This is particularly noticeable in the year 1933 in a period of economic depression. The marriage rate in 1931 was the lowest ever recorded and the increase in marriages in subsequent years did not cause recovery in the birth rate until 1935. Because of this, the 1933 figures were at an unusually low level. The rise in all age groups since 1939 may not be completely explained by increased marriage rates, and may be partly due to increased fertility.

The relative movement in births to women of reproductive age in each group is shown below:—

**Table 206.—Movements in Live Birth Rates.**

Age Group. (Years).	Proportional Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Birth Rates.				
	1891 to 1921. (30 years.)	1921 to 1933. (12 years.)	1933 to 1947. (14 years.)	1947 to 1950. (3 years.)	1891 to 1950. (59 years.)
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
15-19	— 7·3	— 9·9	+ 9·4	+14·6	+ 5·6
20-24	—14·2	—27·6	+52·0	+ 1·8	— 3·9
25-29	—31·3	—29·6	+47·0	— 2·3	—30·5
30-34	—41·3	—32·7	+30·0	— 5·8	—51·6
35-39	—48·1	—41·8	+15·0	—10·0	—68·7
40-44	—54·7	—45·1	—12·8	— 7·4	—79·9
15-44	—32·1	—33·9	+39·7	— 1·9	—38·5

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 25.0 per cent. lower in 1921 than in 1891, 34.5 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1921, 36.9 per cent. higher in 1947 than in 1933, and 6.8 per cent. lower in 1950 than in 1947.

The particulars in Table 205 are not adequate to indicate differential fertility by age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly with each year of age. This is illustrated in Table 207. The fertility measured by female births only is added to the table for the purpose of calculating reproduction rates.

Table 207.—Live Births per 1,000 Women at Each Age.

Age. (Years).	Age Specific Fertility.*				Female Age Specific Fertility.†			
	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1950.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1950.
12	...	...	...	·04	...	...	...	·04
13	·20	·09	·13	·26	·10	...	·03	·17
14	·79	·53	·39	·60	·32	·26	·18	·28
15	1·87	2·57	1·51	2·03	·96	1·26	·63	·90
16	8·39	8·37	7·34	8·90	3·95	4·10	3·41	4·57
17	25·00	24·56	21·89	26·27	11·94	11·98	10·26	12·63
18	49·57	44·20	45·56	53·16	23·98	21·52	22·35	25·36
19	84·41	66·32	75·74	89·01	41·33	32·29	35·43	43·42
20	97·69	81·95	108·01	117·65	47·75	39·87	52·76	54·75
21	130·54	98·76	140·02	148·98	62·27	48·08	67·34	73·17
22	154·21	112·74	162·56	170·17	74·46	54·83	73·69	84·62
23	169·89	116·68	181·70	188·83	82·70	56·74	87·60	93·41
24	173·01	122·67	182·57	190·87	84·10	59·68	89·57	89·92
25	176·79	120·96	183·45	189·88	86·14	58·81	89·82	91·75
26	175·73	123·57	177·81	184·79	87·13	60·13	86·42	90·02
27	168·47	121·59	175·56	173·46	82·22	59·11	83·73	83·86
28	168·24	113·87	171·09	162·87	80·51	55·36	82·94	79·22
29	166·60	114·96	153·72	149·68	81·06	55·91	73·61	70·73
30	155·18	103·98	139·10	147·10	74·82	50·60	66·61	71·17
31	150·63	106·90	135·17	121·39	72·15	52·00	65·52	58·52
32	136·50	95·24	118·21	114·78	67·08	46·26	57·58	55·58
33	132·98	80·38	108·30	99·13	65·92	39·07	53·78	48·05
34	127·07	85·32	100·16	95·44	62·93	41·47	49·90	48·27
35	115·83	72·85	89·42	80·92	56·91	35·46	42·70	40·77
36	106·55	66·66	78·30	68·39	52·39	32·42	38·00	34·23
37	99·51	61·70	66·01	63·09	49·52	30·01	31·61	31·17
38	93·90	53·59	58·49	50·07	45·78	26·03	29·19	24·26
39	81·76	44·52	45·58	42·08	39·54	21·64	22·89	21·70
40	62·22	36·12	36·70	33·68	30·59	17·55	17·76	16·19
41	47·74	32·31	27·48	23·63	22·92	15·75	13·12	11·91
42	44·00	24·67	18·53	18·47	21·92	11·99	9·23	9·71
43	32·45	17·35	13·18	11·79	16·27	8·48	6·78	5·40
44	18·79	12·24	7·75	6·66	9·92	5·95	3·86	2·86
45	11·39	6·29	4·91	3·69	5·60	3·03	2·24	1·60
46	5·86	3·62	2·24	1·72	2·88	1·75	1·32	·59
47	2·49	1·68	·64	·65	1·25	·84	·24	·30
48	1·23	·69	·55	·46	·57	·31	·22	·17
49	·64	·27	·12	·05	·43	·14	·08	...

\* Average annual number of total live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

† Average annual number of female live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

Specific female fertility rates shown in Table 207, form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population. These rates are unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers and consequently they show the fertility of the population more clearly than does the crude birth rate.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 mothers who live right through the child-bearing period and at each year of age experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the gross reproduction rate and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that all females will not live to the end of their reproductive period, it assumes that current fertility will remain constant, and it relates to all women, including single women and sterile married women.

The net reproduction rate represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. It is possible to estimate from the life tables how many females will survive to each year of child-bearing age. The net rate is then calculated by multiplying the specific female birth rate at each age by the number of survivors at that age out of every 1,000 females born; the total of these results for all ages divided by 1,000 represents the net reproduction rate. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each woman during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales at intervals since 1910:—

**Table 208.—Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales.**

Reproduction Rate.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1939.	1946-48.	1950.
Gross ... ..	1.753	1.550	1.061	1.063	1.377	1.381
Net ... ..	1.449	1.349	0.968	0.973	1.306	1.311

The reproduction rate is affected by changes in the number of marriages in the immediately preceding years, as well as changes in marital fertility, and it is believed that its movements in recent years have been largely due to changes in the number of marriages, especially in early age-groups. The gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales shown above may be compared with those for the countries listed in the following table. The figures are derived mainly from the Demographic Year Books, 1948 and 1949-50, prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, and have been calculated in the same manner.

Table 209.—Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, Various Countries.

Country.	Year.	Gross.	Net.	Country.	Year.	Gross.	Net.
America—				Europe— <i>continued.</i>			
Canada ... ..	1948	1·667	*	Netherlands ... ..	1949	1·560	1·429
United States ... ..	1948	1·542	1·462	Norway ... ..	1948	1·233	1·126
				Portugal ... ..	1949	1·548	1·129
				Scotland ... ..	1949	1·268	1·168
				Sweden ... ..	1947	1·210	1·133
Europe—							
Belgium ... ..	1948	1·188	0·996				
Denmark ... ..	1947	1·403	1·269	Oceania—			
England and Wales ... ..	1949	1·099	1·023	Australia ... ..	1949	1·457	1·332
Finland ... ..	1948	1·666	1·403	Queensland ... ..	1949	1·57	1·49
France ... ..	1947	1·464	1·310	Western Australia ... ..	1949	1·727	1·579
Ireland ... ..	1945-47	1·627	1·380	New Zealand ... ..	1949	1·623	1·511

\* Not available.

## BIRTHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

Statistics distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have births been allocated according to the usual address of the mother and not, as formerly, to the district in which the birth occurred. Within the period covered by the following table, the metropolitan boundary was extended (in 1929 and again in 1933) and for the purposes of comparison the figures for the metropolis and the remainder of the State for years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the present boundaries.

Table 210.—Live Births, Metropolis and Remainder of State.

Period.	Number of Live Births.			Live Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
Annual Average—						
1927-30	22,812*	30,554 *	53,366	19·53*	23·38*	21·56
1931-35	17,519*	27,448 *	44,967	14·24*	20·02*	17·29
1936-40	18,748	28,931	47,679	14·85	19·81	17·51
1941-45	26,079	30,504	56,583	18·89	20·64	19·79
1946-50	30,663	38,194	68,857	20·31	24·64	22·50
Year—						
1940	19,942	29,440	49,382	15·53	19·70	17·78
1941	22,366	29,363	51,729	17·05	19·72	18·47
1942	23,220	29,427	52,647	17·26	19·81	18·60
1943	26,989	30,276	57,265	19·52	20·53	20·04
1944	28,318	31,294	59,612	19·96	21·32	20·65
1945	29,501	32,161	61,662	20·42	21·83	21·14
1946	31,769	35,478	67,247	21·68	23·98	22·83
1947	31,918	37,480	69,398	21·51	24·97	23·25
1948	30,047	37,187	67,234	20·01	24·34	22·19
1949	29,936	38,876	68,812	19·56	24·55	22·10
1950	29,643	41,949	71,592	18·92	25·30	22·20

\* On the basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.



Before drawing inferences from a comparison of the crude birth rates in the metropolis and elsewhere, allowance has to be made for the age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population, which differs considerably from that of the remainder of the State.

The metropolis lies within the statistical division of Cumberland and since 1939 its population has tended to overflow into that portion of Cumberland outside the boundaries of the metropolis—generally termed the “Balance of Cumberland” (see Table 172). Live births in the Balance of Cumberland increased annually from 2,622 in 1940 to 6,857 in 1950. These births are included under “Remainder of State” in Table 210. Similar particulars to those set out in Table 210 in respect of the “Division of Cumberland” and the “Rest of State” show that although births were more evenly distributed between the two areas, the crude birth rates varied little from those shown in the preceding table. Live births in 1950 totalled 36,500 in the Division of Cumberland and 35,092 in Rest of State, compared with 22,564 and 26,818 respectively in 1940. The crude birth rates for the Division of Cumberland and Rest of State were respectively 19.98 and 25.10 in 1950 and 15.81 and 19.85 in 1940.

#### LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AT INDIVIDUAL AGES.

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers in age groups during 1950 is shown in the following table. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 223. (The summary contained in Table 222 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)

Table 211.—Live Births, Age of Mother, 1950.

Age Group (years).	Nuptial Live Births.			Ex-nuptial Live Births.			All Live Births.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 ...	2	1	3	7	10	17	9	11	20
15-19 ...	1,759	1,673	3,432	331	291	622	2,090	1,964	4,054
20-24 ...	10,156	9,592	19,748	493	434	927	10,649	10,026	20,675
25-29 ...	11,807	10,791	22,398	288	315	603	11,895	11,106	23,001
30-34 ...	7,070	6,708	13,778	191	190	381	7,261	6,898	14,159
35-39 ...	3,626	3,632	7,258	133	121	254	3,759	3,753	7,512
40-44 ...	990	956	1,946	52	43	95	1,042	999	2,041
45-49 ...	68	47	115	7	4	11	75	51	126
50 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4
Total ...	35,278	33,400	68,678	1,505	1,409	2,914	36,783	34,809	71,592

Similar information for single years of age is published in the Statistical Register.

## PREVIOUS ISSUE.

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1950, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 212.—Previous Issue\* and Age of Mother, 1950.

Age of Mother. (Years.)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue * Numbering—											Total Married Mothers	Average Number of Children †
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over.		
Under 15...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.00
15-19 ...	2,790	560	59	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,412	1.20
20-24 ...	10,488	6,451	2,030	486	95	19	3	...	...	...	...	19,574	1.65
25-29 ...	6,630	8,339	4,437	1,682	670	246	88	33	9	4	...	22,138	2.23
30-34 ...	2,382	4,039	3,386	1,890	893	451	244	143	83	36	26	15,573	2.93
35-39 ...	1,007	1,448	1,498	1,221	699	472	282	203	132	86	107	7,155	3.72
40-44 ...	245	261	314	283	207	152	131	97	58	62	109	1,924	4.68
45-49 ...	12	8	11	19	17	10	5	15	5	2	11	115	5.53
50 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,557	21,106	11,735	5,589	2,581	1,350	753	493	287	190	253	67,894	2.38
Proportion per cent. of Total Married Mothers.	34.70	31.09	17.28	8.23	3.80	1.99	1.11	.73	.42	.28	.37	100.00	...

\* Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

† Including children born alive at present confinement.

Details for each year of age are published annually in the Statistical Register.

This information was recorded for the years 1894 to 1907 and was then discontinued until 1938. A comparison prepared from the available data is as follows:—

Table 213.—Age of Mother and Average Number of Children.

Year.	Average Total Number of Children per Married Woman to whom a Live Child was Born during the Year.*							All Ages.
	Age Group.							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1894	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.28
1896	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.19
1901	1.20	1.81	2.86	4.45	6.38	8.39	9.61	3.90
1903	1.22	1.81	2.78	4.12	5.80	7.81	9.20	3.58
1938	1.23	1.69	2.28	3.15	4.37	5.86	7.55	2.60
1945	1.16	1.56	2.19	2.88	3.70	5.04	6.07	2.42
1946	1.16	1.55	2.15	2.84	3.72	4.88	6.45	2.38
1947	1.15	1.51	2.13	2.84	3.69	4.86	6.35	2.31
1948	1.16	1.58	2.20	2.86	3.69	4.77	6.05	2.35
1949	1.19	1.60	2.21	2.94	3.69	4.74	6.10	2.36
1950	1.20	1.65	2.23	2.93	3.72	4.68	5.53	2.38

\* Including children born alive at present confinement and ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded. † Not available for age groups.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. In 1941 this proportion was 19.15 per cent. and in 1950 only 16.93 per cent. Since 1894 there has been an increase in the proportion of

first and second children; the proportion of third children has remained almost constant, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child, and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

#### THE SEXES OF CHILDREN.

Of the 71,592 children born during 1950 (exclusive of those stillborn), 36,783 were males and 34,809 were females, the proportion being 106 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

Over the last twenty-five years, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1927, when it was 106.9, and least in 1944, when it was 103.8 to 100.

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive, both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births, since 1881:—

**Table 214.—Live Births, Masculinity.**

Period.	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births.			Period.	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births.		
	Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.		Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.
1881-85	104.9	103.8	104.8	1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5
1886-90	105.3	99.2	105.0	1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1
1891-95	105.8	107.4	105.9	1946-50	105.8	104.9	105.8
1896-00	105.0	103.2	104.9				
1901-05	104.4	102.7	104.3	1945	106.5	109.0	106.6
1906-10	105.3	105.1	105.3	1946	106.3	111.6	106.6
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0	1947	106.3	108.5	106.4
1916-20	105.3	105.1	105.3	1948	106.0	98.4	105.6
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1949	105.0	99.7	104.7
1926-30	105.7	106.5	105.7	1950	105.6	106.8	105.7
1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4				

#### EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1950 was 2,914, equal to 4.07 per cent. of the total live births and 0.90 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1881 is given below:—

**Table 215.—Ex-nuptial Live Births.**

Period.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1881-85	1,390	4.37	1.66*	1939	1,989	4.14	.72
1886-90	1,879	4.99	1.83*	1940	1,877	3.80	.68
1891-95	2,375	6.01*	1.99*	1941	2,035	3.93	.73
1896-00	2,524	6.88*	1.93*	1942	2,045	3.88	.72
1901-05	2,658	7.00	1.88*	1943	2,260	3.95	.79
1906-10	2,912	6.77	1.86*	1944	2,554	4.28	.83
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.58*	1945	2,726	4.42	.94
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1946	2,950	4.39	1.00
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1947	2,783	4.01	.93
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.00	1948	2,800	4.16	.92
1931-35	2,244	4.99	.83	1949	3,062	4.45	.98
1936-40	2,010	4.22	.74	1950	2,914	4.07	.90
1941-45	2,324	4.11	.81				
1946-50	2,902	4.21	.95				

\* Amended slightly since previous issue.

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in each period from 1905 to 1920, remained fairly constant until it declined between 1936 and 1940, and since that year has fluctuated around the 1936-40 average.

A more precise measure of the rate of ex-nuptial births is obtained by relating the total number of such births recorded to the number of unmarried women of child-bearing age. This can only be done satisfactorily from census data, which indicate that the proportion of ex-nuptial children born per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 44 was 18.41 in 1891, 14.18 in 1911, and 8.20 in 1933, a decrease of 55 per cent. since 1891. In 1947 this proportion was 10.96, an increase of 34 per cent. since 1933.

#### FIRST LIVE BIRTHS.

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year since 1893. By first live birth is meant the first child born alive to a mother since marriage and includes only the first born alive of twins and triplets. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers as details of issue of the mother are not recorded in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

In the following table are shown details of confinements of married mothers which resulted in a first live birth, related to total confinements at which a child was born living:—

Table 216.—Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth.

Period.	Confinements of Married Mothers.			Proportion of First Confinements to Total.
	For First Live Birth.	For Other Live Birth.	Total.	
				per cent.
1896-00	35,603	133,546	169,149	21.0
1901-05	42,284	132,383	174,667	24.2
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25.7
1911-15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28.3
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26.5
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28.5
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30.6
1931-35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31.8
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37.6
1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39.4
1946-50	121,595	204,590	326,185	37.3
1945	21,643	36,640	58,283	37.1
1946	24,202	39,378	63,580	38.1
1947	26,538	39,387	65,925	40.3
1948	23,832	39,926	63,758	37.4
1949	23,466	41,562	65,028	36.1
1950	23,557	44,337	67,894	34.7

The number of first births moves in direct ratio to the marriages contracted in immediately preceding years, but the persistent rise up to 1943 in the proportion of first births is not due to an increased marriage rate so much as to a declining proportion of children after the first, a result of family limitation. Indications are that the proportion of first births to relevant marriages has declined, which means that the decline in births after the first was greater than in first births.

Further evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 205, which indicate that, between 1891 and 1950, the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups became progressively greater as age advanced, and was smaller at lower ages when first births are most frequent.

Particulars in the following table show that the proportion of first births to total births is much higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State; the information is available from 1936 only. The proportions shown for the State as a whole differ slightly from those in Table 216, which were calculated on the basis of confinements instead of total births in order to give greater precision.

**Table 217.—First Live Births\*—Metropolis and Remainder of State.**

Division.	Proportion per cent. of First Live Births to Total Live Births.*							
	1936.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Metropolis ... ..	43·0	43·9	43·5	43·8	45·0	42·1	40·2	38·9
Remainder of State ...	32·3	39·2	30·6	32·1	35·4	32·9	32·2	31·0
New South Wales ...	36·4	36·7	36·7	37·6	39·8	37·0	35·7	34·3

\* Nuptial only.

In comparisons of fertility in the metropolis and country, allowance should be made for a varying incidence of marriage and differing proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the duration of existing marriage, in relation to the age of the mother at the birth of the first live child to that marriage, are published in the Statistical Register.

A summary for 1950 is as follows:—

**Table 218.—First Live Births,\* Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage, 1950.**

Age of Mother. (Years.)	Duration of Existing Marriage.																	Total Nuptial First Live Births.
	Months.											Years.						
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 and over.	
Under 15	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
15-19	32	43	75	115	220	301	432	333	150	199	157	134	540	54	...	...	...	2,790
20-24	36	48	67	94	171	275	479	432	475	884	771	641	3,885	1,451	515	182	82	10,488
25-29	23	17	33	25	34	72	120	103	151	377	302	307	1,966	1,143	827	485	645	6,630
30-34	13	11	10	15	14	16	36	46	51	111	92	102	592	352	236	144	541	2,382
35-39	3	4	8	8	14	11	24	16	22	44	31	29	246	122	62	50	313	1,007
40-44	6	...	6	4	1	3	1	4	4	3	8	5	60	25	20	19	76	245
45-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	4	12
Total	114	123	199	261	455	678	1,092	934	853	1,618	1,362	1,219	7,290	3,149	1,664	882	1,664	23,557

\* Nuptial births.

# **STILLBIRTHS.**

The number of stillbirths registered in New South Wales in 1950 was 1,406. Of these, 786 were males and 620 females, the masculinity (127 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (106 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of stillbirth is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1950 the proportions were 28.34 ex-nuptial stillbirths and 18.87 nuptial stillbirths per 1,000 births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total stillbirths, 570 were in the metropolis and 836 in the remainder of the State, the proportion per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 18.87 in the former and 19.54 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of stillbirths became effective on 1st April, 1935. Details for each year from 1940 to 1950 and in quinquennial periods since 1936 are as follows:—

**Table 219.—Stillbirths, New South Wales.**

Year.	Number of Stillbirths.				Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still).			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to Total Stillbirths.	Male Stillbirths per 1,000 Female Stillbirths.	
	Nuptial.		Ex-nuptial.		Total.	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial.			
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females						
1936-40	3,827	2,860	191	163	7,046	28.45	34.49	28.71	per cent.	1,327
1941-45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25.16	32.47	25.46	5.23	1,262
1946-50	3,733	2,896	196	199	7,024	19.71	26.50	19.99	5.62	1,269
1940	727	554	33	28	1,342	26.26	31.48	26.46	4.55	1,306
1941	770	629	32	33	1,464	27.38	30.95	27.52	4.44	1,211
1942	750	581	41	39	1,411	25.63	37.65	26.10	5.67	1,276
1943	752	631	48	34	1,465	24.53	35.01	24.94	5.60	1,203
1944	824	597	51	39	1,511	24.30	34.04	24.72	5.96	1,376
1945	813	654	43	30	1,540	24.29	26.08	24.37	4.74	1,251
1946	819	638	43	47	1,547	21.18	29.61	22.49	5.82	1,258
1947	784	608	42	32	1,466	20.47	25.90	20.69	5.05	1,291
1948	703	544	34	45	1,326	18.99	27.44	19.34	5.96	1,251
1949	689	523	29	38	1,279	18.10	21.41	18.25	5.24	1,280
1950	738	583	48	37	1,406	18.87	28.34	19.26	6.05	1,268

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States where stillbirths are registered and with New Zealand is shown below. Victorian figures represent notifications only, but the number not notified is considered to be very small.

**Table 220.—Stillbirths, Australia and New Zealand.**

State or Country.	Number.				Rate per 1,000 of all Births (live and still).			
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
<b>New South Wales</b> ...	<b>1,466</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>20.69</b>	<b>19.24</b>	<b>18.25</b>	<b>19.26</b>
Victoria ...	951	902	907	963	19.68	19.19	18.98	18.96
South Australia ...	387	374	338	325	23.17	23.02	20.63	18.43
Western Australia ...	304	266	268	240	23.07	20.16	19.45	16.59
Tasmania ...	187	179	159	138	25.52	25.00	21.87	18.70
New Zealand (excludes Maoris) ...	911	834	796	865	19.92	18.52	17.77	19.15

## PLURAL BIRTHS.

Prior to 1935, cases of plural births with only one child born alive were often recorded as single births. Since the introduction of compulsory registration of stillbirths (from 1st April, 1935), all cases of plural births have been recorded.

During the year 1950 there were 885 cases of plural births. They consisted of 880 cases of twins, 4 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quadruplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,666 (858 male and 808 females), and 94 were stillborn; the live children born as triplets numbered 11 (3 males and 8 females), and one was stillborn. The quadruplets (2 males and 2 females) were all live born. Of the plural births, 32 cases of twins were ex-nuptial, including one case in which both children were stillborn.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets and quadruplets born in New South Wales during the years 1948 to 1950, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial.

Table 221.—Plural Births.

Particulars.	Nuptial.			Ex-nuptial.			Total.		
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1948.	1949.	1950.
<b>Cases of Twins—</b>									
Both living ... ..	663	707	774	23	31	29	686	738	803
One living, one stillborn...	36	44	58	2	3	2	38	47	60
Both stillborn ... ..	9	9	16	...	5	1	9	14	17
<b>Total Cases of Twins ...</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>880</b>
<b>Cases of Triplets—</b>									
All living ... ..	6	7	3	...	...	...	6	7	3
Two living, one stillborn	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
One living, two stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All stillborn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Cases of Triplets</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Cases of Quadruplets—</b>									
All living ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Total Cases of Plural Births...</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>885</b>

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1950 represented 12.27 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.43 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 3,978 cases of twins, 32 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quadruplets in the five years 1946-1950. In this period the number of confinements was 347,262 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,146 cases of twins and 9 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated, there were 12 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements. The incidence of plurality remains almost constant at between 11 and 12 in every 1,000 confinements year by year.

Eight cases of quadruplets have been recorded; five between 1877 and 1897, one in 1913, one in 1930, and one in 1950.

## SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, stillbirths and plural births in the year 1950:—

Table 222.—Confinements and Children Born, 1950.

Class of Birth.	Confinements.		Children.						
	Married Mothers.	Un-married Mothers.	Born Living.		Stillborn.		All Births.		
			Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.
Single Births ...	68,287	2,935	67,057	2,854	1,230	81	68,287	2,935	71,222
Twins—									
Both living ...	774	29	1,548	58	...	...	1,548	58	1,606
One living, one stillborn ...	58	2	58	2	58	2	116	4	120
Both stillborn...	16	1	...	...	32	2	32	2	34
Total Twins...			1,606	60	90	4	1,696	64	1,760
Triplets—									
All living ...	3	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
Two living, one stillborn ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
Total triplets...			11	...	1	...	12	...	12
Quadruplets—									
All living ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total	69,140	2,967	68,678	2,914	1,321	85	69,999	2,999	...
	72,107		71,592		1,406		...		72,998

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1949 and 1950 is shown below. Details for single years of age are shown in the Statistical Register:—

Table 223.—Confinements, Ages of Mothers.

Age of Mother. (Years.)	1949.			1950.		
	Number of Confinements.			Number of Confinements.		
	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.	Total.	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.	Total.
Under 15	3	9	12	3	18	21
15-19	3,434	673	4,107	3,463	634	4,097
20-24	19,161	1,021	20,182	19,853	939	20,792
25-29	21,199	647	21,846	22,482	613	23,095
30-34	13,411	401	13,812	13,839	387	14,226
35-39	6,955	242	7,197	7,369	260	7,629
40-44	1,895	92	1,987	2,011	100	2,111
45-49	127	5	132	120	11	131
50 and over	1	...	1	...	1	1
Not stated	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total	66,186	3,090	69,276	69,140	2,967	72,107



## LEGITIMATIONS.

In 1902 an Act was passed to legitimise children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Act, any child who comes within the scope of its purpose, born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimised from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. The total number of registrations under the Act up to the end of the year 1950 was 18,106. The number in decennial periods and each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 224.—Legitimations.

Period.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1902-1910	1,743	1940	548	1946	282
1911-1920	4,016	1941	475	1947	258
1921-1930	4,749	1942	371	1948	256
1931-1940	4,518	1943	345	1949	233
1941-1950	3,080	1944	294	1950	297
		1945	269		

## NATURAL INCREASE.

Statistics of natural increase as shown below indicate the extent to which the population of New South Wales has increased by the excess of births over deaths. The annual rates are based on total population and allowance has not been made for the effect of the changing age constitution of the people on the number of births and deaths. Therefore the rates do not provide a satisfactory indication of the normal trend in natural increase, which is indicated in another way by the net reproduction rates shown on earlier pages.

The following table shows the natural increase of population since 1881. For the war years 1914-18, deaths of defence forces overseas were not included in the calculation of natural increase. For the period September, 1939, to June, 1947, the natural increase relates to the excess of births over civilian deaths. Details of the basis of the compilation of death statistics during the period 1939-1947 are shown on page 261.

Table 225.—Natural Increase, New South Wales.

Period.	Excess of Births over Deaths.			Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1881-85	42,658	50,204	92,862	38.00*	15.80*	22.20*
1886-90	54,753	62,090	116,843	36.60*	13.89*	22.71*
1891-95	56,834	63,930	120,764	33.15*	12.89*	20.26*
1896-00	48,692	57,107	105,799	28.10*	11.91*	16.19*
1901-05	51,179	59,163	110,342	26.82*	11.23*	15.59*
1906-10	64,249	71,215	135,464	27.38*	10.12*	17.26*
1911-15	77,202	86,918	164,120	28.76*	10.49*	18.27*
1916-20	71,947	81,788	153,735	26.29*	10.61*	15.68*
1921-25	80,815	89,523	170,338	24.74	9.26	15.48
1926-30	72,380	80,693	153,073	21.77	9.27	12.50
1931-35	51,557	60,294	111,851	17.29	8.60	8.69
1936-40	49,092	60,628	109,720	17.51	9.45	8.06
1941-45	68,071	75,809	143,880	19.79	9.73	10.06
1946-50	93,564	102,959	196,523	22.50	9.66	12.84

\* Amended slightly since previous issue.

Table 225.—Natural Increase, New South Wales—*continued*.

Year.	Excess of Births over Deaths.			Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1940	10,239	12,950	23,239	17·78	9·41	8·37
1941	11,187	13,242	24,429	18·47	9·75	8·72
1942	10,698	12,730	23,428	18·60	10·32	8·28
1943	13,316	15,079	28,395	20·04	10·10	9·94
1944	15,866	17,094	32,960	20·65	9·23	11·42
1945	17,004	17,664	34,668	21·14	9·25	11·89
1946	18,652	20,016	38,668	22·83	9·70	13·13
1947	19,743	21,206	40,949	23·25	9·53	13·72
1948	17,453	19,378	36,831	22·19	10·04	12·15
1949	18,498	20,950	39,448	22·10	9·43	12·67
1950	19,218	21,409	40,627	22·20	9·60	12·60

NOTE.—See paragraph preceding table. Births and deaths of full-blood aboriginals are included prior to 1933.

The general decline in the rate of natural increase since 1890 has been due to a greater decline in the birth rate than in the death rate. An improvement in both birth and death rates during the decennium 1906 to 1915 is reflected in the rate of natural increase. In 1919, deaths were increased by the influenza epidemic, and the birth rate was low. After 1921, the birth rate declined rapidly until 1935 and, despite lower death rates, the rate of natural increase fell to a very low level. A rise in birth rate since 1939 has brought about a marked increase.

Although there are more males born than females, the increase of population from the excess of births over deaths is greatly in favour of females, since the death rate is higher among males. During the ten years ended 1950, the number of females added to the population by excess of births over civilian deaths was 17,133, or 11 per cent., more than the corresponding number of males. When deaths of defence personnel are taken into account, the increase in females in that period exceeded that in males by 30,089, or 20 per cent.

The increase in population from natural and migratory causes is shown in the preceding chapter "Population."

The table below shows the rates of natural increase per 1,000 of mean population in the Australian States and New Zealand. Figures for war years represent excess of births over civilian deaths.

Table 226.—Natural Increase, Australia and New Zealand.

State or Country.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
<b>New South Wales ...</b>	<b>11·89</b>	<b>13·13</b>	<b>13·72</b>	<b>12·15</b>	<b>12·67</b>	<b>12·60</b>
Victoria ...	10·32	12·42	12·62	11·61	11·64	12·47
Queensland ...	16·03	15·02	16·50	15·48	15·33	15·80
South Australia ...	12·73	14·72	15·63	13·86	14·35	15·09
Western Australia	12·23	14·92	16·21	16·02	16·36	16·42
Tasmania ...	13·56	17·04	18·53	16·82	17·32	16·92
Commonwealth ...	12·22	13·62	14·37	13·12	13·40	13·74
New Zealand ...	13·15	15·54	17·04	16·39	15·82	15·36

## DEATHS.

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered other than those of full-blood aboriginals and stillbirths, the latter being registered, for purposes of record, as deaths as well as births. Full-blood aboriginals have been excluded since 1st January, 1933, but are included in the figures for earlier years. In the period September, 1939, to December, 1941, Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales, viz., 256 males, were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died outside of the State were excluded. From 1st January, 1942, to 30th June, 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

Total deaths, wherever they occurred, in the period 1st September, 1939, to 30th June, 1947, of Australian defence personnel enlisted in New South Wales numbered 13,315, comprising 13,279 males and 36 females.

Deaths during 1951 numbered 31,932, equal to a rate of 9.62 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 18,092 were males and 13,840 females, the rate for the former being 10.83 and for the latter 8.40 per 1,000 living. The average annual number of deaths since 1881 and the rate per 1,000 of mean population, in quinquennial periods, were as follows:—

Table 227.—Deaths, New South Wales.

Period.	Number of Deaths (excluding Stillbirths).			Death Rate.*			Proportion per cent. of Male to Female Rate.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
<b>Annual</b>							
Average—							
1881-85	7,738	5,483	13,221	16.84†	14.53†	15.80†	116
1886-90	8,337	5,954	14,291	14.87†	12.71†	13.89†	116
1891-95	8,955	6,405	15,360	14.00†	11.61†	12.89†	120
1896-00	9,558	6,499	16,057	13.08†	10.58†	11.91†	123
1901-05	9,146	6,754	15,900	12.30†	10.05†	11.23†	124
1906-10	9,203	6,698	15,901	11.16†	8.98†	10.12†	127
1911-15	11,020	7,817	18,837	11.71†	9.14†	10.49†	128
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15†	9.03†	10.61†	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.89	8.42	9.66	129
<b>Year—</b>							
1946	16,038	12,541	28,579	10.90	8.51	9.70	128
1947	16,032	12,417	28,449	10.74	8.32	9.53	129
1948	17,085	13,318	30,403	11.27	8.80	10.04	128
1949	16,703	12,661	29,364	10.70	8.15	9.43	131
1950	17,565	13,400	30,965	10.83	8.36	9.60	130
1951	18,092	13,840	31,932	10.83	8.40	9.62	129

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

† Amended slightly since previous issue.

NOTE.— See text preceding table.

The rates shown are crude rates uncorrected for changing age or sex constitution of the population from year to year. The crude rate declined continuously from 16.88 in 1861-65 to 8.69 per thousand in 1931-35, since when it has shown a tendency to increase.

These trends are common to both the male and female crude rates, but the overall decline was greater for females than for males.

## DEATHS—AGE AND SEX.

The sex and age constitution of a population determine the general level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it is dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age constitution of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population." The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published annually in the Statistical Register, and such data summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1901 are shown in the following table:—

Table 228.—Deaths in Age Groups, New South Wales.

Period.	Age at Death—Years.										Total Deaths.
	0-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65-74.	75 and over.	Not Stated.	
MALES.											
1901-05	13,228	1,694	2,500	2,958	4,053	4,350	5,108	6,661	5,127	53	45,732
1906-10	12,109	1,516	2,405	2,637	3,545	4,876	5,301	7,032	6,513	54	46,018
1911-15	13,767	1,688	2,667	3,546	4,105	5,972	7,033	7,948	8,306	67	55,099
1916-20	13,127	1,856	2,496	4,619	5,145	6,460	8,624	8,694	9,183	54	60,258
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,601	55	53,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6,871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,629	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	15,754	17,522	30	72,710
1941-45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946-50	7,075	991	1,848	2,119	3,697	8,019	16,997	20,515	22,130	32	83,423
FEMALES.											
1901-05	11,322	1,569	2,263	2,796	2,946	2,430	2,924	3,748	3,762	10	33,770
1906-10	9,985	1,244	2,277	2,686	2,777	2,738	2,926	4,397	4,452	8	33,488
1911-15	11,241	1,456	2,164	3,153	3,002	3,256	3,688	5,006	6,111	8	39,085
1916-20	10,413	1,495	2,283	4,031	3,657	3,846	4,784	5,742	7,493	7	43,751
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,572	8,325	7	43,605
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,892
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,658	5,087	6,599	10,096	12,257	4	49,185
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,964
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,030	1	62,119
1946-50	5,136	669	923	1,777	2,878	5,361	9,835	14,775	22,976	7	64,337
PERSONS.											
1901-05	24,550	3,263	4,763	5,754	6,999	6,780	8,032	10,409	8,889	63	79,502
1906-10	22,094	2,760	4,682	5,323	6,322	7,612	8,227	11,459	10,965	62	79,506
1911-15	25,008	3,144	4,831	6,699	7,107	9,228	10,721	12,954	14,417	75	94,184
1916-20	23,540	3,351	4,779	8,650	8,802	10,306	13,408	14,436	16,676	61	104,009
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4,042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,907
1926-30	19,976	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,519
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,870	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,984
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14,317	20,376	27,369	33,810	32	128,674
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,035
1946-50	12,211	1,660	2,771	3,896	6,575	13,380	26,832	35,290	45,106	39	147,760

Continued increase in the number of deaths at the higher ages, owing to an increasing proportion of population in those age-groups, has been offset to a large extent by the decrease in deaths at earlier ages, particularly infant deaths, and the interplay of these trends has obscured the true changes in the general death rate. This is illustrated by the composition of the general rate in respect of sex and age as shown in Table 229.

The table shows the age-specific death rates and the crude death rates for all ages combined, by sex, in the three-yearly periods around the census of 1881 and each census from 1901 to 1947 and for the single year 1950. The crude death rate results from these age-specific rates applied to the

actual sex and age constitution of the population in each period, and therefore reflects changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific death rates. Standardised death rates, designed to eliminate the effects of the changed age composition of the population, are shown in Table 233 in comparison with the crude death rates for the last three census years.

Table 229.—Death Rates in Age Groups, New South Wales.

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate*—All Causes.							Reduction per cent. 1880-82 to 1950.
	1880-82.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1950.†	
MALES.								
0- 4	47.45	33.88	24.69	21.49	12.52	9.80	7.88	83
5- 9	3.13	2.16	2.05	1.85	1.41	.93	.99	68
10-14	2.45	2.01	1.70	1.58	1.23	.78	.78	68
15-19	3.85	3.43	2.43	2.17	1.68	1.43	1.38	64
20-24	5.79	4.71	3.32	2.70	2.28	1.61	1.78	69
25-34	7.64	5.56	4.31	3.75	2.49	1.74	1.63	79
35-44	12.25	8.77	6.98	6.02	4.56	3.40	3.31	73
45-54	18.99	14.56	12.45	10.86	9.56	9.49	9.27	51
55-64	35.50	27.59	25.13	23.04	21.31	23.13	24.31	32
65-74	67.23	60.13	55.69	51.61	49.26	52.01	53.93	20
75 and over	162.71	149.50	144.47	142.99	128.48	135.53	137.14	16
All Ages— Crude Rate	16.72	12.90	11.59	10.72	9.60	10.97	10.83	35
FEMALES.								
0- 4	42.19	30.37	20.71	16.94	10.06	7.31	6.09	86
5- 9	2.77	1.99	1.76	1.64	1.18	.64	.56	80
10-14	2.22	1.69	1.37	1.20	.83	.55	.70	68
15-19	3.56	2.49	1.92	1.61	1.34	.61	.80	78
20-24	5.31	3.82	3.17	2.43	2.03	.93	.83	84
25-34	7.90	5.44	4.21	3.65	2.64	1.60	1.19	85
35-44	11.10	7.53	5.96	4.88	3.99	2.82	2.62	76
45-54	15.09	10.36	9.06	7.90	7.03	6.25	6.19	59
55-64	26.83	20.02	17.60	15.73	14.21	13.46	12.72	53
65-74	56.95	46.18	44.46	39.11	36.45	34.35	33.11	42
75 and over	138.58	134.48	125.29	124.53	107.40	112.62	110.87	20
All Ages— Crude Rate	14.07	10.23	9.09	8.23	7.57	8.54	8.36	41
PERSONS.								
0- 4	44.86	32.15	22.74	19.25	11.31	8.58	7.01	84
5- 9	2.95	2.08	1.91	1.75	1.30	.79	.78	74
10-14	2.33	1.85	1.54	1.39	1.03	.67	.74	68
15-19	3.70	2.96	2.18	1.90	1.51	1.03	1.10	70
20-24	5.57	4.26	3.24	2.56	2.16	1.27	1.32	76
25-34	7.75	5.50	4.26	3.70	2.56	1.67	1.41	82
35-44	11.79	8.23	6.50	5.47	4.27	3.12	2.97	75
45-54	17.54	12.79	10.97	9.46	8.33	7.85	7.73	56
55-64	32.07	24.34	21.84	19.71	17.81	18.27	18.35	43
65-74	63.37	54.43	50.61	45.81	43.02	42.67	42.85	32
75 and over	154.09	142.78	135.86	133.86	117.72	122.85	122.23	21
All Ages— Crude Rate	15.52	11.63	10.40	9.50	8.60	9.76	9.60	38

\* Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† Estimated.

There was a substantial reduction in the death rates over the period, the improvement being greatest in the case of males at ages under 5 years, then in the group 25 to 34 years. For females, the reduction in rates was greatest at ages under 5 years and in the groups 20 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent than the rates for males in every age group. The difference in the rate of reduction amongst males and females was greatest in the groups 65 to 74 years and 55 to 64 years. Above 74 years of age, improved conditions naturally had less effect. Mortality is lowest at approximately 10 years of age.

#### EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

The effect of the improvement in death rates on the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the decades from 1881 to 1910 and the three years around the censuses of 1921, 1933 and 1947:—

**Table 230.—Expectation of Life, Australia.**

At Age.	Males.						Females.					
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.
Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0	47·20	51·08	55·20	59·15	63·48	66·07	50·84	54·76	58·84	63·31	67·14	70·63
10	48·86	51·43	53·53	56·01	58·01	59·04	51·95	54·46	56·38	59·20	61·02	63·11
20	40·57	42·81	44·74	46·99	48·81	49·64	43·43	45·72	47·52	50·03	51·67	53·47
30	33·64	35·11	36·52	38·44	39·90	40·40	36·13	37·85	39·33	41·48	42·77	44·08
40	26·50	27·64	28·56	30·05	31·11	31·23	29·08	30·49	31·47	33·14	34·04	34·91
50	19·74	20·45	21·16	22·20	22·83	22·67	22·06	22·93	23·69	24·90	25·58	26·14
60	13·77	13·99	14·35	15·08	15·57	15·36	15·39	15·86	16·19	17·17	17·74	18·11
70	8·81	8·90	8·67	9·26	9·59	9·55	9·70	9·89	9·95	10·41	10·97	11·14
80	5·11	5·00	4·96	5·00	5·22	5·36	5·27	5·49	5·73	5·61	6·01	6·02
90	2·91	2·91	2·64	2·60	2·98	2·74	2·97	3·07	2·99	2·91	3·05	3·08
100	1·31	1·29	1·18	1·17	1·10	...	1·37	1·23	1·24	1·24	1·02	...

#### DEATHS—METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

A summary of the annual deaths and crude death rates in the metropolis (i.e., the area within existing boundaries) and in the remainder of the State since 1927 is shown in Table 231. Since 1st January, 1927, deaths have been allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased persons and not, as formerly, according to the districts in which the deaths occurred. Consequently, statistics of deaths by divisions of the State are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1927.

The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these parts of the State.

**Table 231.—Deaths, Metropolis and Remainder of State.**

Year.	Number of Deaths.			Death Rate.†		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
<b>Annual Average—</b>						
1927-30	11,732*	11,101*	22,833	10.04*	8.49*	9.23
1931-35	11,596*	11,001*	22,597	9.42*	8.01*	8.69
1936-40	13,274	12,461	25,735	10.51	8.53	9.45
1941-45	14,763	13,044	27,807	10.69	8.83	9.73
1946-50	15,838	13,714	29,552	10.49	8.85	9.66
<b>Year—</b>						
1945	14,350	12,644	26,994	9.94	8.58	9.25
1946	15,289	13,290	28,579	10.43	8.98	9.70
1947	15,370	13,079	28,449	10.36	8.71	9.53
1948	16,378	14,025	30,403	10.90	9.13	10.04
1949	15,795	13,569	29,364	10.32	8.57	9.43
1950	16,360	14,605	30,965	10.44	8.81	9.60

\* On basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

† Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

#### DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

A table of the death rates per 1,000 of mean population in each of the Australian States and New Zealand from 1945 to 1950 is shown below:—

**Table 232.—Death Rates, Australia and New Zealand.**

State or Country.	Death Rate. *					
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
<b>New South Wales</b> ...	<b>9.25</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>9.60</b>
<b>Victoria</b> ...	10.21	10.63	10.44	10.44	10.28	10.14
<b>Queensland</b> ...	8.79	9.77	9.15	9.31	8.85	8.82
<b>South Australia</b> ...	9.65	10.17	9.62	10.25	9.45	9.63
<b>Western Australia</b> ...	9.67	9.65	9.39	9.10	8.99	9.05
<b>Tasmania</b> ...	9.71	10.11	9.17	9.55	8.76	8.74
<b>Commonwealth...</b>	9.50	10.00	9.69	9.96	9.51	9.55
<b>New Zealand</b> ...	10.07	9.71	9.39	9.16	9.09	9.31

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

This comparison is based on crude death rates, and differences in the age and sex constitution of the individual populations have not been taken into account; therefore the rates are not strictly comparable with each other nor do they show the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

Such a comparison based upon the standard population compiled by the International Statistical Institute has been prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician. This is presented in the following table which shows, for the census years 1921, 1933 and 1947, the comparison between the crude death rates for each of the Australian States, and the standardised rates as described above:—

Table 233.—Comparison of "Crude" and "Standardised" Death Rates.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
"Crude" Death Rate.*							
1921	9·50	10·52	9·37	10·02	10·42	10·30	9·91
1933	8·58	9·59	8·84	8·44	8·64	9·60	8·92
1947	9·53	10·44	9·15	9·62	9·39	9·17	9·69
"Standardised" Death Rate.†							
1921	10·35	10·79	10·24	10·38	11·88	10·83	10·58
1933	8·52	8·74	9·10	7·66	8·74	8·86	8·62
1947	7·44	7·31	7·47	6·77	7·28	7·21	7·34

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

† See comment preceding table.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

## DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE (EXCLUDING STILLBIRTHS).

During the year 1951, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,895, equivalent to a rate of 26.29 per 1,000 live births, which is the lowest infantile mortality rate ever recorded for New South Wales. These figures exclude stillbirths, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated.

The death rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1951 being 28.08 and 24.41 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1881:—

Table 234.—Infantile Mortality.

Period.	Deaths under 1 Year of Age.			Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<b>Annual Average—</b>						
1881-85	2,136	1,806	3,942	131.28	116.34	123.98
1886-90	2,358	1,961	4,319	122.27	103.72	114.68
1891-95	2,414	1,972	4,386	118.81	102.73	111.00
1896-00	2,274	1,890	4,164	118.51	105.44	113.40
1901-05	2,015	1,669	3,684	103.94	89.81	97.02
1906-10	1,854	1,478	3,332	84.09	70.59	77.51
1911-15	2,062	1,627	3,689	77.94	64.55	71.41
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
<b>Year—</b>						
1946	1,195	837	2,032	34.45	25.71	30.22
1947	1,223	846	2,069	34.19	25.16	29.81
1948	1,201	836	2,037	34.77	25.57	30.30
1949	1,079	799	1,878	30.65	23.77	27.29
1950	1,116	820	1,936	30.34	23.56	27.04
1951	1,039	856	1,895	28.08	24.41	26.29

\* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.



In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933 and below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and in 1951 the rate was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate and this excess has tended to increase. In the ten years 1881 to 1890 the excess was 19 per cent., and in the five years 1946 to 1950 it was 33 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. The number of mothers utilising the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals is increasing each year; in 1950-51, 51,681 babies were born in public hospitals (including private and intermediate wards) in New South Wales—equivalent to 72 per cent. of all live births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Public Health" and "Social Condition".

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1950, 60 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 69 per cent. within the first month, and 78 per cent. within three months. The following statement shows the number of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the metropolis and in the whole State, and the rates per 1,000 live births:—

**Table 235.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and State—Age at Death.**

Age at Death.	Metropolis.						New South Wales.					
	Number of Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.			Number of Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.		
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Under 1 week	502	470	477	16·71	15·70	16·09	1,236	1,165	1,157	18·33	16·93	16·16
1 week ...	36	26	31	1·20	·87	1·04	102	75	104	1·52	1·09	1·45
2 weeks ...	25	19	15	·83	·64	·51	59	48	47	·88	·70	·66
3 " ...	13	24	13	·43	·80	·44	37	36	37	·55	·52	·52
Total under 1 month...	576	539	536	19·17	18·01	18·08	1,434	1,324	1,345	21·33	19·24	18·79
1 month ...	42	27	37	1·40	·90	1·25	98	77	97	1·46	1·12	1·35
2 months ...	28	21	27	·93	·70	·91	68	64	68	1·01	·93	·95
3 " ...	31	23	18	1·03	·77	·61	70	67	67	1·04	·97	·94
4 " ...	26	27	23	·87	·90	·78	54	61	70	·80	·89	·98
5 " ...	12	12	11	·40	·40	·37	51	42	44	·76	·61	·61
6 " ...	31	17	16	1·03	·57	·54	59	41	46	·88	·60	·64
7 " ...	15	26	18	·50	·87	·61	42	44	44	·62	·64	·61
8 " ...	13	19	18	·43	·64	·61	42	43	48	·62	·62	·67
9 " ...	8	13	12	·27	·43	·40	32	40	33	·48	·58	·46
10 " ...	13	15	23	·43	·50	·77	40	38	42	·60	·55	·59
11 " ...	15	15	15	·50	·50	·51	47	37	32	·70	·54	·45
Total under 1 year...	810	754	754	26·96	25·19	25·44	2,037	1,878	1,936	30·30	27·20	27·04

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, only a slight improvement has occurred in the death rate during the first week of life. But the ratio of neo-natal deaths (under 1 week) to live births does not provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during this period, when the deaths are due almost exclusively to pre-natal causes which are also a common source of stillbirths. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique, many infants who formerly would have been stillborn are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding stillbirths (see Table 219) suggests that the proportion of stillbirths is declining, and the combination of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths (as in Table 244) shows that there has been some saving of life among the newborn.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups in quinquennial periods since 1901, and annually since 1940:—

**Table 236.—Infantile Mortality Rates\* in Age Groups.**

Period.	Age at Death.							
	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Under 1 month.	Under 3 months.	Under 1 year.
1901-05	21·84	11·27	18·26	20·93	24·72	33·11	51·37	97·02
1906-10	21·73	9·79	13·31	15·02	17·65	31·52	44·83	77·51
1911-15	23·03	8·79	10·76	12·09	16·69	31·87	42·63	71·41
1916-20	24·28	8·18	9·47	9·63	13·67	32·46	41·93	65·28
1921-25	22·94	7·30	8·33	8·27	11·59	30·24	38·57	58·43
1926-30	23·31	6·56	6·39	7·03	11·41	29·87	36·26	54·78
1931-35	22·67	5·10	3·90	3·64	6·64	27·77	31·67	41·95
1936-40	22·77	4·97	3·46	3·43	6·50	27·74	31·20	41·18
1941-45	20·02	4·33	3·22	3·32	5·06	24·35	27·57	35·95
1946-50	17·68	2·85	2·25	2·50	3·63	20·53	22·78	28·91
1940	21·12	4·46	3·85	3·62	5·97	25·58	29·43	39·02
1941	23·55	5·97	4·23	4·18	5·84	29·52	33·75	43·77
1942	20·97	4·52	3·07	4·27	6·46	25·49	29·46	40·19
1943	19·61	4·23	3·56	3·42	5·36	23·84	27·40	36·18
1944	18·30	3·66	2·16	2·33	4·18	21·96	24·12	30·68
1945	18·28	3·52	2·43	2·61	3·79	21·80	24·23	30·63
1946	18·82	3·14	2·19	2·37	3·70	21·96	24·15	30·22
1947	18·22	3·24	2·26	2·51	3·58	21·46	23·72	29·81
1948	18·38	2·95	2·47	2·60	3·90	21·33	23·80	30·30
1949	16·93	2·31	2·05	2·47	3·53	19·24	21·29	27·29
1950	16·16	2·63	2·30	2·53	3·42	18·79	21·09	27·04

\* Number of deaths at ages shown per 1,000 live births.

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 6 to 12 months, followed by ages 3 to 6 months and 1 to 3 months. There has also been substantial improvement in the group 1 week and under 1 month.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in the metropolis in 1950 was 754 or 25.44 per 1,000 live births, and in the remainder of the State 1,182 or 28.18 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State, and the

rates per 1,000 live births. The table commences with 1927, since when the basis of tabulation as to locality has been the usual residence of the mother.

**Table 237.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Remainder of State.**

Period.	Deaths under 1 Year of Age.			Death Rates.†		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
<b>Annual Average—</b>						
1927-30	1,212*	1,674*	2,886	53·14*	54·78*	54·08
1931-35	702*	1,184*	1,886	40·11*	43·12*	41·95
1936-40	716	1,247	1,963	38·18	43·12	41·18
1941-45	848	1,186	2,034	32·52	38·87	35·95
1946-50	792	1,198	1,990	25·83	31·38	28·91
<b>Year—</b>						
19	758	1,169	1,927	38·01	39·71	39·02
1941	942	1,322	2,264	42·12	45·02	43·77
1942	877	1,239	2,116	37·77	42·10	40·19
1943	860	1,212	2,072	31·86	40·03	36·18
1944	749	1,080	1,829	26·45	34·51	30·68
1945	813	1,076	1,889	27·56	33·46	30·63
1946	786	1,246	2,032	24·74	35·12	30·22
1947	856	1,213	2,069	26·82	32·36	29·81
1948	810	1,227	2,037	26·96	33·00	30·30
1949	754	1,124	1,878	25·19	28·91	27·29
1950	754	1,182	1,936	25·44	28·18	27·04

\* On basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

† Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

In the following table the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States, in New Zealand, and in various other countries are compared:—

**Table 238.—Infantile Mortality, Australia and Other Countries.**

State or Country.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births.		Country.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Average, 1946-50.	1950.		Average, 1945-49.	1949.
Victoria ... ..	23·82	20·09	Netherlands ... ..	40	27
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	23·90	22·75	Canada ... ..	46	43
South Australia ... ..	26·50	24·04	Scotland ... ..	50	41
Tasmania ... ..	26·53	23·75	Northern Ireland ... ..	53	45
Australia ... ..	26·98	24·47	Finland ... ..	56	48
Queensland... ..	27·49	24·77	Eire ... ..	61	52
Western Anstralia... ..	28·15	27·13	France ... ..	68	56
New South Wales ... ..	28·91	27·04	Belgium ... ..	71	57
	Average, 1945-49.	1949.	Japan ... ..	*	63
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	25	24	Spain ... ..	81	74
Sweden ... ..	26	23	Italy ... ..	83	74
Australia ... ..	28	25	Venezuela ... ..	98	90
New South Wales ... ..	30	27	Mexico ... ..	105	107
Norway ... ..	33	28	Ceylon ... ..	110	87
United States ... ..	33	31	Peru ... ..	110	106
South Africa (Europeans)	38	41	Portugal ... ..	111	115
Switzerland ... ..	38	34	India ... ..	138	123
England and Wales ... ..	39	33	Chile ... ..	167	169
Denmark ... ..	41	35			

\* Not available.

The rates for Australia and New Zealand generally are greatly superior to those prevailing in most other countries, but lack of international comparability, owing to diversity of definitions of "stillbirth" and the consequent effect upon the number of live births and deaths under 1 year, renders difficult a true assessment of the relative mortality of infants in various countries. Allowance should also be made for wide differences in climate and economic conditions.

#### CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Over the past fifty years there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has risen. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been stillborn.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life, comparing the experience in the metropolis with that in the whole State for the year 1950:—

**Table 239.—Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1950.**

Cause of Death.*	Inter- national Code Number.	Deaths of Children at Ages under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births.					
		Metropolis.			New South Wales.		
		Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	Total, under 1 Year.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	Total, under 1 Year.
Infective and parasitic diseases ...	001-138	...	·13	·71	...	·07	·54
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	...	·07	·44	...	·07	·46
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334 341-398	·03	...	·61	·03	...	·48
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of new- born).	{ 470-527, 763.	·61	·40	2·60	·46	·47	3·01
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (includ- ing diarrhoea of newborn).	571, 764	...	·13	1·01	·01	·15	1·29
Other diseases of the digestive system.	{ 530-570, 572-587.	·20	·03	·67	·13	·06	·61
Congenital malformations ...	750-759	1·59	·61	3·47	1·38	·66	3·49
Birth injuries ...	760, 761	3·54	·07	3·64	3·30	·17	3·54
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	762	1·62	·07	1·69	1·50	·07	1·63
Haemolytic disease of newborn ...	770	·71	...	·78	·68	·04	·76
Immaturity† ...	774-776	5·30	·17	5·57	6·34	·38	6·80
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	{ 765-769, 771-773	2·29	·24	2·70	2·12	·34	2·84
Violence ...	E800-E999	·03	·07	·61	·04	·10	·71
All other ...	Residual	·17	...	·94	·17	·05	·88
Total... ..	...	16·09	1·99	25·44	16·16	2·63	27·04

\* Classified on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List.

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any other subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 240, in which the deaths from various causes are shown as a proportion of the total deaths in certain age groups representing four stages within the first year. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of the various causes of death with increasing age.

Of the deaths under 1 week, 95 per cent. were due either to congenital malformations or diseases, other than pneumonia of newborn and diarrhoea of newborn, classed as "peculiar to the first year of life." These causes also resulted in 62 per cent. of the deaths at ages above 1 week but under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 38 per cent., but, of these, congenital malformations accounted for 25 per cent., the same as in the previous age group; deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia and bronchitis, exceeded those resulting from malformations; diseases of the digestive system, principally gastro-enteritis and colitis, accounted for 19 per cent. of the deaths, and violence (6 per cent.) was next in importance. At ages 3 months and under 1 year, 43 per cent. of the deaths were due to respiratory and digestive diseases.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as epidemic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system, nutrition, etc., and the decline is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken to overcome these post-natal causes of death.

**Table 240.—Infantile Mortality, Distribution of Causes of Death, 1950.**

Cause of Death.*	International Code Number.	Age at Death.			
		Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 1 Year.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	001-138	...	2.66	1.82	7.28
Meninitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	...	2.66	2.43	5.63
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334, 341-398.	.17	...	1.21	7.04
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of newborn).	{ 470-527, 763.	2.85	18.09	27.27	24.41
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrhoea of newborn)	571, 764	.09	5.85	16.36	12.68
Other diseases of the digestive system ...	{ 530-570, 572-587.	.78	2.13	3.03	5.87
Congenital malformations ... ..	750-759	8.55	25.00	24.85	14.79
Birth injuries ... ..	760, 761	20.40	6.38	1.82	.47
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ...	762	9.25	2.66	1.21	.47
Haemolytic disease of newborn ... ..	770	4.23	1.59	...	.70
Immaturity† ... ..	774-776	39.24	14.36	3.64	...
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	{ 765-769, 771-773.	13.14	12.77	6.06	3.99
Violence ... ..	E800-E999	.26	3.72	6.06	7.28
All other ... ..	Residual	1.04	2.13	4.24	9.39
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Classified on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List.

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in the Statistical Register.

#### DEATHS OF EX-NUPtIAL CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

During 1950 there were 68,678 nuptial and 2,914 ex-nuptial children born alive. During the same period the deaths of nuptial children under 1 year of age numbered 1,819 and of ex-nuptial children 117.

The infantile mortality rate of ex-nuptial children was 56 per cent. higher than the rate for nuptial children, mainly owing to premature birth and causes arising from neglect. The mortality rates from various causes among ex-nuptial children are shown annually in the Statistical Register.

\* 89379—3 K 2))

Comparative particulars of the death rates among nuptial and ex-nuptial children are shown in the following table which relates to the year 1950 and the quinquennium 1946-1950:—

**Table 241.—Infantile Mortality Rates, Nuptial and Ex-nuptial Classified According to Age at Death.**

Age at Death.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.					
	Nuptial.			Ex-nuptial.		
	Total.			Total.		
	1950.			1946 to 1950.		
Under 1 week ... ..	16.02	19.56	16.16	17.32	25.85	17.68
1 week ... ..	1.46	1.37	1.45	1.52	1.58	1.52
2 weeks ... ..	.61	1.72	.66	.71	1.10	.73
3 " ... ..	.46	1.72	.52	.56	1.52	.60
Total under 1 month ...	18.55	24.37	18.79	20.11	30.05	20.53
1 month ... ..	1.23	3.09	1.35	1.27	2.76	1.34
2 months ... ..	.90	2.06	.95	.89	1.65	.92
3 " ... ..	.92	1.37	.94	.94	1.93	.98
4 " ... ..	.99	.69	.98	.86	.76	.86
5 " ... ..	.62	.69	.61	.64	1.17	.66
6 " ... ..	.62	1.37	.64	.67	1.03	.68
7 " ... ..	.58	1.37	.61	.63	.55	.63
8 " ... ..	.61	2.06	.67	.64	1.17	.66
9 " ... ..	.45	.68	.46	.56	.97	.58
10 " ... ..	.58	.68	.59	.50	.69	.51
11 " ... ..	.39	1.72	.45	.53	1.24	.56
Total under 1 year ...	26.49	40.15	27.04	28.24	43.97	28.91

The following table shows the number of births and deaths and the rate per 1,000 live births of ex-nuptial as compared with those of nuptial children in New South Wales since 1901:—

**Table 242.—Infantile Mortality, Nuptial and Ex-nuptial.**

Period.	Total Live Births.		Deaths under 1 month.				Deaths under 1 year.			
			Nuptial.		Ex-Nuptial.		Nuptial.		Ex-Nuptial.	
	Nuptial.	Ex-Nuptial.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1901-05	176,555	13,289	*	*	*	*	15,273	86.51	3,146	236.74
1906-10	200,408	14,562	6,000	29.94	775	53.22	13,997	69.84	2,666	183.08
1911-15	244,160	14,144	7,496	30.70	737	52.11	16,261	66.60	2,184	154.41
1916-20	244,887	12,857	7,690	31.40	678	52.73	15,140	61.82	1,686	131.13
1921-25	258,838	13,407	7,653	29.57	580	43.26	14,549	56.21	1,359	101.36
1926-30	253,183	13,409	7,338	28.98	626	46.69	13,222	52.22	1,382	103.07
1931-35	213,613	11,222	5,726	26.81	518	46.16	8,612	40.32	819	72.98
1936-40	228,345	10,049	6,148	26.92	466	46.37	9,087	39.80	729	72.54
1941-45	271,295	11,620	6,446	23.76	441	37.95	9,515	35.07	655	56.37
1946-50	329,774	14,509	6,633	20.11	436	30.05	9,314	28.24	638	43.97
1945	58,936	2,726	1,251	21.23	93	24.12	1,749	29.68	140	51.36
1946	64,297	2,950	1,386	21.56	91	30.84	1,900	29.55	132	44.75
1947	66,615	2,783	1,392	20.90	97	34.85	1,930	28.97	139	49.95
1948	64,434	2,800	1,354	21.01	80	28.57	1,906	29.58	131	46.79
1949	65,750	3,062	1,227	18.66	97	31.68	1,759	26.75	119	38.86
1950	68,678	2,914	1,274	18.55	71	24.37	1,819	26.49	117	40.15

\* Not available.

The table shows that the ex-nuptial death rates are uniformly high compared with the nuptial rates, but they have improved considerably in the period covered by the table. In 1901, one out of every four ex-nuptial children died within a year of birth; the rate in 1950 was one in twenty-five.

#### DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS.

There has been a steady improvement in the death rate of children under 5 years of age, as is seen in the following table:—

**Table 243.—Deaths under 5 years of Age.**

Period.	Average Annual Number.	Rate.*	Year.	Number.	Rate.*
1901-05	4,910	30.25	1945	2,382	9.08
1906-10	4,419	24.34	1946	2,519	9.11
1911-15	5,002	22.55	1947	2,513	8.57
1916-20	4,708	19.31	1948	2,519	8.19
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1949	2,296	7.20
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1950	2,364	7.01
1931-35	2,610	11.37			
1936-40	2,593	12.08			
1941-45	2,621	10.82			
1946-50	2,442	7.96			

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population under 5 years of age.

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1946-1950 compared with that of 1891-95, represents an annual saving of 29 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years of age in the State.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases, in earlier years, was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and improvement in the rate may be attributed in large measure to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS COMBINED.

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both stillbirths and the mortality of infants subsequent to birth, it is of interest to note the combined rate for stillbirths and deaths of children who were born alive. In 1950 there were 1,406 stillbirths and 1,936 deaths under 1 year of age, making a total loss of 3,342 infants out of 72,998 live births and stillbirths. This represents a rate of 45.78 per 1,000 of all births. The rate on this basis was 43.82 in the metropolis and 47.17 in the remainder of the State—the difference between the rates being a little greater than the difference in the respective death rates of live-born children only.

Particular significance is attached to the combined rate in respect of neo-natal deaths (deaths of live-born children within one week of birth) and stillbirths. This is shown in the following table:—

**Table 244.—Infantile Mortality and Stillbirths Combined.**

Year	Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Stillbirths Combined.					
	Deaths under one week plus Stillbirths.			Deaths under one year plus Stillbirths.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
1936-40	50·10	51·29	50·82	67·02	69·79	68·70
1941-45	43·38	46·32	44·97	57·23	63·28	60·49
1946-50	35·03	39·17	37·32	44·37	51·49	48·32
1940	46·94	47·07	47·02	64·88	64·15	64·45
1941	48·96	51·53	50·42	69·29	70·69	70·08
1942	46·17	46·81	46·52	63·11	66·93	65·24
1943	42·38	45·57	44·07	58·71	63·36	60·22
1944	40·29	44·63	42·57	49·80	59·02	54·64
1945	40·82	43·46	42·20	51·01	57·23	54·25
1946	37·48	43·94	40·89	45·71	57·67	52·02
1947	35·35	41·22	38·52	45·30	53·77	49·88
1948	34·63	39·57	37·37	44·70	52·56	49·05
1949	32·82	36·44	34·87	42·15	47·27	45·04
1950	34·65	35·43	35·11	43·82	47·17	45·78

The year 1936 is the first for which figures are available on this basis.

### CAUSES OF DEATH.

Since 1906, the classification of causes of death in New South Wales has been based on the International Classification initiated by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, and amended by Revision Conferences convened in Paris in 1909, 1920, 1929, 1933 and 1948.

From 1st January, 1950, deaths have been classified according to the Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification, and strict comparison with figures for previous years is not possible except for certain causes. The difficulty of making comparisons has been increased by the adoption of more flexible rules for the selection of the underlying cause of death where the death certificates contain multiple causes.

To preserve continuity with former statistics, causes of death for 1950 have been tabulated on the basis of the Fifth Revision (1938), which was adopted for use on 1st January, 1940, and the Sixth Revision (1948). Compilations according to both bases will be found in detail in the Statistical Register for 1950-51. In all comparative tables in this subsection, figures for 1950 are shown on both bases. The International Classification (Sixth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parentheses in the heading to each table.



The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1950 classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1948 and the rates per million of mean population for these causes:—

Table 245.—Causes of Death, 1950.\*

Abbreviated Classification.	International Classification Code Number.	Number of Deaths.	Pro- portion of Total.	Rate per Million of Mean Population.
			per cent.	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	001-008	634	2.05	197
Tuberculosis, other forms ... ..	010-019	37	.12	12
Syphilis and its sequelae ... ..	020-029	87	.28	27
Typhoid fever ... ..	040	3	.01	1
Cholera ... ..	043	...	...	...
Dysentery, all forms ... ..	045-048	11	.04	3
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat ... ..	050, 051	4	.01	1
Diphtheria ... ..	055	24	.08	7
Whooping cough ... ..	056	7	.02	2
Meningococcal infections ... ..	057	41	.13	13.
Plague ... ..	058	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	080	55	.18	17
Smallpox ... ..	084	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	085	25	.08	8.
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases ... ..	100-108	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	110-117	2	.01	1
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ... ..	†	107	.35	33.
Malignant neoplasms, incl. neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.	140-205	3,985	12.87	1,236
Benign and unspecified neoplasms ... ..	210-239	183	.59	57
Diabetes mellitus ... ..	260	389	1.26	121
Anaemias ... ..	290-293	119	.38	37
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ... ..	330-334	3,765	12.16	116.8
Non meningococcal meningitis ... ..	340	69	.22	21
Rheumatic fever ... ..	400-402	74	.24	22
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ... ..	412-416	236	.76	73
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ... ..	420-422	8,175	26.40	2,535
Other diseases of heart ... ..	430-434	1,104	3.57	342
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	440-443	805	2.60	250
Hypertension without mention of heart ... ..	444-447	449	1.45	139
Influenza ... ..	480-483	147	.48	46
Pneumonia ... ..	490-493	1,058	3.42	328
Bronchitis ... ..	500-502	403	1.30	125
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	540, 541	198	.64	61
Appendicitis ... ..	550-553	69	.22	21
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ... ..	560, 561, 570	257	.83	80
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn.	543, 571, 572	198	.64	61
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	581	152	.49	47
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	590-594	697	2.25	216
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	610	177	.57	55
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	{ 640-652, 660, 670-689.	80	.26	25
Congenital malformations ... ..	750-759	324	1.05	100
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ... ..	760-762	369	1.19	114
Infections of newborn ... ..	763-768	85	.27	26
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified.	769-776	737	2.38	220
Sentility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes.	780-795	1,069	3.45	332
All other diseases ... ..	Residual	2,593	8.37	804
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	E810-E835	588	1.90	182
All other accidents ... ..	{ E800-E802, E840-E862, E963, E970-E979, E964, E965, E980-E999.	1,022	3.30	317
Suicide and self-inflicted injury ... ..	{	317	1.02	98.
Homicide and operations of war ... ..	{	35	.11	11.
Total ... ..	.....	30,965	100.00	9,602

\* Classified in accordance with the Sixth Revision (1948) of the International List.

† Nos. 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-133.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age constitution of the population, and degenerative diseases now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from epidemic diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths from degenerative diseases in 1950, diseases of the heart accounted for 10,320 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 3,985, cerebrovascular lesions for 3,765, and nephritis and nephrosis for 697 deaths. Altogether, these four causes were responsible for 61 per cent. of the total deaths in the State during 1950.

The incidence of epidemic diseases in 1950 was low with the exception of acute poliomyelitis. Deaths due to acute poliomyelitis numbered 55 in 1950, compared with an annual average of 24 deaths from this cause in the preceding five years.

The remainder of this chapter consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death which have special interest or significance.

#### INFECTIVE DISEASES.

Particulars in Table 246 show the number of cases notified and the deaths registered for certain infectious diseases. Improved medical science and sanitation have contributed to the notable decrease in the death rates due to these causes. The improvement during the last thirty years is shown in the following comparison of the rates per 10,000 of mean population for the five yearly periods 1921-1925 and 1946-1950 (1921-1925 figures in brackets): Typhoid fever .01 (.46), scarlet fever .01 (.08), diphtheria .14 (.94), whooping cough .09 (.76), and measles .09 (.24).

**Table 246.—Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases.**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 274.)

Period.	Typhoid Fever. (040, 041.)		Scarlet Fever. (050.)		Diphtheria. (055.)		Whooping Cough.* (056.)	Measles.* (055.)
	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
1931-35	1,075	133	18,003	185	23,734	884	621	205
1936-40	471	79	15,247	81	21,180	785	410	152
1941-45	148	25	21,496	45	9,665	452	336	160
1946-50†	94	9	8,554	14	3,657	218	140	142
1946	25	3	3,090	4	1,279	57	44	37
1947	28	...	1,540	2	761	49	29	7
1948	17	2	1,358	4	600	51	27	49
1949	8	...	1,514	3	627	36	33	23
1950†	16	4	1,052	1	390	25	7	26
1950‡	16	4	1,052	1	390	24	7	25

\* Cases are not notifiable. † Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

In the case of diphtheria and whooping cough, widespread immunisation of infants and young children as a preventive measure has greatly contributed to the decline in the incidence and mortality of these two diseases.

Statistics of deaths from these causes and preventive measures adopted to combat them will be found in detail in Year Book No. 52 on pages 130 to 133.

## ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Epidemics of acute poliomyelitis occur periodically. The number of deaths attributed to this cause in 1950, namely 55, was the second highest ever recorded. Deaths due to late effects of acute poliomyelitis have been included in the figures given in the following table:—

**Table 247.—Acute Poliomyelitis (080, 081).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 274.)

Period.	Cases Notified.		Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*
	Number.	Annual Rate.*	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1931-35	775	·60	61	43	104	·08
1936-40	795	·58	34	17	51	·04
1941-45	832	·58	38	31	69	·05
1946-50†	1,796	1·17	87	52	139	·09
1946	656	2·23	37	20	57	·19
1947	82	·27	5	5	10	·03
1948	87	·29	2	4	6	·02
1949	182	·58	6	4	10	·03
1950†	789	2·45	37	19	56	·17
1950‡	789	2·45	36	19	55	·17

\* Number per 10,000 of mean population. † Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List. ‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

The incidence of deaths due to acute poliomyelitis is decreasing in the younger age-groups and increasing correspondingly in the older age-groups. This is illustrated in the following summary:—

**Table 248.—Acute Poliomyelitis—Deaths in Age Groups.**

Age Group (Years).	Number of Deaths.			Death Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population.		
	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.
0-4	21	24	11	·29	·35	·13
5-9	12	19	13	·17	·25	·18
10-14	9	12	13	·15	·16	·20
15-19	3	8	13	·06	·11	·18
20-29	1	3	9	·01	·02	·06
30 and over	2	4	14	·01	·01	·03
Total, All Ages	48	70	73	·08	·09	·08

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The death rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system has been declining steadily for many years and a reduction of approximately 41 per cent. has been achieved in the ten-year period 1941-1950. The rate for 1950, 1.97 per 10,000 of mean population, is the lowest on record for this State.

**Table 249.—Tuberculosis (001-019).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 274.)

Period.	Cases Notified.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (091-008).				Deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis (010-019).
		Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*	
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1931-35	7,594	2,952	1,876	4,828	3.71	501
1936-40	8,534	3,000	1,696	4,703	3.46	438
1941-45	8,981	2,100	1,510	4,400	3.00	560
1946-50†	8,562	2,614	1,150	3,764	2.46	262
1946	1,671	549	260	818	2.78	70
1947	1,751	500	256	816	2.73	49
1948	1,711	539	232	771	2.54	44
1949	1,642	492	215	707	2.27	62
1950†	1,787	474	178	652	2.00	37
1950‡	1,787	461	173	634	1.97	37

\* Number per 10,000 of mean population. † Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List. ‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by medical practitioners has been compulsory throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. In 1945, notification was extended to cover all forms of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of respiratory system in 1950, classified according to sex and age-groups:—

**Table 250.—Deaths from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 1950.**

Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 5	3	1	4	50-54	58	6	64
5-9	...	...	...	55-59	67	13	80
10-14	...	1	1	60-64	63	19	82
15-19	1	...	1	65-69	54	9	63
20-24	3	9	12	70-74	37	7	44
25-29	11	29	40	75-79	14	2	16
30-34	16	17	33	80 and over	7	4	11
35-39	30	22	52	Unspecified	...	...	...
40-44	36	18	54	Total ...	461	173	634
45-49	61	16	77				

Excluding the age-groups below 15 years, where mortality is comparatively light, the deaths of females are higher than those of males in the groups up to 35 years, and above that age there is a large excess of deaths amongst the males. Age-specific mortality rates for tuberculosis of respiratory system for the three years around each census since 1891 are shown in Year Book No. 52. Persons under the age of 45 years comprised 31 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1950.

A comparison of the death rates from all forms of tuberculosis in the Australian States and New Zealand for the last six years follows:—

**Table 251.—Tuberculosis, Australia and New Zealand.**

State or Country.	No. of Deaths from Tuberculosis per 10,000 of Mean Population.					
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
New South Wales... ..	3·00	3·02	2·99	2·69	2·47	2·08
Victoria ... ..	3·64	3·51	3·30	3·07	2·74	1·96
Queensland ... ..	3·10	2·92	2·46	2·37	2·23	2·00
South Australia ... ..	3·20	2·86	3·03	2·84	2·11	1·89
Western Australia ... ..	3·34	3·47	2·80	3·22	2·40	2·29
Tasmania ... ..	4·67	4·68	4·15	3·25	2·82	2·52
Commonwealth ... ..	3·26	3·20	2·98	2·81	2·48	2·05
New Zealand ... ..	3·78	3·38	3·08	2·71	2·46	2·29

#### MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS.

In this subsection, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 243 deaths were assigned in 1950.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1950, they accounted for 13 per cent. of the total deaths in the State.

**Table 252.—Malignant Neoplasms (140-205).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 274.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1931-35	7,150	6,339	13,489	10·37
1936-40	7,507	7,431	15,338	11·27
1941-45	8,424	8,415	16,839	11·73
1946-50†	9,835	9,415	19,250	12·58
1946	1,790	1,767	3,557	12·08
1947	1,945	1,837	3,782	12·67
1948	1,994	1,870	3,864	12·75
1949	1,987	1,963	3,950	12·68
1950†	2,119	1,978	4,097	12·70
1950‡	2,058	1,927	3,985	12·36

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

† Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Ninety-one per cent. of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1950 were 45 years or over and 55 per cent. were 65 years and upwards. The crude death rate from this disease has been increasing steadily, but it is only in age groups above 75 years that any increase in mortality rates has occurred since 1921.

**Table 253.—Malignant Neoplasms—Deaths in Age Groups, 1950.**

Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10	23	16	39	60-64	306	240	546
10-19	13	9	22	65-69	367	298	665
20-29	22	22	44	70-74	325	252	577
30-34	22	24	46	75-79	249	189	438
35-39	23	47	70	80-85	147	140	287
40-44	49	90	139	85 and over	101	110	211
45-49	76	122	198	Unspecified	...	...	...
50-54	125	162	287				
55-59	210	206	416	Total ...	2,058	1,927	3,985

Improvement in diagnosis has undoubtedly been responsible for some of the increase in the recorded deaths from malignant neoplasms. However, the main factor has been the increasing proportion of persons reaching the ages at which risk of death from this cause is greatest. This position has been brought about largely by the control of epidemic diseases, which have in the past exacted a heavy toll among the lower age groups. Improvement in the death rate from tuberculosis has also played its part. It is interesting to compare the contrary movements in the death rates from tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms over the past sixty years; the rates at ten-yearly intervals were as follows:—

Year.	No. of Deaths per 10,000 of Mean Population.	
	Tuberculosis.	Malignant Neoplasms.
1890	11.21	3.68
1900	8.93	5.82
1910	7.65	7.37
1920	6.30	8.56
1930	4.52	9.39
1940	3.45	11.54
1950	2.08	12.36

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1950 according to the site of the neoplasm is shown in the following table:—

**Table 254.—Malignant Neoplasms—Deaths Classified According to Seat of Disease, 1950.**

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Malignant Neoplasm of—				Malignant Neoplasm of—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx ...	74	26	100	Skin ...	72	30	102
Digestive organs and peritoneum...	1,016	836	1,852	Brain and nervous system ...	19	15	34
Respiratory system	299	70	369	Other and unspecified sites ...	96	90	186
Breast ...	1	371	372	Neoplasms of—			
Uterus ...	...	215	215	Lymphatic and hæmatopoietic tissues ...	140	103	243
Other female genital organs ...	...	126	126				
Male genital organs	242	...	242	Total ...	2,058	1,927	3,985
Urinary organs ...	99	45	144				

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine, the numbers in 1950 being 699 and 443 respectively. The breast and genital organs were the site of 36.9 per cent. of the fatal malignant neoplasms among women in 1950 as compared with 11.8 per cent. among men.

#### DISEASES OF THE HEART.

The number of deaths from diseases of the heart in 1950 was 10,320, which represented one-third of the total deaths in the State. Details for each individual disease of the heart may be obtained from the Statistical Register. Diseases so classified include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and diseases of the coronary arteries.

**Table 255.—Diseases of the Heart (410-443).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 274).

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1931-35	14,432	10,655	25,037	21.88	16.62	19.29
1936-40	19,806	13,829	33,635	28.84	20.50	24.71
1941-45	25,120	17,929	43,049	35.10	25.12	30.12
1946-50†	29,391	19,462	48,853	38.36	25.48	31.93
1946	5,555	3,707	9,262	37.75	25.15	31.45
1947	5,582	3,723	9,305	37.41	24.94	31.17
1948	5,861	4,039	9,900	38.66	27.01	32.84
1949	6,001	3,857	9,858	38.44	24.84	31.66
1950†	6,392	4,036	10,478	39.43	25.48	32.49
1950‡	6,239	4,031	10,320	38.48	25.45	32.00

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population. † Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List. ‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are not strictly comparable from year to year. There have been important changes connected with the mode of certification and classification, which have greatly influenced the rapid increase in the number of deaths so recorded. This increase has been particularly noticeable over the past twenty years, during which the mortality rate has nearly doubled. Improvement in diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners has been one of the main factors. Many deaths formerly attributed to indefinite causes are now believed to be certified as associated with some form of heart disease. As a result of a change of classification adopted in 1931, diseases of the coronary arteries have been included since that year among diseases of the heart. The great advance made in methods of diagnosis of diseases of the coronary arteries has, in part, resulted in deaths attributed to these causes increasing from 245 in 1931 to 3,621 (classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List) in 1950.

A further factor contributing to the increase in deaths due to diseases of the heart is the ageing of the population. Although the crude death rate has quadrupled in the last fifty years, the increase in mortality rates has been confined to ages of 45 years and upwards. The rates in all age-groups below 45 years have declined.

**Table 256.—Diseases of the Heart—Age-Specific Mortality.**

Age Group (Years).	Average Annual Death Rates.*					
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1950.
Under 5	1.76	.81	.50	.23	.30	.12
5-9	.91	.99	1.11	.58	.27	.11
10-14	1.61	1.81	1.45	.77	.42	.26
15-19	1.73	2.17	1.55	1.21	.64	.31
20-24	1.68	2.07	1.58	1.25	.71	.38
25-34	2.35	2.80	2.51	1.84	1.56	.96
35-44	5.67	5.88	5.24	5.08	5.16	5.23
45-54	12.37	14.43	11.95	15.66	21.89	21.91
55-64	28.97	36.25	34.62	46.41	67.14	70.19
65-74	70.70	100.43	98.68	139.92	176.84	177.59
75 and over	115.04	211.48	271.51	400.22	505.35	502.22
All Ages— Crude Rate	7.7	10.59	11.47	19.23	31.83	32.00

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

#### MATERNAL DEATHS.

All deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium are included under this heading. Deaths from acute yellow atrophy of the liver associated with pregnancy or childbirth have been classified to this group since 1940.

Maternal deaths are not numerically important but, nevertheless, are of special significance. The number in 1950 was 80, corresponding to a death rate of 0.50 per 10,000 females. As the incidence of maternal deaths falls only upon women bearing children, mortality rates are more generally quoted as a proportion of the total live births. The general trend in the mortality rate expressed per 1,000 live births was downward until 1922; in the next fourteen years the rate was on a higher level but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The low rate achieved in recent years has been mainly due to the effectiveness of new drugs and methods of treatment, and partly to the increasing proportion of mothers choosing



to have their babies born in public hospitals, where better facilities are available (see page 267). The number of deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in 1950 was the lowest ever recorded.

**Table 257.—Maternal Deaths (640-689).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 274.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.				Rate per 1,000 Live Births.					
	Including Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.		Including Criminal Abortion.			Excluding Criminal Abortion.		
	Married Women.	Single W'men.	Married Women.	Single W'men.	Married W'men.	Single W'men.	Total.	Married W'men.	Single W'men.	Total.
1896-00	1,238	138	†	‡	7.24	10.93	7.50	†	‡	†
1901-05	1,190	147	†	‡	6.74	11.07	7.04	†	‡	†
1906-10	1,225	132	1,192	110	6.11	9.06	6.31	5.95	7.55	6.03
1911-15	1,341	140	1,312	114	5.49	9.90	5.73	5.37	8.06	5.52
1916-20	1,355	130	1,295	93	5.53	10.11	5.76	5.29	7.23	5.39
1921-25	1,340	119	1,214	75	5.18	8.88	5.36	4.69	5.59	4.73
1926-30	1,405	132	1,272	70	5.55	9.84	5.77	5.02	5.22	5.03
1931-35	1,197	158	1,040	85	5.60	14.08	6.03	4.87	7.57	5.00
1936-40	1,040	125	892	60	4.55	12.44	4.89	3.91	5.97	3.99
1941-45	858	81	752	43	3.16	6.97	3.32	2.77	3.70	2.81
1946-50*	450	57	418	29	1.36	3.93	1.47	1.27	2.00	1.30
1943	175	21	158	11	3.18	9.29	3.42	2.87	4.87	2.95
1944	167	19	145	10	2.93	7.44	3.12	2.54	3.92	2.60
1945	132	7	117	5	2.24	2.57	2.25	1.99	1.83	1.98
1946	103	8	96	4	1.60	2.71	1.65	1.49	1.34	1.49
1947	111	19	103	9	1.67	6.83	1.87	1.55	3.23	1.61
1948	78	14	73	8	1.21	5.90	1.37	1.13	2.86	1.20
1949	88	6	81	3	1.34	1.96	1.37	1.23	.98	1.22
1950*	70	10	65	5	1.02	3.43	1.12	.95	1.72	.98
1950†	70	10	65	5	1.02	3.43	1.12	.95	1.72	.98

\* Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

† Classified according to the Sixth Revision. ‡ Not available.

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has always been higher among single than among married women. The difference is greater if deaths due to criminal abortion are included. During the past ten years, almost half the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion, as compared with 10.6 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

Three of the ten single women who died from maternal causes in 1950 were under 19 years of age and six under 21. The ages of the seventy married women ranged from 19 to 45 years, with six under 21 years and

twenty-six aged 35 years or over. Twenty-nine of the married women had no previous issue and in eleven cases death occurred within two years of marriage.

Table 258.—Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1950.

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Metropolis.	N.S.W.	Metropolis.	N.S.W.
Toxaemias of pregnancy ... ..	4	17	·14	·24
Ectopic pregnancy... ..	1	6	·03	·08
Other complications of pregnancy ...	2	5	·07	·07
Abortion (excluding criminal) ... ..	1	4	·03	·06
Delivery with specified complication ...	7	26	·24	·36
Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium...	1	2	·03	·03
Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis ...	...	3	...	·04
Puerperal pulmonary embolism ... ..	...	3	...	·04
Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium ... ..	2	4	·07	·06
Total, excluding criminal abortion ...	18	70	·61	·98
Criminal abortion ... ..	6	10	·20	·14
Total ... ..	24	80	·81	1·12

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal sepsis can be classified as a preventable disease. Preventive measures and improved treatment have reduced the number of deaths due to this cause from 110 in 1920 to 2 in 1950. Criminal abortion was responsible for 12½ per cent. of maternal deaths in 1950.

#### EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1950 totalled 1,962, or 6.3 per cent. of the total deaths in the State. The rate, 6.08 per 10,000 of mean population, was 0.3 per cent. below the rate in the preceding quinquennium. Deaths of males numbered 1,435 as compared with 527 females. The total included 317 suicides, 1,610 accidents and 35 homicides. In proportion to the population, the annual number of suicides has not shown any marked variation. Deaths from homicide have remained fairly constant and their proportion to the population has decreased.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1931 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 259.—Suicide (E963, E970-E979).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 274.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1931-35	1,238	329	1,567	1.88	.51	1.20
1936-40	1,181	375	1,556	1.72	.56	1.14
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1.21	.48	.85
1946-50†	1,151	419	1,570	1.50	.55	1.03
1946	190	89	279	1.29	.60	.95
1947	225	97	322	1.51	.65	1.08
1948	246	74	320	1.62	.49	1.06
1949	265	67	332	1.70	.43	1.07
1950†	225	92	317	1.39	.57	.98
1950‡	225	92	317	1.39	.57	.98

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

† Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

The means usually adopted by men for self-destruction are either poisoning, shooting, hanging or cutting of veins. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1946-50, 40 were by the agency of poison (including 17 by gas), 21 by shooting, 15 by hanging, 9 by cutting of veins, 7 by drowning and 8 by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is on an average almost treble the female rate.

As is the case with suicides, the number of males who die from accidents each year greatly exceeds the number of females. In 1950 the ratio was approximately 2½ to 1.

**Table 260.—Accidents (E800-E962).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 274.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1931-35	4,399	1,386	5,785	6.67	2.16	4.45
1936-40	5,675	1,804	7,479	8.26	2.67	5.49
1941-45	4,604	1,789	6,393	6.43	2.51	4.47
1946-50†	5,472	2,073	7,545	7.14	2.71	4.93
1946	1,017	456	1,473	6.91	3.09	5.00
1947	1,072	422	1,494	7.18	2.83	5.00
1948	1,132	400	1,532	7.47	2.64	5.06
1949	1,068	364	1,432	6.84	2.34	4.60
1950†	1,183	431	1,614	7.30	2.69	5.00
1950‡	1,187	423	1,610	7.32	2.64	4.99

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

† Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1950, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 406 were due to road vehicle accidents, 200 to falls, 98 to drowning, 42 to railway accidents, 39 to accidents caused by fire and the explosion of combustible material, and 19 were caused by firearms. Of the 406 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 365 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved and 13 to tram accidents.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age-group 2 years and under 40 years, and amongst females in the group 2 years and under 19 years. They were responsible for 63 per cent. of the deaths of males aged 20-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the chapter, "Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic."

### THE SEASONAL PREVALENCE OF DISEASES.

Deaths in each month of 1950 from certain causes are shown in ratio form in the following table. In order to make the results of the computation comparable, adjustments have been made to correct the inequality of the number of days in each month:—

Table 261.—Seasonal Prevalence of Diseases, 1950\*.

Month.	Monthly Proportions of Deaths from—						
	Acute Poliomyelitis (080, 081).	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except Ulcerative† (571).	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (001-008).	Influenza (480-483).	Pneumonia (490-493).	Bronchitis (500-502).	Diseases of the Heart (410-443).
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
January ...	5.3	11.3	10.1	1.4	5.7	4.9	6.9
February ...	6.0	7.1	8.6	1.5	5.5	4.9	6.2
March ...	3.6	8.5	8.4	1.4	5.2	3.9	6.3
April ...	7.5	10.9	6.1	.7	3.7	4.0	6.5
May ...	5.3	8.5	8.5	4.0	7.4	8.8	8.5
June ...	3.6	3.7	8.1	2.8	9.2	12.1	9.5
July ...	3.6	6.3	11.6	35.8	17.5	17.1	11.8
August ...	8.9	6.3	10.2	35.8	15.0	16.6	11.9
September ...	1.9	8.0	8.8	11.1	10.0	9.4	9.8
October ...	8.9	7.8	7.9	3.4	9.1	7.3	8.0
November ...	20.4	15.3	6.1	1.4	6.1	6.8	7.8
December ...	25.0	6.3	5.6	.7	5.6	4.2	6.8
Year ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE.—In interpreting the above table comparison should be made vertically and not horizontally.

\* Only year available on new basis of classification. Similar particulars in respect of the period 1944-48 were shown on page 157 of Year Book No. 52.

† Age four weeks and over.

The warmest months are January, February and December; the coldest, June, July and August. The foregoing table clearly shows the influence of the cold weather on such diseases as influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and diseases of the heart. The mortality from tuberculosis of the respiratory system varies throughout the year, but is somewhat higher in the colder months.

The incidence of diseases such as dysentery, typhoid fever, diarrhoea, enteritis, etc., which is influenced by the hot weather, has been greatly reduced by improved sanitation, refrigeration and other preventive measures. The incidence of acute poliomyelitis was greatest during November and December of 1950, while the number of deaths due to gastro-enteritis and colitis was fairly uniform from month to month.

## SOCIAL CONDITION

In New South Wales every adult citizen is enfranchised and has equal legal status. Education is compulsory, and in State schools is free. Conditions of employment, including wages and hours of work, are regulated under the Industrial Arbitration systems of the Commonwealth and the State. Insurance of workers against injury in the course of employment is compulsory. Standards of quality and purity of food, and of hygiene in its distribution, are prescribed. Both Governments afford financial assistance to home-builders, and under a joint agreement have undertaken the construction of dwellings. Conditions of tenancy are governed by State laws. Gambling, and the manufacture and sale of deleterious drugs and intoxicating liquors, are also controlled by the State.

Age, invalid and widows' pensions, war and service pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits are provided by the Commonwealth Government, which also pays hospital and certain other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. There are State laws safeguarding the welfare of children, and in certain cases the State pays allowances for the children of necessitous parents. The State and religious bodies maintain institutions for orphaned and neglected children, aged and infirm persons, and the mentally afflicted. Public hospitals, friendly societies and numerous charitable, educational and health organisations are subsidised by the State; all mental hospitals (except one), and several public hospitals, are owned and controlled by the State.

An outline of the public health services is given in the chapter "Public Health".

### STATUS OF WOMEN.

In New South Wales, women are enfranchised and may be elected to either House of the State and Commonwealth Parliaments or to the council of any shire or municipality. A woman may become a judge, magistrate, barrister, solicitor, or conveyancer; many women have been appointed justices of the peace, and some have entered the legal profession. Women are eligible for all university degrees, but are not usually ordained as ministers of religion. The provisions of the State Jury Act, 1912-47, relating to the voluntary enrolment of women as jurors were proclaimed in October, 1952, in respect of certain areas.

About one-fifth of the members of registered trade unions of employees are women, though there are few unions composed entirely of women. The employment of women in factories and shops is regulated by the Factories and Shops Act.

Rates of wages payable to women in industry are determined under the industrial arbitration systems described elsewhere in this Year Book. Matters which may be determined by the industrial tribunals include claims that the same wages be paid to men and women performing the same work, or producing the same return of profit or value to their employer. The minimum wage for women is generally about 75 per cent. of the basic wage for men.

A legal age for marriage has not been defined; the average age at which women marry is about 24 years. The consent of a parent or guardian or, in the absence of such consent, of a court or magistrate is necessary to

validate the marriage of minors. The wife of a British subject is deemed to be a British subject throughout Australia. A woman who was a British subject resident in Australia at the time of her marriage to an alien may, while in Australia, retain her British nationality.

Under the Married Women's Property Act, 1901, a married woman is capable of holding, acquiring, or disposing of any real or personal property as her separate property in the same manner as if she were a *femme sole*. Her property is not liable for her husband's debts, and her earnings in any occupation apart from her husband's are her own. A wife, however, has no legal share of her husband's income, nor in any property acquired by their joint efforts after marriage, but the husband is liable for all necessary expenses of his wife and children. In matters relating to the guardianship of children, the mother has similar powers to those possessed by the father.

### RELIGION.

In New South Wales there is no established church, and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations. When the census is taken in Australia, there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religion. A classification of the population according to religion, as recorded at the censuses of 1933 and 1947, is shown below; those not stating religion represented 12.4 and 11.1 per cent. of the total population at the respective censuses:—

**Table 262.—Religion of the Population, N.S.W.—Census, 1933 and 1947.**

Religion.	Number of Persons.		Proportion per cent. of Total stating Religion.	
	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.
<b>Christian—</b>				
Church of England ... ..	1,143,493	1,293,964	49.63	48.78
Catholic, Roman * ... ..	489,163	268,496	} 24.14	25.52
Catholic * ... ..	66,943	408,497		
Presbyterian ... ..	257,522	262,166	11.18	9.88
Methodist ... ..	203,042	246,876	8.81	9.31
Baptist ... ..	29,981	34,935	1.30	1.32
Congregational ... ..	20,274	19,331	.88	.73
Salvation Army ... ..	9,610	10,871	.42	.41
Church of Christ ... ..	8,658	10,269	.38	.39
Other Christian ... ..	54,203	66,763	2.35	2.52
<b>Total Christian ... ..</b>	<b>2,282,889</b>	<b>2,622,168</b>	<b>99.09</b>	<b>98.86</b>
<b>Non-Christian—</b>				
Hebrew ... ..	10,305	13,194	.45	.50
Other ... ..	1,823	1,409	.08	.05
Indefinite, No Religion ... ..	8,796	15,537	.38	.59
No reply ... ..	297,034	332,530	...	...
<b>Total Population ... ..</b>	<b>2,600,847</b>	<b>2,984,838</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

\* So described on individual Census schedules.

## SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES.

Social welfare services of the State Government include industrial hygiene services, industrial training and employment, and the social aid service under the control of the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, as well as the child welfare services administered by the Minister for Education.

State systems of family allowances and widows' pensions were replaced in recent years by Commonwealth systems, though the State supplements widows' pensions by providing allowances for their children. Other important services provided by the Commonwealth are age pensions, invalid pensions, war pensions, maternity allowances, and unemployment, sickness and hospital benefits. These schemes, with the exception of war pensions and hospital benefits, are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into reciprocal agreements with other countries in relation to pensions and other social benefits.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND SOCIAL AMELIORATION  
IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The aggregate expenditure from revenue by the State and Commonwealth Governments on public health and social amelioration in New South Wales is shown below. The expenditure on public health, details of which are given in Table 309, is subject to the reservations noted in connection with that table.

**Table 263.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health and Social Amelioration in New South Wales.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure by State and Commonwealth in New South Wales on—							
	Public Health.	Social Ameliora- tion.	Public Health and Social Amelioration.					
			State.	Common- wealth.	Total.	Per head of population.		
						State.	Common- wealth.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1942	2,926,034	15,095,345	5,549,819	12,471,560	18,021,379	1 19 6	4 8 10	6 8 4
1943	3,230,875	16,649,146	4,996,728	14,883,293	19,880,021	1 15 1	5 4 1	6 19 2
1944	3,628,028	17,435,219	5,260,669	15,802,578	21,063,247	1 16 7	5 9 7	7 6 2
1945	3,768,647	17,424,535	5,254,887	15,938,295	21,193,182	1 16 3	5 9 4	7 5 7
1946	4,469,356	22,494,145	5,836,380	21,127,121	26,963,501	1 19 10	7 4 3	9 4 1
1947	6,303,027	24,527,950	6,321,474	24,509,503	30,830,977	2 2 8	8 4 7	10 7 3
1948	8,311,089	27,410,908	8,291,704	27,430,293	35,721,997	2 15 1	9 1 5	11 16 6
1949	9,959,594	31,937,210	9,520,147	32,376,657	41,896,804	3 2 1	10 10 1	13 12 2
1950	12,240,773	36,972,917	11,580,578	37,633,112	49,213,690	3 13 1	11 15 9	15 8 10
1951	15,774,001	43,445,734	13,396,223	45,823,512	59,219,735	4 1 10	13 13 0	17 19 10
1952	23,709,365	49,273,861	17,385,972	55,597,254	72,983,226	5 3 7	16 8 10	21 12 5

\* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

Expenditure by the State and Commonwealth on public health and social amelioration in 1951-52, viz., £72,983,226, was more than three times as

great as in 1944-45. The principal elements in the increase were subsidies to hospitals, an expansion in the scope of social services, and higher rates of pensions, etc.

In 1951-52, expenditure by the State was about three times as great as in 1941-42, and expenditure by the Commonwealth about four and a half times.

Commonwealth expenditure on social amelioration increased from £12,471,560 in 1941-42 to £46,894,852 in 1951-52. Of the latter amount, age and invalid pensions comprised £25,075,215, or 53 per cent.; child endowment £17,793,919, or 38 per cent., and widows' pensions £2,315,178, or 5 per cent. Rates of age and invalid pensions were raised six times between January, 1945, and December, 1952. The rate of child endowment was raised from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a week per endowed child in June, 1945, and to 10s. in November, 1948; in June, 1950, endowment became payable in respect of the first child in the family at the rate of 5s. per week.

Details of expenditure by the State and Commonwealth on social amelioration are shown in the following table; loan expenditure and administrative costs in connection with Commonwealth pensions, etc., are excluded:—

**Table 264.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales.\***

Expenditure from Revenue.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>State—</b>					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc....	430,369	872,022	1,102,630	1,174,126	1,420,726
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children ... ..	350,278	302,336	304,919	285,003	285,602
Widows' pensions ... ..	630,321	136,654	128,627	122,981	119,301
Legal aid ... ..	3,446	11,629	11,544	14,858	18,973
Care of aboriginals ... ..	76,454	80,273	77,146	97,637	130,459
Unemployment relief ... ..	608,579	155	135	23	.....
Food relief ... ..	1,419,836	165,116	144,744	117,980	111,424
Family allowances ... ..	1,363,833	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administration ... ..	264,550	83,904	96,528	97,660	129,507
Housing ... ..	23,168	15,154	15,540	16,849	18,237
Contribution to miners' pensions ... ..	.....	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill)	51,939	59,464	41,763	52,993	64,780
<b>Total, State ... ..</b>	<b>5,222,773</b>	<b>1,806,707</b>	<b>2,003,576</b>	<b>2,060,110</b>	<b>2,379,009</b>
<b>Commonwealth—</b>					
Age and invalid pensions ... ..	6,414,899	17,489,106	18,735,783	20,855,983	25,075,215
Funeral benefits for pensioners ... ..	.....	109,711	95,690	104,113	107,678
Maternity allowances ... ..	167,710	1,070,126	1,155,379	1,149,164	1,182,358
Child endowment ... ..	.....	9,313,460	11,610,670	16,872,169	17,793,919
Widows' pensions ... ..	.....	1,761,978	1,773,422	1,971,798	2,315,178
Unemployment, sickness and special benefits ... ..	.....	379,502	1,548,711	372,045	350,881
Community rehabilitation ... ..	.....	6,620	49,686	60,352	69,623
<b>Total, Commonwealth ... ..</b>	<b>6,582,609</b>	<b>30,130,503</b>	<b>34,969,341</b>	<b>41,385,624</b>	<b>46,894,852</b>
<b>Total in New South Wales ... ..</b>	<b>11,805,382</b>	<b>31,937,210</b>	<b>36,972,917</b>	<b>43,445,734</b>	<b>49,273,861</b>

\* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.



Expenditure by the State under the heading "Social Amelioration" was only £2,379,009 in 1951-52, as compared with £5,222,773 in 1938-39. This decline was partly due to the increase in employment, and partly to the replacement of State family allowances and widows' pensions by Commonwealth schemes.

Loan expenditure by the State in 1951-52 included £47,002 on baby health centres, £104,890 on aboriginal stations, and £71,645 on institutions conducted by the Child Welfare Department.

#### NATIONAL WELFARE FUND (COMMONWEALTH).

The National Welfare Fund was established by the Commonwealth as from 1st July, 1943, to be applied towards the cost of health services, unemployment and sickness benefits, family allowances and other welfare and social services.

The National Welfare Fund Act, 1943, appropriated from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1943-44 and 1944-45 amounts representing 25 per cent. of income tax collections from individuals (other than companies), up to a maximum of £30,000,000 per annum. Subsequent appropriations provided for under an amending Act of 1945 were as follows:—

- (a) In 1945-46, £35,000,000 (£15,000,000 from July to December, 1945, and £20,000,000 from January to June, 1946); in 1946-47, £51,000,000; in each year thereafter, the amount of social services contribution payable in the year; and
- (b) In 1945-46 and subsequent years, a sum equivalent to pay-roll tax collections.

The Fund also receives interest on investments of its credit balances.

Pay-roll tax has been payable by employers since July, 1941, and social services contribution was levied on incomes of individual taxpayers, in combination with income tax, from January, 1946. Income tax and social services contribution were amalgamated in 1950-51, necessitating an alteration in the basis of appropriations to the National Welfare Fund. In 1950-51 and 1951-52 appropriations to the Fund were as follows:—

					1950-51	1951-52
					£	£
Social Services Contribution	...	...			73,958,472	7,676,505
Special Contributions	...	...	...		30,000,000	126,862,197
Pay-roll tax	...	...	...	...	28,721,371	37,169,996
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					£132,679,843	£171,708,698
					<hr/>	<hr/>

In 1952-53 and subsequent years, the Fund will receive from Consolidated Revenue an amount equal to the actual expenditure from the Fund each year, and the balance in the Fund will only be increased by interest on its investments.

Particulars of receipts and total amount of benefits paid from the Fund in New South Wales and elsewhere in each year since it was constituted are shown below:—

**Table 265.—National Welfare Fund—Receipts and Payments in Australia.**

Year.	Receipts.		Benefits Paid.	Credit Balance at 30th June.
	Transfers from Revenue.	Interest on Investments.		
	£	£	£	£
1943-44	27,889,572	...	2,364,174	25,525,398
1944-45	30,000,000	255,000	2,706,793	53,073,605
1945-46	46,499,243	502,383	53,161,609	46,913,622
1946-47	64,646,736	455,641	62,021,726	49,994,273
1947-48	88,042,612	503,351	68,612,684	69,927,552
1948-49	110,057,990	671,825	80,777,356	99,880,011
1949-50	123,287,690	750,740	92,803,625	131,114,816
1950-51	132,679,843	985,862	114,983,375	149,797,146
1951-52	171,708,698	1,129,198	137,607,996	185,027,046

In 1943-44 and 1944-45, benefits paid from the National Welfare Fund in New South Wales and elsewhere consisted of maternity allowances and funeral benefits in respect of age and invalid pensioners only, but as from 1st July, 1945, all Commonwealth social service payments were met from the Fund. Particulars of disbursements from the Fund from 1947-48 are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 266.—National Welfare Fund—Benefits Paid in Australia.**

Type of Benefit.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£	£	£	£	£
Age and Invalid Pensions ...	36,526,395	41,693,680	44,557,161	49,520,285	59,788,003
Funeral Benefits to Pensioners ...	209,588	252,979	245,822	254,058	275,850
Widows' Pensions ...	3,904,086	4,388,468	4,420,566	4,828,086	5,614,788
Maternity Allowances ...	2,854,018	2,828,849	3,007,906	3,057,519	3,156,992
Child Endowment ...	19,425,518	24,323,113	30,337,363	43,584,614	46,625,052
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits ...	1,217,474	1,070,428	2,506,425	1,037,213	1,007,657
Hospital Benefits ...	4,448,015	5,880,476	6,320,164	6,535,628	6,683,107
Pharmaceutical Benefits ...	.....	149,037	304,689	2,930,163	7,327,414
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ...	.....	.....	.....	75,511	1,393,857
Nutrition of Children ...	.....	.....	.....	35,775	814,806
Tuberculosis Benefits ...	27,590	156,049	534,550	2,275,399	3,878,927
Mental Institution Benefits ...	.....	.....	255,586	405,664	517,780
Other ...	.....	33,979	313,393	443,460	523,783
Total Expenditure ...	68,612,684	80,777,356	92,803,625	114,983,375	137,607,996

#### STATE SOCIAL AID SERVICE.

In 1937 the Government of New South Wales established a Social Aid Service for the prevention and relief of distress arising from poverty or unemployment.

Social Welfare Bureaux are maintained in the metropolis, Newcastle and the northern and southern coalfields, and welfare officers supervise social aid in the various districts with the assistance of departmental medical officers and welfare nurses.

In 1941 the Commonwealth began to extend the scope of social benefits, such as age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances, and to provide assistance for widows, dependent children and persons in need owing to sickness or unemployment. Consequently, the activities of the State relief organisation in recent years have been limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth benefit.

Since January, 1943, persons eligible for food relief from the State Social Aid Service have received cash payments, usually at fortnightly intervals, on a scale graduated according to the size of the family being maintained. They also receive cash for an additional pint of milk per day for mothers (before and after childbirth) and for each child under seven years of age.

Supplementary special foods (milk, eggs and green vegetables) are provided for persons certified as being in need of them, with special diets for indigent invalids or sick persons. These are distributed by means of orders sent direct to suppliers from whom recipients of aid obtain their requirements—the method used for distribution of all food relief prior to the introduction of cash payments.

As a general condition precedent to the issue of social aid, the applicant is required to sign a declaration that his income during the fortnight preceding application did not exceed a certain limit. The scales of benefit and income limits have been varied from time to time; particulars of those in operation from 1st August, 1939, until 7th November, 1946, were published in the Year Book, 1941-42 and 1942-43.

The scale of cash benefits was amended in November, 1946, to provide benefits similar to those payable under the Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Scheme at that time. Particulars of the amended scale are shown below. The maximum rate of benefit is paid where income does not exceed "allowable income," and the amount is reduced by 2s. per fortnight for every 2s. of income in excess of the allowable income.

**Table 267.—Food Relief—Scale of Cash Payments, December, 1952.**

Family Unit.	Allowable Income.	Maximum Rate of Benefit.	Family Unit.	Allowable Income.	Maximum Rate of Benefit.
	Per fortnight.			Per fortnight.	
Unmarried person—	s.	s.	Adult man or woman ...	s.	s.
16 and under 17 years ...	10	30	Adult man or woman and one or more dependent children ...	40	50
17 and under 18 years ...	20	30	Man and spouse ...	40	60
18 and under 21 years ...	30	40	Man and spouse and one or more dependent children	40	90
				40	100

Persons in receipt of pensions and allowances under the age, invalid, widows' or (war) service pension schemes are not eligible for cash benefits from the Social Aid Services.

The number of persons receiving benefit under the food relief scheme decreased sharply after 1940, declining to 5,803 in June, 1944, and to 1,913

in June, 1951; there was a slight increase to 2,313 in June, 1952. The following statement shows the number of beneficiaries and expenditure on the scheme in 1939-40 and later years:—

**Table 268.—State Social Aid Service.**

At 30th June.	Beneficiaries.				Expenditure during Year.
	Recipients.	Dependants.	Track Travellers.	Total.	
1940	37,302	58,080	1,465	96,847	£ 1,791,222
1947	2,946	2,231	65	5,242	217,353
1948	2,474	1,637	85	4,196	187,281
1949	2,135	1,349	97	3,581	165,116
1950	1,775	1,088	51	2,914	144,744
1951	1,334	535	24	1,913	110,165
1952	1,026	655	32	2,313	107,926

#### UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS.

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth under the Social Services Consolidation Act, 1947-1952, came into operation on 1st July, 1945, and is financed from the National Welfare Fund. The benefits are for persons, except pensioners, between the ages of 16 and 65 years (or in the case of women, 60 years) who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim, or intend to remain permanently in Australia.

For unemployment benefit, it must be shown that unemployment is not due to participation in a strike, and that the claimant is able and willing to undertake, and has endeavoured to obtain, suitable work.

Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income up to the amount of benefit claimed.

Unemployment benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the date of application, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks; if the claim is made after 13 weeks, benefit is payable from the date of application. A means test is imposed and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. The value of the claimant's property is disregarded in assessing means, and the following items are not included as income, viz., sickness pay from an approved friendly society up to £2 per week, payments for dependent children, maternity allowances, hospital benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and war pensions. The rates of benefit (current in December, 1952) are as follows:—

Single person—		Income limit. per week.		Benefit per week.
		s.	d.	
Age 16 and under 17 years	...	5	0	30 0
17 " " 18 "	...	10	0	30 0
18 " " 21 "	...	15	0	40 0
Other persons	...	20	0	50 0

Additional benefit in the case of a married person is 40s. a week for the spouse and 5s. for one dependent child under 16 years of age. A married woman is not entitled to benefit if her husband can maintain her.

There has been only one alteration in the rates of benefit since the scheme commenced in July, 1945, viz., in September, 1952, when all rates, except the allowance for the dependent child, were doubled.

Special benefit may be granted to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit, who by reason of age, disability or domestic circumstances, are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants.

Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries and payments in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) since inception of the scheme are shown below:—

**Table 269.—Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Claims Admitted.			Receiving Benefit at 30th June.			Amount of Benefits Paid. £	Average Duration of Benefit. Weeks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.								
1946	38,592	10,197	48,789	1,203	95	1,298	275,205	2.88
1947	12,297	407	12,704	1,350	50	1,400	172,141	6.88
1948	3,234	282	3,516	298	41	339	60,499	10.60
1949	2,092	165	2,257	248	35	283	23,279	5.92
1950	103,599	23,901	127,500	254	81	335	1,064,698	4.69
1951	5,605	601	6,206	181	65	246	25,324	¶
1952	7,680	3,258	10,938	3,376	1,237	4,613	55,135	¶
SICKNESS BENEFIT.								
1946	11,822	2,435	14,257	2,063	438	2,501	198,943	6.95
1947	15,798	3,725	19,523	2,797	825	3,622	258,782	8.28
1948	20,006	5,999	26,005	2,855	939	3,794	302,987	7.68
1949	19,927	5,917	25,844	3,448	1,083	4,531	302,298	7.37
1950	18,263	6,030	24,293	3,763	1,266	5,029	307,315	7.96
1951	17,722	5,805	23,527	¶	¶	2,868	296,418	¶
1952	14,904	4,648	19,552	1,913	620	2,533	262,244	¶
SPECIAL BENEFIT.								
1946	87	61	148	9	39	48	1,068	5.89
1947	336	72	408	54	68	122	6,772	8.20
1948	1,082	320	1,402	290	211	501	14,434	7.08
1949	1,200†	300†	1,500†	115	190	305	53,925†	11.63
1950	2,016	435	2,451	149	226	375	176,698†	7.31
1951	680	316	996	¶	¶	348	50,303‡	¶
1952	710	347	1,057	169	320	489	33,502†	¶
TOTAL.								
1946	50,501	12,693	63,194	3,275	572	3,847	475,216	3.68
1947	28,431	4,204	32,635	4,201	943	5,144	437,695	7.71
1948	24,322	6,601	30,923	3,443	1,191	4,634	377,920	8.08
1949	23,219	6,382	29,601	3,811	1,308	5,119	379,502	7.37
1950	123,878	30,366	154,244	4,166	1,573	5,739	1,548,711	5.24
1951	24,007	6,722	30,729	¶	¶	3,462	372,045	¶
1952	23,294	8,253	31,547	5,458	2,177	7,635	350,881	¶

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Approximate.

¶ Not available.

‡ Including payments to immigrants during training for employment.

The amount of special benefits paid in 1948-49 and later years includes payments to immigrants during training for employment, but other particulars relating to the special benefit claims of immigrants are not included in the table.

The exceptionally large number of claims for unemployment benefit in 1949-50 was due to the industrial dislocation caused by a general coal strike in the months June to August, 1949; payments in September quarter, 1949, amounted to £1,057,085 or 99 per cent. of the total for the year.

During 1952, as the following table shows, there was a steady increase in the number receiving unemployment benefit, reflecting the decline in employment which began late in 1951:—

**Table 270.—Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits in New South Wales.\***

1952.	Number Receiving Benefit at end of Month.			1952.	Number Receiving Benefit at end of Month.		
	Unemployment.	Sickness.	Special.		Unemployment.	Sickness.	Special.
January ...	336	2,314	344	July ...	7,300	2,575	480
February ...	460	2,363	358	August ...	13,661	2,595	411
March ...	858	2,542	384	September ...	15,982	2,880	367
April ...	1,370	2,324	396	October ...	19,004	2,806	623
May ...	2,687	2,565	412	November ...	20,839	3,181	532
June ...	4,613	2,533	489	December ...	25,118	2,805	512

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE.

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. The Director of Child Welfare is the permanent head of the Department, and there is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

Social workers for the Department are trained in child welfare work at the University of Sydney and by means of courses of study specially arranged for them. The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of State wards, the assistance of children of necessitous parents, the supervision of children in foster homes and in institutions, and the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect. It prevents their employment in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public performances and in street trading, and governs the adoption of children. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Deserted Wives and Children Act, 1901-1939, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father.

The use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them are prohibited by the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act, respectively. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz.,

from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted in certain cases by the Child Welfare Department.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

#### CHILDREN UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

The number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department in June, 1939, and certain later years is shown below:—

**Table 271.—Children under State Supervision at 30th June.**

Classification.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
State wards—							
Boarded out, adopted or apprenticed ... ..	3,643	2,006	1,965	1,952	1,886	1,902	1,898
In depots, homes or hostels	333	626	709	748	718	704	667
Juvenile offenders in State institutions or shelters ...	679	588	584	689	670	704	668
Children boarded out with own mothers ... ..	9,787	7,263	7,329	7,225	6,591	5,647	5,251
In licensed foster homes and institutions ... ..	1,207	1,841	1,915	1,528	1,507	1,706	1,834
Children on probation from courts or institutions ...	1,728	2,056	2,180	2,193	2,022	2,306	2,989
Total ... ..	17,377	14,380	14,682	14,335	13,394	12,969	13,307

These figures do not include children licensed for street trading, or for employment in theatres or public entertainments.

The number of State wards at 30th June, 1952, was 2,565, viz., 1,341 boys, and 1,224 girls. Of these, 667 were in depots, homes or hostels, 1,407 were boarded out and supported by the Government, 413 were adopted or boarded out without subsidy, and 78 were apprenticed.

The decline of 1,411 in the number of State wards and the reduction of 4,536 in the number of children boarded out with their own mothers between June, 1939, and June, 1952, may be attributed to improved economic conditions and to the extension of other social services during that interval.

#### STATE WARDS.

Under the Child Welfare Act, children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be admitted by order of the Children's Courts.

The Minister for Education is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship usually terminates at 18 years, but in certain cases supervision may continue until the age of 21 years.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances may be continued beyond normal school-leaving age to enable backward children to remain at school, and those with special scholastic ability to complete courses at secondary school or technical college or university; they may also be continued in cases of ill-health or physical disability. Departmental field officers exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents.

Earnings of wards placed in employment after they leave school may be supplemented by the Department.

The Department of Child Welfare maintains depots for State wards pending placement with foster parents or transfer; homes where boys are trained in farm work and girls in domestic science; and homes for sub-normal children, for sick or invalid wards, for babies and for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers. The establishments for State wards in 1951-52 consisted of fourteen hostels and homes, and two training schools.

For mentally deficient children who are educable, the Department of Education also provides special classes at some State schools and conducts a residential school at Glenfield.

Allowances paid for children boarded out amounted to £51,068 in 1950-51 and £58,758 in 1951-52.

#### CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES.

Children may be placed by their guardians in foster homes or institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations in preference to being boarded out as State wards. Under certain conditions, the Minister is authorised to pay to charitable institutions, in respect of the children, allowances similar to those paid to foster parents of State wards. Allowances may be paid to institutions which were in existence when the Child Welfare Act commenced in December, 1939, for the number of inmates in excess of the average number during the period of two years immediately before that date.

Any place used for the reception of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents must be licensed, and the children must be registered with the Director of the Child Welfare Department.

The reception of children in foster homes, other than the foster homes of State wards and institutions controlled or open to inspection by the State, is subject to general regulation in terms of the Child Welfare Act.

Without an order of a Children's Court, no person may receive a child under 7 years of age to be maintained apart from its mother or other parent in consideration of the payment of money otherwise than by way of periodical instalments. Moreover, no such instalment may be paid for more than four weeks in advance, nor exceed the sum of 50s. per week.

In 1951-52 the number of institutions licensed under this section of the Child Welfare Act was 129, and at the end of the year the number of inmates under 7 years of age was 1,566. In the same year, the number of private foster homes licensed was 324, and the number of inmates at the end of the year was 268; during the year, 50 children were discharged to their parents, and 36 were adopted.



## RELIEF OF CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS PARENTS.

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous parents in their own homes. Allowances for the purpose are paid to the mother or father who is widowed or deserted or whose spouse is incapacitated, in gaol or an age pensioner. Relief in this form is also granted for the children or adopted children of single women. As a general rule, payment ceases when the child reaches school leaving age, but in certain circumstances, it may be continued until the child is 18 years of age.

Particulars of recipients and grounds of eligibility are shown below:—

**Table 272.—Child Welfare Department—Parents in Receipt of Allowances for Children.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Recipients according to Grounds of Eligibility.						No. of Children.	Expenditure.
	Husbands In-capacitated.	Deserted Wives.	Un-married Mothers.	Husbands in Gaol.	Other.	Total.		
1939	2,188	1,337	1,021	94	433	5,073	9,787	£ 244,915
1947	1,422	790	412	121	172	2,917	7,263	156,930
1948	1,378	864	386	111	193	2,932	7,329	163,337
1949	1,287	866	329	126	198	2,806	7,225	160,774
1950	1,109	855	289	101	216	2,570	6,591	154,366
1951	763	815	257	90	227	2,152	5,647	127,556
1952	802	766	230	116	190	2,104	5,251	122,722

The recipients of allowances for children in 1951-52 included 85 divorced women and 72 widows ineligible for pension. Of the incapacitated husbands in the same year, 593 were in receipt of Commonwealth invalid pensions in addition to children's allowances from the Child Welfare Department.

The decline in this form of relief since 1938-39 is mainly due to improved economic conditions and the extension of other social services.

## CHILDREN LICENSED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC PERFORMANCES, ETC.

The following table shows particulars of boys and girls licensed to be employed in places of public entertainment, and boys licensed to engage in street-trading:—

**Table 273.—Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment.**

Year ended 30th June.	Licences for Employment in Public Entertainment.						New Street-trading Licences Issued.
	Issued during Year.			At end of Year.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Children.	
1945	203	417	620	92	143	235	161
1946	218	532	750	58	177	235	340
1947	192	613	805	49	115	164	359
1948	215	597	812	61	115	176	433
1949	116	565	681	5	6	11	326
1950	78	543	621	5	15	20	202
1951	30	239	269	8	18	26	275
1952	46	341	387	14	18	32	375

Considerably more girls than boys are licensed for employment in public entertainment, the proportions in 1951-52 being boys 12 per cent., and girls 88 per cent. Of the children so licensed during the year, 236 were less than 12 years of age, 135 were aged 12 to 15 years, and 16 were 15 years or over.

The boys licensed to engage in street-trading in 1951-52 comprised 297 aged 14 to 15 years, and 78 aged 15 to 16 years.

#### ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Legal provision is contained in the Child Welfare Act for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equity jurisdiction. Application to the Court may be made by adopting parents or by the Minister for Education on their behalf. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent to adoption is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances.

An order of adoption terminates all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents, except the right to inherit property by reason of kinship. An adopted child takes the surname of his adopting parent in substitution for his own surname; orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General.

The following table shows particulars of children adopted in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 274.—Child Welfare Department—Children Adopted.**

Year ended 30th June.	Sex.		Age.		Relationship of Adopting Parents.			Total Children Adopted.
	Boys.	Girls.	Under 1 year.	1 year and over.	Natural Parent.	Other Relative.	Not Related.	
1939	547	565	287	825	504	137	471	1,112
1947	842	799	557	1,084	633	124	884	1,641
1948	687	604	504	787	575	91	625	1,291
1949	820	805	742	883	606	119	900	1,625
1950	697	677	663	711	473	97	804	1,374
1951	551	538	465	624	470	63	556	1,089
1952	640	559	594	605	451	48	700	1,199

In some cases, more than one child is adopted into the family. The number of family units in 1951-52 was 1,076; of these, 477 were families with children, and 599 were childless. The adopting parents in 1951-52 included 195 with an income of less than £500 per annum, 776 with an income between £500 and £1,000, and 105 with £1,000 or more.

#### DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for the

treatment of delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence, and the sentence of death may not be pronounced or recorded against a person under the age of 18 years.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation.

There are four shelters and hostels for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as farm training schools for delinquent boys at Mittagong, Muswellbrook and Gosford, and training schools for girls at Parramatta and Thornleigh. There is a special school for truants at Burradoo, and a special institution at Tamworth for those who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

Statistics of the Children's Courts, Sydney, are shown on page 491 of this volume. Particulars of truancy are given in the chapter "Education."

#### DESERTED CHILDREN.

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children Act, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the Child Welfare Act, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A wife who has been deserted by her husband, without just cause, for a period of six months, is eligible to apply for widow's pension in terms of the (Commonwealth) Social Services Consolidation Act, 1947-1952.

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance between New South Wales and other parts of the British Commonwealth.

For disobedience to or non-compliance with the orders, offenders may be fined, or they may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders.

In 1951 the Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts made 1,682 orders for maintenance of wife, 709 for maintenance of child, and 71 for expenses incidental to the birth of an ex-nuptial child. Further statistics are given in the chapter "Law and Crime."

#### IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

By delegation of ministerial powers under the Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-52, the Director of the Child Welfare Department supervises immigrant children in New South Wales under 21 years of age and not under the care of a parent or relative.

The number of immigrant children under supervision at 30th June, 1952, was 1,098. During the year there were 417 arrivals and 182 were discharged from supervision.

## CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure and receipts of the Child Welfare Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown below:—

Table 275.—Child Welfare Department—Expenditure and Receipts.

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.*							Receipts. †
	Allowances to Invalid Husbands, Deserted Wives, etc.	Allowances for Children Boarded Out.	Head Office—Administration.		State Institutions.		Total.	
			Salaries and Wages.	Other.	Salaries and Wages.	Other.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1939	244,915	87,143	39,466	15,504	51,152	40,322	478,502	20,990
1947	156,930	43,250	76,912	24,057	97,167	82,625	480,941	35,459
1948	163,337	45,605	88,224	26,513	118,585	95,966	538,230	44,573
1949	160,774	51,566	101,164	30,706	146,432	117,927	608,569	52,212
1950	154,366	51,438	117,749	34,485	157,724	131,013	646,775	59,745
1951	127,556	51,068	136,789	37,548	181,667	141,919	676,547	58,383
1952	122,722	58,758	172,540	43,621	243,697	169,283	810,621	70,211

\* Excluding items, e.g., rates, charged to the votes of other Departments.

† Maintenance of State wards, sales of farm produce, etc.

Of the total expenditure of the Department in 1951-52, £412,980 or 51 per cent. was expended on institutions. Since 1938-39, receipts have more than trebled.

## WELFARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The welfare of mothers and children is provided for by the State and Commonwealth Governments and by private organisations such as the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies, the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales, the Bush Nursing Association, the Far West Children's Health Scheme and the New South Wales Society for Crippled Children. The activities of the latter and the provision of baby health centres and school medical services by the State, are described in the chapters "Public Health" and "Education".

The activities of the Department of Child Welfare are described in the preceding pages of this chapter.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowances in respect of births of living or viable children in Australia have been paid by the Commonwealth since 10th October, 1912.

Only one allowance is granted where more than one child is born at a birth, but, since April, 1944, the allowance has been paid at an increased rate in such cases. If a child is stillborn or dies within twelve hours after birth, allowance is not payable unless the period of intra-uterine life was at least 5½ calendar months.

In terms of the Social Services Consolidation Act, passed in June, 1947, maternity allowance is paid in respect of births which occur on ships proceeding to Australia or between ports in Australia or Commonwealth Territories, if the mother is residing in Australia at date of claim and

intends to remain here. Allowance is not paid in the case of births which occur outside Australian territorial waters for which the mother is entitled to similar benefit under the law of any other country. Allowance is payable, under certain conditions, to qualified Australians temporarily absent from Australia, and to aliens and aboriginal natives in Australia.

The amount of maternity allowance was £5 until July, 1931, but thereafter it was subject to a means test, with the income limit varied from time to time and with rates of from £4 to £5 up to January, 1938, as indicated in earlier editions of the Year Book. From that date the allowance was increased to £7 10s. 0d. where there were at least three other children under 14 years of age in the family.

In July, 1943, the income limit was abolished and the allowance was raised to £15 where there is no other child under 14 years of age, £16 where there is one or two such children, and £17 10s. where there are three or more. Of the allowance, £10 represents benefit at the rate of 25s. a week for four weeks preceding and four weeks following the birth of a child. Since April, 1944, children up to 16 years of age have been taken into account in determining the amount of allowance, and in cases of plural births, £5 is added in respect of each additional child born.

The following statement shows the number of claims passed for payment in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) in the years stated, in comparison with the number of confinements:—

**Table 276.—Maternity Allowances Paid in New South Wales.\***

Year ended June.	Amount of Allowance.	Income Limit.	Confinements (approximate).	Claims passed for Payment.		Amount Paid.
				Number.	As proportion of Confinements.	
	£	£	No.		per cent.	£
1921	5	No limit.	56,200	56,378	100	281,890
1929	5	"	54,900	54,275	99	271,375
1932	4	260	46,700	36,569	78	149,870
1933	4	{ 260 208 }	45,800	31,699	69	126,740
1934	4	208	44,100	29,960	68	119,750
1935	4 to 5	208 to 299	44,500	30,354	68	130,886
1936	4 to 5	208 to 299	46,189	30,463	66	133,055
1937	4½ to 5	221 to 312	48,761	31,086	64	145,495
1938	{ 4½ to 5 4½ to 7½ }	{ 221 to 312 247 to 338 }	48,405	30,440	63	154,613
1939	4½ to 7½	247 to 338	48,925	30,860	63	167,710
1943	4½ to 7½	247 to 338	53,812	19,182	36	104,188
1944	15 to 17½†	No limit.	61,530	57,792	94	888,850
1945	15 to 17½†	"	62,560	61,755	99	983,453
1946	15 to 17½†	"	61,400	60,730	99	966,967
1947	15 to 17½†	"	74,400	73,110	99	1,154,674
1948	15 to 17½†	"	68,490	68,116	99	1,089,449
1949	15 to 17½†	"	68,200	67,534	99	1,070,126
1950	15 to 17½†	"	72,500	73,566	100	1,155,379
1951	15 to 17½†	"	73,200	72,033	98	1,149,164
1952	15 to 17½†	"	73,000	72,688	99	1,182,358

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† For plural births, £5 is added for each additional child born.

In 1951-52 there were 865 claims granted in respect of twins, 4 in respect of triplets, and one in respect of quadruplets. The amount of allowance ranges from £20 to £22 10s. in the case of twins, and from £25 to £27 10s. where triplets are born.

### FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

#### STATE SYSTEM OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

Family allowances for children under the school leaving age in New South Wales were paid by the State Government from 23rd July, 1927, until the commencement of Commonwealth child endowment on 1st July, 1941.

The grant of allowance was subject to a means test. The maximum rate of endowment was 5s. per week per endowable child, and the amount was reduced where the family income exceeded the living wage plus £13 per annum for each endowable child. From December, 1929, one child in each family was excluded from endowment.

Particulars regarding the number of claims granted and amount of endowment paid in each year were published in the 1940-41 and earlier issues of the Year Book.

#### COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

The Commonwealth system of child endowment commenced on 1st July, 1941. Allowances are payable irrespective of the amount of family income for all children (including ex-nuptial children) in the family under sixteen years of age, as well as for children under sixteen years who are inmates of approved charitable institutions. (Prior to 20th June, 1950, no allowance was payable in respect of the first child in the family under 16 years of age.) Endowment may be paid in respect of a child of an alien father if the child was born in Australia or the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia.

At the inception of the scheme, the rate of endowment was 5s. per week per endowable child. It was increased on 26th June, 1945, to 7s. 6d., and on 9th November, 1948, to 10s. per week; and from 20th June, 1950, endowment became payable at the rate of 5s. per week in respect of the first child under 16 years of age.

As a general rule, endowment is paid to the mother. To qualify for endowment, claimants and children must be resident in Australia at date of claim and, if not Australian born, must have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately preceding claim, except in cases where the Director-General of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and children are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Endowment may be granted to aboriginals unless they are nomadic, or the children concerned are dependent on the State or Commonwealth Government for support.

Child endowment has been payable from the National Welfare Fund since 1st July, 1945, and a sum equivalent to collections of pay-roll tax in Australia is paid to the fund in each year. This tax was introduced on 1st July, 1941, simultaneously with the commencement of Commonwealth child endowment.

Particulars of Commonwealth child endowment paid in New South Wales in each year since 1941-42 are shown below:—

**Table 277.—Commonwealth Child Endowment in New South Wales.\***

Year ended June.	Family Claims at 30th June.					Approved Institutions at 30th June.		Endowment paid in N.S.W.* during year.
	Claims in Force.	Number of Endowed Children.		Annual Liability.		Number.	Endowed Children.	
		Total.	Per Claim.	Total.	Per Claim.			
				£	£			£
1942	192,558	356,460	1·851	4,633,980	24·063	67	3,820	4,472,837
1943	194,168	354,883	1·828	4,613,479	23·760	96	5,065	4,580,228
1944	198,651	359,373	1·809	4,671,849	23·518	96	5,324	4,861,657
1945	205,472	365,436	1·779	7,126,002	34·679	106	5,357	4,699,888
1946	211,946	375,395	1·771	7,320,202	34·538	107	5,776	7,076,691
1947	222,668	390,915	1·756	7,622,842	34·233	114	5,776	7,727,859
1948	233,826	407,368	1·742	7,943,676	33·975	115	5,815	7,602,692
1949	247,027	426,991	1·729	11,101,766	44·942	115	5,466	9,313,460
1950†	263,959	463,112	1·754	12,040,912	45·618	115	5,892	11,610,670
1951	458,829	930,697	2·028	18,233,345	39·739	111	6,392	16,872,169
1952	476,684	971,586	2·038	19,064,344	39·994	112	6,904	17,793,919

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Excluding claims in respect of first child, payable from 20th June, 1950.

Between 1943-44 and 1949-50, the annual liability for child endowment in New South Wales more than doubled, mainly because of the increase in the rate from 5s. to 10s. In 1950-51, the amount expanded by nearly 50 per cent., mainly owing to the payment of endowment in respect of the first child and in 1951-52 there was a further rise of 4 per cent., resulting from an increase in the number of endowed children.

In the following statement, endowed families in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in June, 1946 to 1952, are classified according to the number of children under 16 years of age in the family. Families with less than two children under 16 years of age were not endowable prior to 20th June, 1950.

**Table 278.—Commonwealth Child Endowment—Family Groups in New South Wales.\***

Number of Children under age 16 Years in the Family.	Number of Endowed Families at 30th June.						
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.†	1951.	1952.
1 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	183,898	188,417
2 ... ..	118,132	125,027	132,294	140,844	151,512	156,541	162,763
3 ... ..	53,966	57,038	59,880	63,053	67,462	71,831	76,870
4 ... ..	22,549	23,052	23,924	25,101	26,191	27,526	29,180
5 ... ..	9,816	10,009	10,182	10,551	11,154	11,429	11,718
6 ... ..	4,264	4,423	4,328	4,233	4,324	4,285	4,408
7 ... ..	2,004	1,876	1,931	1,946	2,030	1,962	1,974
8 ... ..	842	857	890	895	843	897	928
9 ... ..	227	264	256	259	258	297	269
10 ... ..	107	95	113	109	146	163	157
11 & over ... ..	39	27	28	36	39		
Total Families ... ..	211,946	222,668	233,826	247,027	263,959	458,829	476,684
Children under age 16 years—							
In endowed families ...	587,341	613,583	641,194	674,018	727,071	930,697	971,586
Endowed ... ..	375,395	390,915	407,368	426,991	463,112	930,697	971,586

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Excluding families with only one child, endowable from 20th June, 1950.

Allowances for children of widows in certain circumstances are paid by the Government of New South Wales under the State scheme of widows' pensions, described on page 329.

#### CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

The State maintains three homes for the aged and infirm—two for men and one for women. The institutions are also used for the treatment of chronic ailments. They contain special wards for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal disease, and a hospital for infectious diseases is attached to the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in the State homes during the year 1951 was 2,193. In the hospitals attached to the institutions, 4,459 cases of illness were treated during 1951—males 4,131 and females 328—and at the end of the year 1,192 patients remained under treatment.

A number of societies are engaged in charitable relief; some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual aid for indigent persons, help for discharged prisoners, shipwreck relief, etc. In many suburbs and country towns, benevolent societies are active in the relief of local distress.

Charitable societies, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934-1941; it is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act.

Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept, and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection. Charities failing to observe the provisions of the Act may be de-registered.

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes, viz., friendly societies proper, and miscellaneous societies which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation, though their benefits differ somewhat from those of ordinary friendly societies.

The benefits assured by the societies proper usually consist of sick pay for the member, funeral allowances for the member and his wife, and medical benefits. The sickness benefit in the largest societies is 21s. per week during the first six months of illness and then is reduced at six-monthly intervals, so that it is 15s. for the second, 5s. or 10s. for the third, and 5s. for the fourth period, and a rate of 2s. 6d. per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is, after the first two years.

The funeral benefits usually range from £10 to £40 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of £10 or £15 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies, members may assure for sums up to £100, and in some of them it is possible to assure for £500, the maximum allowed by law. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually £10—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution being about 5d. per week for sick pay and 2½d. per week for funeral benefits.



In most cases, the form of medical benefit available to members is the reimbursement of a portion (varying according to rate of contribution) of the costs of medical attention or medicines.

At 30th June, 1951, there were 56 societies, including 24 miscellaneous; 13 possessed branches and 16 were classed as single societies. Membership consisted of 179,149 men, 16,421 women, and 17,521 juveniles, i.e., a total of 213,091. The number of members entitled to benefits was approximately 198,000.

Information regarding receipts and expenditure of friendly societies and the accumulated assets is shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

#### MISCELLANEOUS FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

In addition to the friendly societies proper, there were at 30th June, 1951, twenty-four miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act. These organisations comprise 22 dispensaries, supplying medicines to contributing branches of the ordinary friendly societies, and two medical services funds which reimburse their members part of the cost of medical attention.

#### STATE SUBVENTION TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The amount of subvention which may be claimed in each year is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral and medical benefits in respect of men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years, as follows:—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years; and (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and who had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1927-28 are as follows:—

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	£		£		£		£
1927-28	67,306	1942-43	89,800	1945-46	101,662	1948-49	118,062
1937-38	72,886	1943-44	93,218	1946-47	106,309	1949-50	134,157
1938-39	76,117	1944-45	97,566	1947-48	108,885	1950-51	136,417

#### COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES.

The Co-operation Act, 1923-1950, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit, e.g., to supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to buy land, purchase or erect dwellings for sale or rental to members, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and providing any community service.

Up to 30th June, 1952, 153 community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were 89 societies in active operation at that date. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining public halls, or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Seven community settlement societies have been registered, but only one was on the register at 30th June, 1952.

### **PARKS, RECREATION RESERVES AND COMMONS.**

Under the Public Parks Act, the Governor may appoint trustees of any lands proclaimed for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health or enjoyment. The trustees are empowered to frame by-laws regarding the use of the land by the public and for the protection of shrubs, trees, etc. The largest such area is Kosciusko State Park, comprising more than 1,250,000 acres set apart in 1944. It embraces Crown lands in the Kosciusko highlands extending about 100 miles northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The National Park (34,392 acres) and Ku-ring-gai Chase (38,263 acres) are situated on the southern and northern borders of Sydney respectively. These parks are described briefly on page 5 of this volume.

The public parks and recreation reserves which are not committed to special trustees are controlled by municipal and shire councils. All the towns of importance possess extensive parks and recreation reserves. In 1951, local government expenditure on parks and reserves was £1,568,781.

There are over 10,000 acres of public parks and reserves in metropolitan municipalities.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 50 acres. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable, with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings. An aquarium has been built within the gardens. In 1950-51 admissions numbered 759,515 to the grounds and 276,904 to the aquarium; in 1949-50, the figures were 681,578 and 242,389 respectively. Receipts of the Taronga Zoological Park Trust in 1950-51 totalled £159,652, including a State grant of £2,000; expenditure was £147,082, leaving a net profit of £12,570.

Surrounding many country towns there exist considerable areas of land reserved as commons, on which stock owned by the townsfolk may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities. Nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Many of these commons are reserved permanently, but a large number are only temporary.

### **WELFARE OF ABORIGINALS.**

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of the Aborigines Welfare Board, of which the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department is chairman. There are ten other members comprising the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, officers of the Departments of Education and Public Health, a police officer, experts in agriculture, sociology or anthropology, two members appointed by the Minister, and, since 5th July, 1945, two members representing the aboriginal race, one a full blood and the other a full blood or having an admixture of aboriginal blood.

The Board exercises general supervision over matters affecting the welfare of the aboriginals, manages the reserves set apart for them, and provides for the custody and maintenance of aboriginal children.

It is the policy of the Board to encourage the assimilation of the better-class aboriginals, particularly those of lighter caste, into the general community. Under the Aborigines Protection Act, as amended in 1943, the Board may issue to any person of aboriginal blood a certificate exempting him from the provisions of the Act and conferring full rights of citizenship. The children of parents to whom certificates of exemption have been issued may attend the public schools. In 1951-52 forty-nine exemption certificates were issued.

The Board maintains a number of Aboriginal Stations and Reserves in various parts of the State. Each station is administered by a resident manager, and is an aboriginal community settlement with a rent-free home for each family, a school, a ration store and a recreation hall. Every family on the station is expected to provide for its own needs, and able-bodied men are required to seek employment; the sick, aged and indigent may receive free food, clothing and medical attention. Aboriginal reserves do not have the same facilities as stations and are usually supervised by the local police.

Children committed to the Board's control may be boarded out with foster parents or in approved charitable institutions, or may be placed in suitable employment. There is a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela on the Macleay River; at 30th June, 1952, the enrolment at these homes was 34 and 42 respectively. A home for young children is maintained at Bomaderry by the United Aborigines' Mission, with assistance from the State.

Age, invalid and widows' pensions are not payable to persons with a preponderance of aboriginal blood or to aboriginals of any caste resident on the Board's stations or reserves. Other social service benefits, including maternity allowances and child endowment, are payable to caste aboriginals resident on stations and reserves, but in many cases these allowances are administered by the Board.

The following table shows particulars of the aboriginal stations and reserves and of the Board's expenditure in the last six years. Expenditure by the Department of Education on the education of aboriginal children in special schools is not included.

**Table 279.—Aborigines Welfare Board—Stations and Reserves, Exemption Certificates and Expenditure.**

At 30th June.	Aboriginal Stations.			Aboriginal Reserves.			Exemption Certificates Granted. †	Expenditure during Year ended 30th June.	
	Number.	Resident Aborig- inals.	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations. •	Reserves.	Resident Aborig- inals.	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations. •		From Revenue.	From Loans (New Bldgs. etc.).
1947	18	2,530	373	32	2,048	159	43	£ 57,588	£ 5,270
1948	18	2,484	379	32	2,151	204	44	68,672	60,874
1949	18	2,333	271	32	2,585	92	47	80,273	126,816
1950	19	2,703	302	32	2,102	105	68	77,146	75,130
1951	19	2,680	270	32	2,267	81	71	97,637	85,497
1952	20	2,723	286	31	2,475	77	49	130,459	104,890

\* Included in "resident aboriginals."

† Year ended 30th June.

Particulars of the aboriginal population of New South Wales are given on page 229 of this volume.

### PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

#### THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from overseas countries. State officials review the films made in Australia, and may take action in terms of the Theatres and Public Halls Act in respect of imported films.

In 1952 the number of picture theatres showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 608 and their aggregate seating capacity was 487,386, representing an average of 801 per theatre. Of the total, 194, with an average seating capacity of 1,235, were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 414, with an average capacity of 599, in other districts. In addition, there were 7 touring theatres and 22 theatres for 16 millimetre films.

#### HORSE RACING, TROTTING AND GREYHOUND RACING.

Horse racing, trotting and greyhound racing are popular in New South Wales. Trotting, in particular, has become popular since an amendment of the law in 1948, which authorised the conduct of night trotting races and betting thereat.

Racecourses are licensed by the Chief Secretary under the Gaming and Betting Act, which prescribes that licences may be issued only to non-proprietary associations. So far as the actual conduct of races is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the New South Wales Trotting Club Ltd., and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board (which is appointed by the Governor).

There are certain limits on the number of race meetings which may be held and the racecourses which may be licensed within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, and within 40 miles of the principal post office in Newcastle. In other parts of the State, the following rules apply:—

- (i) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for horse racing or the number of meetings which may be held for this class of racing, except that 12 meetings per annum is the limit for licensed racecourses beyond 40 miles but within 65 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney;
- (ii) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for trotting, but meetings are restricted to 12 per annum;
- (iii) Only one course may be licensed for greyhound racing in any one country town, and the permissible number of racing days is 40.

Under the Economic Stability and Wartime Provisions Continuance Act, all horse racing, and day meetings for greyhound and trotting races in the vicinity of Sydney and Newcastle, are restricted to Saturdays and public holidays. There is provision, however, for the authorisation of two special Wednesday meetings on Randwick Racecourse, and for the postponement of race meetings to days other than Saturdays or public holidays on account of unfavourable weather.

Betting or wagering is prohibited in connection with any sports except horse, pony, trotting and greyhound races on licensed racecourses, and greyhound coursing on grounds approved by the Chief Secretary. Under the Totalisator Act, in force since 1916, racing clubs may be required to install totalisators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting.

The following statement shows the amount of totalisator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total amount of bets made):—

**Table 280.—Totalisator Investments and Bookmakers' Turnover.**

Year ended June.	Totalisator Investments.	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate).	Year ended June.	Totalisator Investments.	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate).
	£	£		£	£
1940	1,908,066	19,533,400	1947	7,224,274	55,380,800
1942	1,961,947	16,473,800	1948	8,543,920	65,739,200
1943	2,377,102	14,772,600	1949	8,742,535	68,183,000
1944	4,663,710	28,503,000	1950	9,701,635	74,664,000
1945	5,802,788	36,492,800	1951	11,550,451	82,073,200
1946	7,482,819	51,594,400	1952	16,343,841	115,484,600

Particulars relating to taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance."

#### COMMONWEALTH ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

Entertainments tax was levied by the Commonwealth from January, 1917, to October, 1933, and was reimposed at higher rates from 1st October, 1942, when, under the uniform tax plan, the State ceased to tax entertainments (see volume No. 50, page 886).

The tax is payable on admission for which the charge is 1s. or more. The tax is 3d. where the payment for admission is 1s., increases by 2d. for each additional 6d. or part thereof to 19d. where payment for admission is between 4s. 6d. and 5s., and then increases by 3d. per 6d. or part thereof. Admissions to entertainments in which all the performers are actually present and performing, e.g., stage play, ballet, musical performance, lecture, circus, are taxed at rates approximately 25 per cent. less than the general rates, with admission up to 1s. 3d. free of tax. Games or sports in which human beings are the sole participants (not including dancing,

or skating, unless solely for competitive purposes) conducted by a society, institution or committee not established or carried on for profit, were included in the lower tax rate group from 16th February, 1949.

A special scale of rates is applied in respect of separate charges of not less than 1s. for refreshments served at such entertainments as dances, card parties and skating.

Particulars of taxable admissions and tax in respect of entertainments in New South Wales in 1943-44 and later years, are shown below:—

**Table 281.—Commonwealth Entertainments Tax—Admissions and Collections in New South Wales.**

Year ended June.	Taxed at Lower Rate.			Taxed at Higher Rate.						Total.
	Theatres.	Sport.	Miscellaneous and Periodical Tickets.	Pictures.	Racing.	Dancing, Skating.	Sport.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Tickets.	
TAXABLE ADMISSIONS. (thousands.)										
1944	1,881	...	383	56,951	2,368	5,365	1,736	1,430	35	70,149
1945	1,834	...	572	62,825	2,544	4,579	2,043	641	111	75,149
1946	1,554	...	651	61,505	3,164	4,367	3,023	819	152	75,235
1947	1,572	...	845	59,104	3,426	3,493	3,397	961		72,798
1948	1,302	...	890	57,209	3,938	3,932	2,869	829		70,969
1949	1,328	395	939	55,287	3,861	3,555	1,516	994		67,875
1950	1,636	1,111	995	55,118	4,173	3,508	*	1,286		67,827
1951	1,323	1,684	1,030	57,376	4,256	3,771	*	1,019		70,469
1952	1,478	2,020	969	59,461	4,990	3,419	*	1,027		73,364
TAX PAID. (£ thousand.)										
1944	81.4	...	11.0	1,402.9	168.0	197.7	43.3	34.3	4.4	1,943.0
1945	85.0	...	17.2	1,558.3	184.5	196.0	53.0	52.8	10.3	2,157.1
1946	73.6	...	22.8	1,540.6	237.1	190.1	86.2	45.4	14.7	2,210.5
1947	78.1	...	32.5	1,481.3	266.0	151.4	112.9	52.8		2,175.0
1948	86.2	...	33.9	1,438.1	300.0	157.0	94.5	52.7		2,162.4
1949	102.8	9.5	35.4	1,435.5	293.4	142.2	54.0	63.3		2,186.1
1950	114.1	24.6	38.6	1,280.7	278.6	129.4	*	74.7		1,940.7
1951	104.7	39.6	40.4	1,450.3	307.2	144.4	*	65.3		2,151.9
1952	124.8	73.7	44.9	1,787.1	375.7	153.2	*	74.7		2,634.1

\* Not available separately, included in "Miscellaneous."

Commonwealth Entertainments Tax was discontinued from 1st October, 1953.

### STATE LOTTERIES.

State lotteries are conducted in New South Wales in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930. The Act is administered by a director, and the lotteries are conducted on the cash-prize system. From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery, a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is payable to Consolidated Revenue. The first lottery was drawn on 20th August, 1931, and special lotteries, with larger prizes and dearer tickets, were conducted regularly from July, 1947. The price of a ticket is 10s. in the special lotteries and 5s. 6d. in the ordinary lotteries, and each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets.

The number of lotteries filled in 1951-52, viz., 252 ordinary and 38 special, was a record. Subscriptions amounted to £8,830,000, the prizes to £5,627,205, and the excess of subscriptions over prizes was £3,202,795. Administrative

expenses and preliminary charges such as salaries, office equipment and alterations to buildings, amounted to £266,307. Minor receipts were £142, and the net amount credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund was £2,936,630.

Particulars regarding the lotteries filled in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 282.—State Lotteries.

Year ended June.	Lotteries Filled during each Year.					Admini- trative Expenses.
	Number.		Subscriptions.	Prizes Allotted.	Excess of Subscriptions over Prizes.	
	Ordinary.	Special.				
			£	£	£	£
1942	82		2,152,500	1,336,605	815,895	53,912
1943	95		2,493,750	1,548,500	945,250	52,125
1944	121		3,176,250	1,972,320	1,203,930	64,246
1945	135		3,543,750	2,200,505	1,343,245	67,492
1946	146		3,832,500	2,379,800	1,452,700	72,989
1947	161		4,230,000	2,628,050	1,601,950	87,463
1948	164	23	5,660,000	3,607,300	2,052,700	112,155
1949	195	19	6,312,500	4,024,555	2,287,945	135,981
1950	216	21	6,990,000	4,456,505	2,533,495	151,882
1951	237	27	7,867,500	5,015,255	2,852,245	194,819
1952	252	38	8,830,000	5,627,205	3,202,795	266,307

### REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE.

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, as subsequently amended. Substantial amendments in respect of trading hours, registration of clubs, supply of liquor to restaurants and canteens, and the standard of accommodation in hotels, were enacted in 1946.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 104 licensing districts, including the metropolitan district, with which Liverpool, Ryde and Parramatta districts were amalgamated on 1st April, 1947.

A Licensing Court in each district is constituted by three magistrates for the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. This Bench of three magistrates also constitutes the Licences Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and, later, wine) licences. The amending Act of 1946 provided for the reconstitution of the Court and Board, on a day to be proclaimed. The Court as reconstituted will consist of a District Court Judge and two other persons, each being a licensing magistrate in office immediately prior to the proclaimed date, or a stipendiary magistrate or person eligible for appointment as stipendiary magistrate.

## LIQUOR LICENCES.

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales, except by persons holding a licence, is prohibited. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and the fees for new licences and permits, and for annual renewal thereof (current in December, 1952) are shown in the following statement: —

Table 283.—Liquor

Kind of Licence or Permit.	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit.	Fee for Licence or Permit.	
		New.	Annual Renewal.
Publican's Licence ...	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £500*	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.*†
Club Certificate of Registration.	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding £1 per member at date of application; maximum, £500.	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Hotels and Clubs— Permit to supply liquor with meals.	Supply of liquor with meals, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., by licensee or club.	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
Australian Wine Licence †	Sale of wine, cider or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent. proof spirit, in quantities up to 2 gallons.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £50.	2 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Packet Licence § ...	Sale of liquor on ships to passengers during voyages.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £20.	2 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Booth or Stand Licence ...	To holder of publican's licence or to non-proprietary association for sale of liquor on a particular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.	£2 per day.	.....

\* Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the sold to persons licensed to sell liquor. † Licences may permit or not permit of consumption

The Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1946, authorises local government authorities to conduct community hotels. A council may establish a community hotel by purchase of existing licensed premises, or, if that is impracticable, a petition may be presented to the Governor and a new licence applied for in respect of premises owned by the council. The profits of a community hotel must be applied towards a public purpose, e.g., hospital, library, facilities for recreation, health or welfare. A petition and application by the Stroud Shire to establish a community hotel at Forster was granted in 1948, and an application by Randwick Municipal Council was granted in 1950. A petition by Wade Shire for premises at Griffith was granted in 1952.

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences



from one place to another in New South Wales were amended in 1946 with a view to their more equitable distribution throughout the State.

The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the

#### Licences and Permits.

Kind of Licence or Permit.	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit.	Fee for Licence or Permit.	
		New.	Annual Renewal.
Spirit Merchant's Licence	Sale on specified premises of either (a) malted liquor or (b) liquor other than malted, in quantities of not less than 2 gallons.	Metropolitan district, £30; other districts, £20.	2 per cent. of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new licence.
Brewer's Licence...	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 2 gallons of the same kind.	Metropolitan district, £50; other districts, £25.	As for new licence.
Restaurant Permit ...	Supply of light Australian wines and malted liquors with meals between noon and 2.30 p.m., and between 6 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.	£30	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Railway Refreshment Rooms— Licence ...	Issued by Governor for sale of liquor at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	As for publican's licence	As for publican's licence.
Permit ...	Issued by Railway Commissioner for sale of Australian wines at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	Exempt.	Exempted, but in practice fee assessed as for Australian Wine Licence.
Liquor with meals on trains.	Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1946, authorises Commissioner for Railways to supply liquor to passengers to be consumed with meals on State Railways.		
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc.	Issued by Minister on recommendation of Licensing Court for sale of liquor in canteens at construction camps or works of a public nature, subject to conditions determined by the Court.		

rent, the Board may approve refund of the whole or part of the excess. † Exclusive of liquor on the premises. § Not available for ships plying only within Sydney Harbour.

licence is to be removed. A licence may not be removed from any other district to the metropolitan or Newcastle district. Moreover, the Court must refuse an order of removal of a publican's licence in the metropolitan or Newcastle district to a new site in the same district, if it is satisfied that public interest would be better served by removal to a site in some other part of the district.

#### Number of Liquor Licences.

By action of the Licences Reduction Board, publicans' licences were reduced from 2,539 in 1920 to 2,028 in 1943, and Australian wine licences from 441 in 1922 to 347 in 1943. There was no change in these numbers between 1943 and June, 1952.

Compensation was paid from the Compensation Fund (into which were paid annual levies collected from licensees and owners between 1920 and 1926) in respect of licences terminated by order of or surrender to the Board, as indicated on page 890 of the Year Book No. 50. The compensation awarded amounted to £891,970, comprising £828,140 in respect of 497 publicans' licences and £63,890 to 78 holders of Australian wine licences. The sum of £250,000 was transferred to the State Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1933-34, and after meeting administrative expenses, the net balance of the fund at 30th June, 1952, was £159,595.

Registered clubs in New South Wales were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March, 1906) until 1st April, 1947, when provisions for additional registrations were brought into operation. Apart from returned servicemen's clubs, the maximum number of clubs which may be registered in the Metropolitan Licensing District (including Liverpool, Parramatta and Ryde) is one club for every four hotels, less twenty, and in Wollongong Licensing District, the number as at 1st April, 1947, plus three. In other licensing districts, the maximum is one club for every six hotels or one club where there are less than six hotels—but not less than the number of clubs existing on 1st April, 1947. In addition, returned servicemen's clubs to a maximum number of twenty in the Metropolitan District and one in each extra-metropolitan electoral district may be registered, provided that application for registration was made before 1st October, 1947. The maximum number of clubs which may be registered in the State under the new provisions of the law is 414. A club is not eligible for registration unless it is a non-proprietary club with at least 60 members, if situated within a radius of 15 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, or 30 members if in any other locality.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in 1929 and later years is shown below:—

**Table 284.—Liquor Licences at 31st December.**

Licences.	1929.	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Publicans' ... ..	2,142	2,038	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028
Club ... ..	80	84	85	253	337	359	376	384
Railway Refreshment—								
General Liquor ... ..	35	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Wine ... ..	19	11	12	12	12	12	11	11
Booth or Stand* ... ..	3,057	2,255	2,504	3,115	3,047	3,197	3,328	3,630
Packet ... ..	8	4	1	1	2	2	3	2
Australian Wine ... ..	363	348	347	347	347	347	347	347
Spirit Merchants' ... ..	255	237	295	365	408	427	456	500
Brewers' ... ..	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	10
Permits to supply liquor with meals in—								
Hotels and Clubs * ... ..	164	249	186	312	260	271	293	293
Restaurants ... ..	...	...	25	58	74	90	99	98

\* Number issued during the year.

There was little change in the number of licences current in the years 1939 to 1945 (apart from booth or stand licences, which are temporary only). By order under the National Security Act issued on 28th April, 1945, application for a new licence (other than booth or stand licence) was prohibited, and action was stayed in respect of applications pending at that date. Since the order was repealed on 13th September, 1946, many applications for spirit merchants' licences have been granted; these licences

increased by 61 in 1946, 70 in 1947, 43 in 1948, and 19 in 1949. The recent increases in club licences and in permits to supply liquor with meals reflect the legislation of 1946. The maximum number of clubs has been licensed in the metropolitan district, but some further club licences are issuable in a number of country districts.

The following statement shows the amount expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor since 1932:—

Table 285.—Purchases of Liquor by Licensees.

Year.	Wholesale Value of Liquor Purchased—Type of Licence.							Total.
	Publicans'.	Australian Wine.	Spirit Merchants'.	Club.	Restaurant Permits.	Packet.	Railway Refreshment.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932	5,375,210	232,772	269,082	156,600	...	1,065	29,930	6,064,659
1935	6,524,189	244,673	325,177	180,485	...	1,053	35,773	7,311,350
1939	8,812,282	244,959	479,927	215,687	...	726	40,184	9,793,965
1941	11,132,135	302,317	535,565	281,900	...	972	81,825	12,384,714
1942	11,715,525	399,752	763,929	252,886	...	160	78,161	13,210,433
1943	12,754,764	440,955	1,006,169	283,777	...	165	83,699	14,569,529
1944	12,700,986	484,564	958,099	290,851	...	252	85,972	14,589,724
1945	13,472,593	483,047	1,054,662	347,767	...	260	89,712	15,448,641
1946	18,317,477	659,134	1,481,885	512,920	...	111	88,779	21,080,369
1947	20,550,116	737,833	1,888,942	652,970	42,861	202	88,725	23,956,649
1948	20,659,229	861,575	2,144,751	1,196,626	59,718	1,140	68,731	24,961,770
1949	22,646,735	920,120	2,468,360	1,388,871	72,583	1,628	69,424	27,567,721
1950	25,536,913	894,854	2,681,728	1,506,903	75,776	2,597	70,865	30,769,636
1951	31,663,330	1,088,104	3,637,412	1,896,840	151,887	2,042	86,294	38,525,909

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in 1939 and later years is shown below:—

Table 286.—Liquor Licences—Fees Assessed.

Licence.	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Fees assessed on purchases—</b>								
Publicans' ...	421,647	673,635	915,878	1,027,506	1,032,962	1,132,337	1,276,846	1,583,085
Club ...	4,000	6,955	25,646	45,213	59,831	69,443	76,345	95,599
Restaurant Permit ...	...	...	885	2,143	2,986	3,629	3,781	7,919
Railway Refreshment ...	1,674	4,013	3,848	3,493	2,921	2,916	3,036	3,790
Packet ...	17	5	2	4	23	33	62	41
Australian Wine ...	4,868	9,678	13,183	14,757	17,232	18,403	18,025	21,761
Spirit Merchants' ...	10,473	22,322	37,005	40,186	45,138	51,307	55,555	74,817
<b>New Licences ...</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>14,113</b>	<b>5,285</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,120</b>
<b>Other Fees—</b>								
Brewers' ...	250	250	250	250	250	250	400	350
Booth or Stand ...	5,326	5,395	6,914	6,814	6,896	6,974	7,464	7,804
Permits to supply liquor with meals ...	1,288	1,120	1,839	1,918	2,164	2,418	2,654	3,011

### Licensed Premises—Trading Hours.

Licensed premises may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday or Christmas Day or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the day of any general election of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales or of the Commonwealth Parliament.

The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act), as follows:—6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. since 1946. The hours during which liquor may be supplied with meals in hotels, clubs and restaurants are shown in Table 283.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours. Special restrictions were imposed on liquor trading hours during the war.

Particulars of referendums on the question of the closing hour for licensed premises and registered clubs taken on 10th June, 1916, and 15th February, 1947, are given on page 894 of Year Book No. 50.

#### CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICANTS.

The particulars of quantity in the next table were recorded by the Licences Reduction Board as the quantity of spirits, wine and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public, together with the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

**Table 287.—Intoxicants—Consumption and Expenditure in N.S.W.**

Year.	Quantity Purchased.			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants.	Year.	Quantity Purchased.			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants.
	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits. *			Beer.	Wine.	Spirits. *	
	Thousand gallons.			£000		Thousand gallons.			£000
1929†	28,137	1,534	1,325	17,440	1945	38,542	2,361	869	26,000
1931	18,912	1,261	686	10,800	1946	43,532	2,815	1,551	34,760
1939	35,379	1,640	884	16,620	1947	52,027	3,582	1,230	38,960
1941	38,073	2,006	821	20,970	1948	47,403	4,391	1,696	40,530
1942	35,904	2,582	731	22,230	1949	50,090	4,963	1,659	45,140
1943	32,948	2,504	726	24,430	1950	58,390	4,733	1,651	49,870
1944	33,056	2,464	714	24,500	1951	66,021	5,643	1,949	58,800

\* Liquid, not proof, gallons.

† Average of three years, 1927 to 1929.

The figures in the table represent approximately the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc., not supplied by licensees under the Licences Reduction Board. It is difficult to estimate the retail expenditure on intoxicating liquor, because it is sold at varying prices not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and in the different bars of the same hotel.

The supply of liquor in Australia was controlled under National Security Regulations from March, 1942, to 26th March, 1946, as regards beer, and to 1st November, 1946, in respect of spirits. During this period, supplies for hotels, etc., decreased because of the heavy allocations to Australian and Allied services' canteens.

The consumption of beer in 1941, viz., 38 million gallons, was a record to that date. After a temporary decline during the war, it increased steeply in 1946, and in 1947 it reached the record figure of 52 million gallons. Production and consumption of beer in 1948 and 1949 were

adversely affected by industrial disputes, but in 1950 consumption rose to 58 million gallons, or 12 per cent. more than in 1947. There was a further increase to 66 million gallons in 1951.

Since the war, the consumption of wine and spirits has expanded rapidly; in 1951 the consumption of wine was more than double that in 1946, and the consumption of spirits was 26 per cent. higher.

The increase in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants between 1939 and 1943 was due largely to increased taxation. For instance, excise duty on beer was raised from 1s. 9d. per gallon to 2s. in September, 1939, to 2s. 9d. in November, 1940, to 3s. in October, 1941, and to 4s. 7d. in September, 1942. There was a further increase in excise on beer to 7s. 2d. per gallon in September, 1951. Customs and excise duties on spirits were also increased substantially in 1940, 1942 and 1951. Details of excise duties are shown on page 77 of this volume.

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine and a large proportion of the spirits consumed in the State, are of Australian origin. Information as to the operations of breweries in New South Wales is shown in the chapter "Factories."

#### ROYAL COMMISSION ON LIQUOR TRADE.

In July, 1951, on a motion of Parliament, the State Government set up a Royal Commission to inquire into the liquor trade in New South Wales. The Honourable A. V. Maxwell, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, was appointed Sole Commissioner, and his principal terms of reference were as follows:—

- (i) The ownership, financial interests in, and control of hotels generally;
- (ii) The "tied house" system of the liquor trade (i.e., the ownership and control of hotels by brewery companies);
- (iii) The desirability of re-introducing the "local option" provisions repealed in 1946;
- (iv) The desirability of providing for additional club licences;
- (v) Whether the provisions of the Liquor Act were adequate in regard to the supply of accommodation and meals by hotelkeepers; and
- (vi) Whether the distribution of liquor was being carried out reasonably, having regard to the quantities available and the requirements of the interests affected.

The public hearing of the Commission was completed in October, 1952, but the presentation of the Commissioner's report was postponed pending further inquiries into the operation of the liquor trade in oversea countries.

#### DRUNKENNESS.

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial, the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

Since the 1939-45 war, there has been a steep increase in the number of convictions for drunkenness (including cases of forfeiture of bail). The number in 1951 was nearly double the number in 1945.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in various years since 1929; the figures for the war years relate to civilians:—

**Table 288.—Drunkenness—Cases and Convictions.**

Year.	Persons Charged.	Persons Discharged, etc.	Persons Convicted.						
			Fined.	Imprisoned.	Other. †	Total.			Per 10,000 of Population.
						Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	
1929	33,819	683	20,478	621	12,037	30,689	2,447	33,136	132
1939	32,472	67	17,182	111	15,112	30,066	2,339	32,405	118
1944	34,576	14	9,028	62	25,472	31,414	3,148	34,562	120
1945	43,582	21	9,335	31	34,195	39,862	3,699	43,561	150
1946	62,211	91	11,594	72	50,454	57,854	4,266	62,120	210
1947	67,525	201	12,329	43	54,952	63,256	4,068	67,324	226
1948	82,900	275	14,847	183	67,595	78,653	3,972	82,625	273
1949	78,401	195	15,010	101	63,095	74,568	3,638	78,206	251
1950	78,727	250	14,054	112	64,311	74,619	3,858	78,477	243
1951	83,178	341	13,172	108	69,557	78,865	3,972	82,837	250

\* Counted each time charged.

† Mainly bail forfeited.

In addition to cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, convictions on the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug numbered 2,094 in 1949, 2,339 in 1950, and 3,026 in 1951.

#### TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognisances and to report periodically to the police for a period of not less than twelve months; or he may be placed in a State institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. Judges, magistrates and the Master-in-Lunacy may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master-in-Lunacy, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into recognisances to abstain.

Inebriates are detained in some of the State Mental Hospitals, and the number under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals at 30th June, 1952, was 243, viz., 180 men and 63 women. The number admitted for the first time in the year 1951-52 was 234, including 65 women.

#### LICENCES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special

conditions, licences must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, pawn-brokers, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, fishermen, and persons who sell tobacco, conduct billiard and bagatelle tables or engage in Sunday trading.

For pawnbrokers' licences the annual fee is £10. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but no restriction is placed on the rate of interest charged.

No person may purchase, carry or have in his possession a pistol unless he holds a licence under the Pistol Act, 1927-1946. A separate licence is required for each pistol. Licences may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age. In 1951 the number of licensed pistol dealers was 55 and the number of licences to purchase, etc., issued during the year was 10,453.

Dogs are required to be licensed in proclaimed urban areas, the fee being 2s. 6d. per annum for each dog; dogs in rural districts are not registered. In 1951 dog licences issued numbered 131,162, and the fees totalled £16,430.

The following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

**Table 289.—Licences for Certain Occupations.**

Class of Licence.	Number of Licences.				Fees Collected.			
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Pawnbrokers' ... ..	70	66	72	68	£ 700	£ 660	£ 720	£ 680
Moneylenders' ... ..	262	270	278	304	2,685	2,770	2,800	3,060
Hawkers' and Pedlars' ... ..	1,722	1,656	1,557	1,502	2,119	2,083	1,941	1,910
Secondhand Dealers' and Collectors' ... ..	3,162	2,982	2,761	2,841	1,847	1,736	1,702	1,652
Tobacco ... ..	20,688	22,051	21,766	23,144	5,172	5,513	5,442	5,786
Sunday Trading ... ..	10,747	10,731	10,845	10,259	2,758	2,820	2,797	2,729
Billiard ... ..	133	103	104	82	1,310	1,020	1,030	820
Business Agents' ... ..	1,008	994	1,093	1,063	1,228	1,300	1,440	1,426
Wool, Hide and Skin ... ..	200	413	399	385	190	397	393	370
Fishermen's ... ..	3,373	3,003	2,532	2,585	1,779	3,003	2,532	2,585
Fishing Boat ... ..	2,886	2,539	2,249	2,268	2,513	3,381	2,921	3,126

#### LICENSING OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

Auctioneers, stock and station agents and real estate agents must be licensed under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, 1941-1946. Registration is also required in the case of real estate salesmen employed by real estate agents or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments).

Auctioneers' licences are classified as (1) general licences available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee £15), (2) country licences for all districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (annual fee £5), (3) district licences for the police district outside the metropolitan area for which the licence is taken out (annual fee £2), and (4) primary products licences for the market in the metropolitan police district which is specified in the licence. In the metropolitan district, an auctioneer must take out a general licence unless he has a primary products licence and acts as auctioneer only for selling firewood, coal, coke, fish or a product within the meaning of the Primary Products Act.

An auctioneer's licence may not be granted to a licensed pawnbroker. Provision has been made for reciprocity in granting general licences to auctioneers resident in reciprocating States of Australia, and general country and district licences to those resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

The fee for a stock and station or real estate agent's licence is £1. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent or real estate agent, must take out a licence on its own behalf (fee £5), as well as a licence for each employee in charge of an office or branch.

The licences must be renewed annually. Upon the grant of each application for a licence or renewal, the licensee pays, in addition to the licence fee, a fee not exceeding £1, which is placed in a special account for expenses of administration.

Licensees are also required to contribute to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication of their property by a licensee. The maximum reimbursement payable from the fund in respect of any one licensee was increased from £500 to £2,000, as from 1st July, 1946.

Particulars regarding licences issued in 1944-45 and the last five years are shown in the next table. (In respect of 1951-52 the figures refer only to applications received; in practice, the number of applications approximates closely to the number of licences issued.)

**Table 290.—Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents—  
Licences issued and Fidelity Guarantee Fund.**

Particulars.	1944-45.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<b>Licences issued—</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
<b>Auctioneers—</b>						
General ... ..	196	321	350	371	437	429
Country ... ..	185	302	352	409	494	473
District ... ..	898	1,167	1,235	1,191	1,462	1,399
Primary Products ... ..	17	19	18	14	15	14
<b>Total, Auctioneers' Licences ... ..</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>2,315</b>
<b>Stock and Station Agents ... ..</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>2,329</b>
<b>Real Estate Agents ... ..</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>3,804</b>	<b>3,718</b>
<b>Corporations ... ..</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>244</b>
<b>Individual Licensees (including employees of corporations) ... ..</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>3,821</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>5,039</b>
<b>Real Estate Salesmen—Certificates of registration issued ... ..</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Fidelity Guarantee Fund—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Contributions during year ... ..	2,379	4,125	4,145	4,524	5,382	4,827
Balance at 30th June ... ..	26,708	35,793	39,665	42,783	46,753	51,379

\* Applications received only; particulars of licences issued in this year are not available.

Business agents who deal with or negotiate the sale or purchase of various classes of businesses are required to take out a licence under the Business Agents Act, 1935-1941. The agents are required to provide a fidelity bond in respect of trust moneys received by them in the course of business. The number of business agents licensed in 1951 was 1,063.



## FIRE BRIGADES.

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, City of Newcastle, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and shires in respect of towns contained in them. The Board consists of a president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and seven members, elected for a term of three years, viz., one by the councils of the Sydney and suburban municipalities and shires, one by the councils of the other incorporated areas to which the Act applies, three elected by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

Prior to 1950, the cost of the Board's services in each district was borne in the proportions of one-half by the insurance companies and one-quarter each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. As from 1st January, 1950, the proportion payable by the insurance companies was increased to three-quarters and that by the State and the local authorities was reduced to one-eighth each. Payments by the insurance companies are based on the amount of premiums payable in respect of fire risks within each district.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades which are subsidised out of the funds. In the Sydney Fire District in 1952, the fire brigades comprised 1,007 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 338 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 108 officers and permanent firemen and 1,841 volunteers. There is also a reserve corps.

The number of fire stations at 31st December, 1952, was 244, including 54 in the Sydney Fire District, which embraces an area of 307 square miles.

The following table shows particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 231.—Fire Brigades—Revenue and Expenditure.

Year.	Fire Stations at end of Year.			Revenue.					Expenditure.
	Sydney.	Other Districts.	Total, N.S.W.	Subsidies.			Other.	Total.	
				State Government.	Local Government.	Insurance Companies.			
1942	80	155	235	£ 136,756	£ 136,756	£ 273,512	£ 35,353	£ 582,377	£ 575,420
1943	80	155	235	142,917	142,917	285,834	25,878	597,546	583,616
1944	80	157	237	142,591	142,591	285,182	28,609	598,973	584,823
1945	57	159	216	140,931	140,931	281,862	31,069	594,793	653,007
1946	57	166	223	172,178	172,178	344,356	18,465	707,177	700,859
1947	57	171	228	185,048	185,048	370,096	15,687	755,879	752,374
1948	57	175	232	204,248	204,248	408,496	17,878	834,870	902,819
1949	53	181	234	226,205	226,205	452,410	24,790	929,610	1,030,269
1950	53	185	238	134,401	134,401	806,406	21,409	1,096,617	1,087,606
1951	53	188	241	157,311	157,311	943,866	20,643	1,279,131	1,300,097
1952	54	190	244	200,654	200,654	1,203,924	19,063	1,624,295	1,629,488

The Board's revenue in 1952, viz., £1,624,295, was nearly treble the figure for 1942. As a result of the change in the basis of contributions in 1950 (see text above table), the amount contributed by insurance companies

increased from £452,410 in 1949 to £806,406 in 1950, while the share of the State Government and local authorities fell from £452,410 to £268,802.

Of the Board's expenditure in 1952, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented £1,047,136 or 64 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised £47,242, superannuation £107,848, and maintenance £427,262. The assets of the Board at 31st December, 1952, included land and buildings valued at £527,992 and fire appliances valued at £469,607.

Particulars of fires dealt with by the Board in each year since 1942 are shown below:—

**Table 292.—Fire Brigades—Classification of Fires.**

Year.	Fires in Sydney Fire District.								Fires and False Alarms in Other Districts.
	Buildings.	Ships.	Bush, Grass and Rubbish.	Motor Vehicles.	Chimneys.	Other Fires.	Total Fires.	False Alarms.	
1942	1,370	18	2,061	322	34	161	3,966	1,304	2,100
1943	1,290	28	1,731	294	47	371	3,761	1,366	2,127
1944	1,525	44	4,193	216	72	237	6,387	1,607	3,702
1945	1,453	42	2,328	265	72	111	4,271	1,679	2,368
1946	1,552	27	2,751	394	141	258	5,123	1,766	2,911
1947	1,549	21	1,673	332	61	355	3,991	1,568	2,196
1948	1,709	22	3,564	354	102	473	6,224	2,236	3,327
1949	1,863	24	1,532	443	128	459	4,449	2,216	2,491
1950	1,859	22	1,988	480	52	224	4,625	2,372	2,429
1951	2,307	28	5,580	569	77	343	8,904	2,611	5,849
1952	1,966	18	3,409	544	103	584	6,624	3,166	4,661

Fluctuations in the total number of fires is primarily due to bush fires, the number of which varies considerably from year to year. The number of fires in all classes was considerably higher in 1952 than in 1942, the most significant increases being in the case of building fires (from 1,370 to 1,966) and motor vehicle fires (from 322 to 544). In country districts in 1952 there were 4,178 fires, of which 306 were in chimneys, and 483 false alarms.

The fires in the Sydney District in 1952 included 6,368 classified as slight, the property being insured in 2,114 cases, or 33 per cent. of the total. Severe fires numbered 118 but only 11 of these were not covered by insurance; in the previous year there were 98 severe fires and all but four were covered by insurance. In addition, 35 fires in 1952 resulted in total destruction of property; 22 of these cases were covered by insurance.

The origin of 3,484 fires in the Sydney District in 1952 was stated to be due to a light being thrown down; 970 were caused by electricity, 232 by burning rubbish, 191 by overheating, 216 by smoking tobacco, and 1,531 by other factors.

Particulars of coroners' inquiries into the origins of fires are given on page 497.

## PENSIONS

In New South Wales statutory pensions are provided for aged persons, permanent invalids, widows, members of the Forces suffering disability due to war service, the dependants of war pensioners and of members of the Forces who died on war service, and coal and oil-shale miners. Provision is also made for superannuation in the Government services and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Numerous private companies and firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

### AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Old-age pensions (known as age pensions from July, 1947) were paid by the Government of New South Wales from August, 1901, and invalid pensions from January, 1908, until the Commonwealth Government commenced to pay pensions, viz., old-age pensions for men and women at age 65 years (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) from 1st July, 1909, and old-age pensions for women at age 60 years and invalid pensions from December, 1910. Allowances for wives and children of invalid and permanently incapacitated or blind pensioners, and funeral benefits for pensioners were introduced in July, 1943. The payment of these pensions, allowances, and benefits is regulated under the Social Services Consolidation Act, 1947-1952.

\* Payment of age and invalid pensions in Australia is subject to age and residence qualifications and a means test. For age pensions, women must be 60 years and men 65 years of age, and must have resided in Australia continuously for twenty years (disregarding occasional absences up to one-tenth of the total period, absence on war service, etc.). Invalid pensions are payable to persons of 16 years of age or over not receiving age pensions, who have had five years' continuous residence in and have become incapacitated or blind in Australia, or during temporary absence from Australia; pensions are also payable to persons whose incapacity or blindness occurred before arrival in Australia provided that they have resided here for twenty years.

Invalid pensioners or claimants for invalid pension may be required to undergo vocational training or treatment for physical rehabilitation as a condition of grant or continuation of pension. Such persons receive invalid pension during training or treatment.

In computing the value of the property of a claimant or pensioner for the purpose of the means test, his home, furniture and personal effects and certain other classes of property are disregarded.

In assessing income, the following are excluded: benefits from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment, hospital benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents or children. The value of board and lodging received is computed at a maximum of £32 10s. per annum (12s. 6d. per week).

In December, 1952, the maximum rate of pension was 67s. 6d. per week (£175 10s. per annum). Except in the case of permanently blind persons, the annual rate is reduced by the amount of income (other than pension) in excess of £78, (after a deduction of £26 has been made from gross income in respect of each child under 16 years), as well as by £1 for every complete £10 of property in excess of £100 but not exceeding £450, and by £2 for every £10 in excess of £450. In the case of blind persons, the first £3 of the pension is not subject to a means test, and the balance is reduced by any excess of income over £520 per annum. There are also special provisions relating to the aggregate rate of pension in respect of persons who are both age or invalid and war or service pensioners.

The rates of age and invalid pension were varied automatically with retail price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from October, 1933, to September, 1937, and from December, 1940, to August, 1943. Adjustment by this method was suspended in November, 1943, and subsequent alterations were made by legislation. Changes, since 1901, in the maximum rate of pensions and prescribed limits of income are shown in the following table:—

**Table 293.—Age and Invalid Pensions—Rates.**

Date of Change.	Maximum Rate of Pension.		Limit of Income (including pension) per annum.	Date of Change.	Maximum Rate of Pension.		Limit of Income (including pension) per annum.
	Per week.	Per annum.			Per week.	Per annum.	
	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.		s. d.	£ s.	£ s.
1901, Aug. ...	10 0	26 0	52 0	1941, Dec.	23 6	61 2	93 12
1916, Oct.	12 6	32 10	58 10	1942, April	25 0	65 0	97 10
1920, Jan. ...	15 0	39 0	65 0	Oct.	25 6	66 6	98 16
1923, Sept.	17 6	45 10	78 0	1943, Jan.	26 0	67 12	100 2
1925, Oct. ...	20 0	52 0	84 10	April	26 6	68 18	101 8
1931, July	17 6	45 10	78 0	Aug.	27 0	70 4	102 14
1932, Oct.	15 0	39 0	71 10	1945, July	32 6	84 10	117 0
	to 17 6	to 45 10		1946, Aug.	32 6	84 10	136 10
1933, Oct.	17 6	45 10	78 0	1947, July	37 6	97 10	149 10
1935, July	18 0	46 16	79 6	1948, Oct.	42 6	110 10	188 10
1936, Sept.	19 0	49 8	81 18	1950, Nov.	50 0	130 0	208 0
1937, Sept.	20 0	52 0	84 10	1951, Oct.	60 0	156 0	234 0
1940, Dec.	21 0	54 12	87 2	1952, Sept.	67 6	175 10	253 10
1941, April	21 6	55 18	88 8				

Pensions were paid from 12th October, 1916, to inmates of approved benevolent asylums, who were in receipt of pension before admittance, and from 13th September, 1923, to all eligible inmates. In December, 1952, the maximum rate of pension paid to such inmates was 23s. 6d. a week. Any balance of an inmate's pension in excess of that payable to the inmate is paid to the institution for his upkeep.

Particulars of pensioners in benevolent asylums and of wives' and children's allowances are not included in the following table, but are shown later (see Tables 296 and 295).

Table 294.—Age and Invalid Pensions in New South Wales.\*

Year ended 30th June.	New Claims.	Pensions current in New South Wales* at 30th June.			Weekly Rate of Pension as at 30th June.		Estimated Annual Liability as at 30th June.	Estimated Annual Liability per head of Population as at 30th June.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Maximum.	Average.		
		No.	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.

AGE PENSIONS.

1921	5,727	16,033	23,004	39,037	15 0	14 1	1,428,258	13 7
1931	12,814	28,003	37,029	65,032	20 0	19 1	3,225,872	25 2
1939	11,611	37,633	49,792	87,425	20 0	19 3	4,375,852	31 11
1942	11,326	43,235	67,229	110,464	25 0	24 2	6,941,194	49 1
1943	10,351	41,466	66,815	108,281	26 6	25 7	7,190,976	50 4
1944	7,463	38,876	65,538	104,414	27 0	26 0	7,049,172	48 10
1945	8,905	37,748	65,681	103,429	27 0	25 3	6,795,048	46 7
1946	15,386	39,752	68,933	108,685	32 6	31 4	8,865,714	60 3
1947	19,805	42,886	76,350	119,236	32 6	31 4	9,577,386	65 0
1948	15,919	43,640	80,123	123,763	37 6	35 11	11,309,157	76 4
1949	20,179	48,194	83,747	131,941	42 6	40 1	13,746,928	88 3
1950	16,359	49,624	88,497	138,121	42 6	39 11	14,329,410	88 10
1951	14,944	50,289	91,369	141,658	50 0	47 2	17,374,292	104 9
1952	17,405	50,876	94,181	145,057	60 0	56 6	21,304,272	124 9

INVALID PENSIONS.

1921	3,278	7,016	8,371	15,387	15 0	14 9	588,588	5 7
1931	6,383	12,148	15,948	28,096	20 0	19 6	1,425,996	11 1
1939	7,087	17,630	24,257	41,887	20 0	19 5	2,110,238	15 4
1942	6,221	12,251	15,967	28,218	25 0	24 6	1,800,370	12 9
1943	4,849	11,382	15,419	26,801	26 6	26 0	1,813,292	12 8
1944	4,845	11,597	14,637	26,234	27 0	26 6	1,805,596	12 6
1945	5,292	13,117	12,858	25,975	27 0	26 5	1,784,796	12 3
1946	6,168	14,446	13,809	28,255	32 6	31 9	2,333,916	15 10
1947	7,341	15,978	14,512	30,490	32 6	31 9	2,515,240	16 10
1948	6,405	17,595	15,515	33,110	37 6	36 6	3,142,378	20 9
1949	6,674	19,426	16,095	35,521	42 6	41 2	3,802,481	24 5
1950	5,677	19,068	15,536	34,604	42 6	40 11	3,682,451	22 10
1951	4,776	18,321	14,388	32,709	50 0	48 3	4,103,191	24 9
1952	5,102	17,986	14,410	32,396	60 0	58 2	4,900,251	28 8

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

At 30th June, 1952, the number of pensioners in public benevolent asylums in New South Wales was 1,250, and the annual liability for their pensions was £58,893.

Allowances for wives of invalid pensioners and of permanently incapacitated and blind age pensioners were introduced in July, 1943. The maximum annual rate of allowance is £91, subject to reduction by the amount of the wife's income (apart from allowance) in excess of £78. It is further

reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of her property in excess of £100 up to £450, and by £2 for every complete £10 of the remainder of the property. Where pensioners in this group have one or more dependent children under 16 years of age, a child's allowance is paid at the rate of £29 18s. per annum.

Funeral benefit, payable in respect of deceased age or invalid pensioners since July, 1943, is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund, except a friendly society fund) or £10, whichever is the less. The majority of claims are admitted at the maximum rate.

The following statement shows particulars of wives' and children's allowances current at 30th June, and of funeral benefits paid in New South Wales in each year since 1943-44:—

**Table 295.—Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.\*—Wives' and Children's Allowances and Funeral Benefits.**

Year ended 30th June.	Allowances for Wives and Children at 30th June.					Funeral Benefits.	
	Wives.	Children.	Maximum Rate per Week.		Annual Liability.	Claims Granted.	Amount Paid.
			Wife.	Child.			
	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	£	No.	£
1944	3,289	2,057	15 0	5 0	151,112	4,004	37,828
1945	3,811	2,400	15 0	5 0	174,356	6,379	60,788
1946	4,171	2,648	15 0	5 0	189,852	7,362	72,711
1947	4,627	2,933	15 0	5 0	209,092	8,346	84,062
1948	5,218	3,323	20 0	5 0	300,092	8,057	76,816
1949	5,593	3,189	24 0	9 0	408,200	10,781	109,711
1950	5,691	3,281	24 0	9 0	416,130	10,100	95,690
1951	5,507	3,229	24 0	9 0	403,338	10,139	104,113
1952	5,188	3,189	35 0	11 6	481,676	11,367	107,678

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

The total amount of pensions, allowances and funeral benefits paid in Australia under the age and invalid pension scheme was £49,774,343 in 1950-51, and £60,063,853 in 1951-52. The amount paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was £20,960,096 in 1950-51, and £25,182,893 in 1951-52. Details regarding pensioners and annual payments since 1941-42 are shown in Table 296.

The number of pensioners in New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, as at 30th June, declined from 139,953 in 1942 to 130,720 in 1945. The number increased each year thereafter to 178,703 in 1952, as a result of retirements from wartime employment, the changing age composition of the population, and the modification of income and property restrictions. The number at 30th June, 1952, was 37 per cent. higher than in 1945.

**Table 296.—Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.\*—Pensioners and Annual Cost.**

Year ended 30th June.	Pensioners at 30th June.				Payments during Year.			
	Age.	Invalid.	Inmates of Benevolent Asylums.	Total.	To Pensioners (inc. Wives' and Children's Allowances).	To Institutions for Maintenance of Pensioners.	Funeral Benefits.	Total.
					£	£	£	£
1942	110,464	28,218	1,271	139,953	7,818,746	46,769	...	7,865,515
1943	108,281	26,801	1,635	136,717	9,182,598	66,996	...	9,249,594
1944	104,414	26,234	1,282	131,930	8,806,395	60,304	37,828	8,904,527
1945	103,429	25,975	1,316	130,720	8,929,796	63,781	60,788	9,054,365
1946	108,685	28,255	1,415	138,355	11,136,851	88,604	72,711	11,298,166
1947	119,236	30,490	1,515	151,241	12,241,410	35,301	84,062	12,360,773
1948	123,763	33,110	1,558	158,431	15,024,427	36,640	76,816	15,137,883
1949	131,941	35,521	1,559	169,021	17,441,988	47,118	109,711	17,598,817
1950	138,121	34,604	1,130	173,855	18,704,476	31,307	95,690	18,831,473
1951	141,658	32,709	1,341	175,708	20,804,811	51,172	104,113	20,960,096
1952	145,057	32,396	1,250	178,703	25,018,706	56,509	107,678	25,182,893

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

**WIDOWS' PENSIONS.***State Scheme of Widows' Pensions.*

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Government of New South Wales on 26th March, 1926. The Commonwealth began to pay widows' pensions on 30th June, 1942, and since that date payments under the State scheme have been limited to supplementary allowances for children of widows in receipt of Commonwealth pension. These allowances represent generally the excess of pension in terms of the State Act over Commonwealth pension, which arises from the fact that the Commonwealth scheme provided additional pension in respect only of the first child in the family (i.e., the child which, prior to 20th June, 1950, was not eligible for child endowment).

Eligibility for widow's pension (or children's allowances) under the State scheme requires domicile of the widow and children in New South Wales at date of the husband's death, and residence in the State at date of application for pension, and during the previous three years.

Since commencement of the Commonwealth scheme, payments have been made only to widows with dependent children under age 15 years (or in special circumstances 16 years), who are not in receipt of any other pension or allowance amounting to more than that payable under the State Act, and who with their children, individually or collectively, do not own property exceeding £1,000 in value—apart from their dwelling, furniture and other personal effects.

Since 1st July, 1942, pension has been assessed at the maximum weekly rate of 25s. for the widow and 10s. for each eligible child, if the widow's income does not exceed £39 per annum.

A widow's income is deemed to include any pension or allowance under any other Act (but not Commonwealth child endowment nor pension under the coal and oil-shale mine workers' scheme); earnings of the widow or her children under school-leaving age from personal effort; any payment for the children's maintenance or education from any estate, etc., and, except in special circumstances, 25 per cent. of the earnings of unmarried children over school-leaving age residing with her. Sick pay or funeral benefits from any society, or insurance benefit on property damaged or destroyed, or contributions of children not residing with the widow, are not assessed as income.

The average number of widows' pensions paid by the State in the year ended 30th June, 1942 (the year preceding the introduction of the Commonwealth scheme), was 6,624 per fortnight and the amount was £568,247.

In June, 1952, allowances were payable by the State to 3,091 widows in respect of approximately 6,500 children; payments during the year 1951-52 amounted to £119,301.

Particulars regarding payments under the widows' pensions scheme of New South Wales during each year since 1942-43 are shown below:—

**Table 297.—Widows' Pensions, N.S.W.—Allowances for Children.**

Year ended 30th June.	Widows receiving Children's Allowances at 30th June.	Payments during Year.	Year ended 30th June.	Widows receiving Children's Allowances at 30th June.	Payments during Year.
		£			
1943	4,604	177,026	1948	3,895	145,928
1944	4,312	167,217	1949	3,680	136,654
1945	3,964	154,398	1950	3,442	128,627
1946	3,972	148,977	1951	3,202	122,981
1947	3,997	149,125	1952	3,091	119,301

*Commonwealth Scheme of Widows' Pensions.*

Under the Commonwealth scheme, the term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death; a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced



woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a hospital for the insane; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months.

Eligibility for widow's pension is subject to a means test, and requires residence in Australia at date of claim and for five years (or 12 months in certain circumstances), immediately prior to that date. Pensions may be granted under certain circumstances to aboriginal women. Aliens, except those who were British subjects prior to marriage, are not eligible.

In computing a claimant's income for the purpose of the means test, the value of benefits, such as child endowment, hospital and friendly society benefits, and State food relief, is excluded, and the value of free board and lodging is assessed at not more than 12s. 6d. a week. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of 15s. a week received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

In valuing property owned by a widow, the value of her permanent home, furniture and personal effects, war gratuity and certain other property is disregarded.

Dependent children are those under 16 years of age under custody, care and control of the widow or being maintained by her. (Child endowment is paid for all such children in the family.) Any child adopted after widowhood (or desertion, etc.), is not taken into account unless maintained by the widow as a member of her family on 5th June, 1942.

"Widows" eligible for pension are classified into four groups (in December, 1952) as follows:—

*Class A.*—Consists of widows with one or more dependent children. Pension is not granted if the value of the widow's property exceeds £1,250. From September, 1952, the maximum rate of pension was 72s. 6d. per week. The rate of pension is reduced by the amount of income (apart from pension, child endowment, etc.) remaining after deduction of (a) 30s. per week in respect of the widow and (b) 10s. per week in respect of each dependent child. No pension is payable if income from other sources exceeds 102s. 6d. per week, plus 10s. per week for each dependent child.

The pension of a Class A widow may be continued while she has a dependent child up to 18 years of age attending full-time at school or university.

*Classes B and D.*—Class B consists of widows (except Class D) not less than 50 years of age, without dependent children. Class D consists of wives of men imprisoned for at least six months; the wives are eligible for widows' pensions if they have one or more dependent children or are at least 50 years of age. Provision for this group dates from July, 1947.

From September, 1952, the maximum rate of pension payable to a widow in Class B or D was 55s. per week; this rate is reduced by the amount of income (apart from pension, child endowment, etc.) in excess of 30s. per week, and no pension is payable if income from other sources exceeds 85s. per week. No pension is payable if the value of the widow's property exceeds £1,000, and the maximum rate is reduced by £1 per annum for every complete £10 of property in excess of £100 to £450, by £1 for every £7 over £450 to £750, and by £2 for every £10 over £750 to £1,000.

Pensioners in Classes B and D who are not less than 50 years of age and are inmates of an approved benevolent asylum are paid so much of their pensions as does not exceed 20s. per week, and the balance is paid to the institution for their maintenance.

*Class C.*—The widows in this group have no dependent children, and are less than 50 years of age and in necessitous circumstances. Pension is payable for not more than six months following the husband's death. The rate of pension was 55s. per week from September, 1952.

The maximum rates of pension payable from the various dates of change since the inception of the scheme are shown below:—

**Table 298.—Widows' Pensions—Maximum Rates per Week.**

Date of Change.	Widows' Pensions—Max. Rate.				Date of Change.	Widows' Pensions—Max. Rate.			
	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.		Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1942: June ...	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	1947: July ...	42 6	32 0	37 6	32 0
Oct. ...	30 6	25 6	25 6	...	1948: Oct. ...	47 6	37 0	42 6	37 0
1943: Jan. ...	31 0	26 0	26 0	...	1950: Oct. ...	55 0	42 0	47 6	42 0
April ...	31 6	26 6	26 6	...	1951: Oct. ...	65 0	50 0	50 0	50 0
Aug. ...	32 0	27 0	27 0	...	1952: Sept. ...	72 6	55 0	55 0	55 0
1945: Oct. ...	37 6	...	32 6	...					

Particulars of Commonwealth widows' pensions paid in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) are shown below:—

**Table 299.—Commonwealth Widows' Pensions in New South Wales.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Pensions Current at 30th June.							Payments during the Year.
	Class A.		Class B.		Classes C and D.	Total Widows Receiving Pension.		
	Number.	Average Weekly Rate.	Number.	Average Weekly Rate.	Number.	Number.	Average Weekly Rate.	
		s. d.		s. d.			s. d.	
1943	7,519	30 3	7,439	24 7	40	14,998	27 5	949,283
1944	7,344	30 10	8,990	25 3	46	16,380	27 9	1,147,544
1945	6,924	30 9	10,051	25 3	47	17,022	27 6	1,200,589
1946	7,096	36 2	10,218	25 2	41	17,355	29 8	1,295,240
1947	7,456	36 2	9,055	25 5	61	16,572	30 3	1,355,302
1948	7,764	40 8	9,374	30 1	95	17,233	34 10	1,583,089
1949	7,751	45 8	9,537	35 3	114	17,402	39 11	1,761,978
1950	7,573	45 4	9,395	35 0	111	17,079	39 7	1,773,422
1951	7,651	52 3	9,194	39 8	130	16,975	45 5	1,971,798
1952	7,533	61 11	8,844	47 5	107	16,486	54 1	2,315,178

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

## WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS.

War pensions are provided by the Commonwealth in terms of the Repatriation Act, 1920-1952. The provisions of the Act relating to pensions were extended in 1940 to the Forces of the 1939-45 war. In 1943 the rates of pension were substantially increased, conditions regarding eligibility were modified, and the scope of benefits was widened. Certain pension rates were increased again in July, 1947, and all rates were increased in 1950, 1951 and 1952.

War pensions are payable to ex-members of the Naval, Military and Air Forces who are incapacitated, wholly or in part, as the result of service, and to dependants of war pensioners and members who died as a result of war service.

In cases of disability, the rate of pension is determined according to the degree of incapacity. Rates of full pension (current in December, 1952) range from £8 to £9 16s. 0d. per fortnight, according to service rank, plus £3 11s. 0d. for the pensioner's wife and £1 7s. 6d. for each child under 16 years of age. Those temporarily, i.e., for at least three months, unable to earn on account of a war service disability may receive a supplementary pension at a maximum rate of £9 10s. 0d. The pension for the totally blind, totally and permanently incapacitated and certain pulmonary tuberculosis cases is £17 10s. 0d. per fortnight, plus an attendant's allowance of £3 10s. 0d. for those deemed to require such service. For disability by amputation or loss of vision of an eye, pension at assessed rate for the extent of incapacity suffered is supplemented by amounts ranging from 15s. to £9 10s. 0d. per fortnight.

The rate of pension for the widow of a member whose death resulted from war service ranges from £7 to £8 16s. per fortnight, according to service rank of the member, and the rates for his children under 16 years of age are £2 13s. for the first and £1 17s. for each other child. The rate for orphaned children is £4 16s. up to 16 years of age.

Pension is payable to the widowed mother of a member if she was widowed prior to or within three years after his death, provided that he had not been married and his death is attributed to war service. The rate ranges from £4 10s. to £8 6s. a fortnight, according to service rank of the member. Particulars of war pensions are given in Table 300.

Service pensions (as distinct from war pensions) for certain classes of ex-members of the Forces were introduced in January, 1936. These pensions are subject to a means test but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from war service. Those eligible are men who have served in a theatre of war and women who have served abroad who are above the age of 60 years and 55 years respectively, or are permanently unemployable, and ex-service men and women suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of age or sphere of service. Pension is also payable for the wife and children, up to four in number, of permanently unemployable and tubercular service pensioners. Unless suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, no person may receive a service pension and an invalid or age pension at the same time.

The fortnightly rates of service pension current in December, 1952, were: member, £6 15s.; wife, £3 10s.; one child, £1 3s.; two children, £1 8s.; three children, £1 13s.; and four or more children, £1 18s.

Particulars of war and service pensions in New South Wales are shown below:—

**Table 300.—War and Service Pensions in New South Wales.\***

Year ended June.	Number of Pensions. †				Average Pension per week. ‡			Amount Paid during Year.
	Members of Forces.	Dependants.		Total.	Members of Forces.	Dependants.		
		Of Incapacitated Members.	Of Deceased Members.			Of Incapacitated Members.	Of Deceased Members.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£
WAR PENSIONS.								
1942	25,938	38,039	9,169	73,146	20 6	5 10	26 11	2,576,241
1943	28,518	39,022	10,465	78,005	24 0	7 0	33 3	2,897,870
1944	32,596	42,515	12,072	87,183	23 2	6 10	33 9	3,661,182
1945	40,381	51,465	13,174	105,020	21 2	6 2	34 2	4,068,399
1946	53,744	68,305	16,540	138,589	18 7	5 4	34 3	4,874,706
1947	59,148	75,756	16,855	151,759	18 8	5 3	34 8	5,663,529
1948	60,464	79,709	16,813	156,986	19 9	5 4	37 5	5,984,610
1949	62,552	84,808	16,881	164,241	23 4	5 10	42 6	6,713,900
1950	64,998	91,558	17,133	173,689	24 8	6 0	43 0	7,392,793
1951	65,157	97,882	17,109	180,148	32 7	7 9	52 7	9,395,694
1952	66,436	102,350	16,943	185,729	35 10	7 9	54 2	10,887,742
1952—								
†'14 War	21,141	20,212	7,035	48,388	54 4	14 6	64 6	†5,040,637
†'39 War	45,295	82,138	9,908	137,341	27 3	6 1	46 3	†5,847,105
SERVICE PENSIONS.								
1941	2,780	1,645	...	4,425	17 8	10 4	...	162,935
1947	3,603	1,153	...	4,756	28 11	19 3	...	275,949
1948	3,994	1,223	...	5,217	33 3	19 6	...	446,404
1949	4,191	1,185	...	5,376	38 2	21 1	...	441,541
1950	4,303	1,173	...	5,476	37 8	21 2	...	477,845
1951	4,292	1,253	...	5,545	43 2	20 0	...	516,266
1952	4,448	1,433	...	5,881	50 7	22 3	...	609,432

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† At 30th June.

‡ Including Service in Korea and Malaya (128 pensions).

¶ Estimated.

The total amount paid by the Commonwealth in 1951-52 was £33,623,393, viz., war pensions £31,845,013 and service pensions £1,778,380.

#### PENSIONS FOR COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINE WORKERS.

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Secretary for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales, or so employed at any time since 1st January, 1928. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-five years (and on optional retirement after sixty years) in the case of managers, colliery engineers, and clerks, and at the age of sixty years in other cases. Others eligible are mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1st February, 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1st January, 1920.

On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant.

The weekly rate of pension (as in December, 1952) is £4 10s. for mine workers or £4 for widows. In addition, allowances are payable for dependants, viz., £3 15s. for wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age and 10s. for one child only (or in some cases, a dependent brother or sister). The maximum amount of pension and allowances is therefore £8 5s. per week, subject to deduction of any invalid, age or widow's pension, or the earnings of men under 60 years of age permanently incapacitated for mine work. In addition, if a pensioner, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over £2 10s. a week, except that where the average weekly earnings of a dependant exceed the allowance payable for him, they are deemed to be the amount of allowance only.

The weekly rate of contribution by employees, as from 14th December, 1952, is 6s. per week, subject to certain concessions on account of sickness, holidays, etc. Mine owners contribute at the rate of 27s. per week for each employee.

Contributions are paid into and pensions paid from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. (Prior to 1951-52, there were two funds, one for coal mine workers and the other for shale mine workers.) In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the fund receives an annual contribution from the State Government of £80,000 or one-fourth of the total expenditure, whichever is the less.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the fund in 1951-52 and of the combined funds in earlier years are as follows:—

**Table 301.—Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers' Pension Funds—Income and Expenditure.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.						
	1946.	1947	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>INCOME—</b>							
Contributions—							
State Treasury...	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Mine Owners ...	287,105	295,173	419,632	628,768	638,659	674,271	904,307
Mine Workers ...	144,345	149,232	158,287	183,100	190,163	205,421	237,198
Interest ...	2,282	5,304	10,501	17,613	26,676	32,974	35,038
<b>Total Income ...</b>	<b>513,732</b>	<b>529,709</b>	<b>668,420</b>	<b>909,481</b>	<b>935,498</b>	<b>992,666</b>	<b>1,256,543</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE—</b>							
Pensions ...	397,233	394,376	466,592	576,853	601,581	846,317	1,024,278
Administration, etc.	10,598	11,463	12,936	14,282	14,838	11,149	17,109
Provision for Reserve ...	78,000	77,500	90,075	229,500	307,175	106,500	200,000
<b>Total Expenditure...</b>	<b>485,831</b>	<b>483,339</b>	<b>569,603</b>	<b>820,635</b>	<b>923,594</b>	<b>963,966</b>	<b>1,241,387</b>
<b>SURPLUS ...</b>	<b>27,901</b>	<b>46,370</b>	<b>98,817</b>	<b>88,846</b>	<b>11,904</b>	<b>28,700</b>	<b>15,156</b>

The amount expended from the fund for pensions rose from £601,581 in 1949-50 to £846,317 in 1950-51 and £1,024,278 in 1951-52, mainly as a result of increases in rates in November, 1950, and November, 1951. The rates were again increased in November, 1952.

The number of pensions in force in June, 1952, was 7,185, as compared with 7,434 in June, 1951.

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation, are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1951-52, contributions by mine owners totalled £147,923, and subsidy payments £126,799. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 673 in June, 1952, as compared with 72 in June, 1951.

#### GOVERNMENT SERVICE PENSIONS.

The pension funds for employees of the State Government of New South Wales are the State Superannuation Fund, the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund and the Government Railways Superannuation Account. These funds are maintained partly by deductions from officers' salaries and partly by grants from the public revenue.

##### *State Superannuation Fund.*

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1st July, 1919. Originally, the fund was based on regular compulsory contributions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. The scheme was amended as from 1st July, 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies viz., the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, would be made in the form of pension subsidy as pensions became due, and not as regular contributions during the service of the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund. The amount of £3,832,000, with interest, was to be repaid in instalments over fifteen years from 1st July, 1933. By an amending Act of 1944, the period for repayment of the balance outstanding at 30th June, 1943, was extended to 1953, and the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of additional units of pension of existing contributors, and all units of new contributors as from 1st July, 1944. The State Treasurer was also required to pay the sum of £3,832,000 to the Superannuation Fund in instalments of at least £80,000 per annum, but the amounts so paid (with interest thereon) might be used, under agreement

with the Superannuation Board, to reduce the Government's liability in respect of pension subsidy under the 1930 Act.

Contribution by permanent employees is compulsory, though since April, 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors to the Fund. Unless the employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and contributions cease at age 60 years or at age 55 years in the case of women who have contributed for retirement at this age.

The value of the pension unit was raised from £26 to £32 10s. per annum as from 1st April, 1948, without additional cost per unit to the employee.

From 12th January, 1952, the rates of contribution by employees and employing authorities were each increased by 10 per cent., and the value of the pension unit was raised by 20 per cent. to £39 per annum. The pension scale was extended from a maximum of twelve units to twenty-six units as from 1st July, 1948, but the lowest limit remained at two units. Intermediate limits are on a sliding scale according to salary, but contributors over 40 years of age are not obliged to take additional units as their salary increases. From January, 1952, the maximum rate of pension payable was £1,014 per annum, and the cost of pension units taken up after that date was shared between employers and employees in the ratio of 63 1/3rd per cent. and 36 2/3rds per cent., respectively.

One-half of the amount of pension of a deceased male is paid to his widow (ceasing if she remarries), and children's pensions are paid at £26 per annum for each child up to 16 years of age. In the case of women contributors, pension is payable in respect of the contributor only. Refunds are made to personal representatives in respect of contributions paid by women and unmarried men who die before retirement. Similar refunds are also made in respect of widowers.

The following statement illustrates the scales of contributions (current in December, 1952) for new and additional units of pension; the original scales are illustrated in Table 749 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

**Table 302.—State Superannuation Fund—Rates of Contributions by Employees.**

Amount of Pension Payable in Respect of Contribution.	Four-weekly Rate of Contribution according to Age Next Birthday (Years).						
	16.	19.	24.	34.	44.	54.	59.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Men—</b>							
First £78 p.a. of pension, and £26 p.a. for each child under 16 years ... ..	5 8	6 9	8 7	14 6	26 5	3 19 2	25 1 9
Each additional £78 p.a. ...	5 4	6 3	8 1	13 7	25 6	3 17 9	24 15 2
<b>Women—</b>							
Each £78 p.a. on retirement—							
At age 55 years ... ..	6 3	7 5	10 5	19 5	44 2	28 5 5	.....
60 years ... ..	4 7	5 6	7 6	13 0	25 4	3 18 3	25 0 2

Contributors to the State Superannuation Fund as at 30th June, 1952, numbered 28,285 and comprised 20,447 men and 3,382 women contributing for retirement at age 60 years and 4,456 women contributing for retirement at age 55 years. The total number of pensions current was 8,418, including

187 non-contributory. The contributory pensions in force numbered 3,231, including those in abeyance because the officers concerned had not yet retired, though they had attained maturity age. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 303.—State Superannuation Fund—Contributors and Pensions.**

At 30th June.	Contribu- tors.	Pensions Current.					
		Officers.		Widows.	Children.	Total.	
		Men.	Women.			Number.	Amount per annum.
							£
1946	22,812	2,941	1,351	2,657	384	7,333	680,665
1947	22,902	3,053	1,417	2,692	385	7,547	714,632
1948	23,655	3,147	1,466	2,768	393	7,774	940,929
1949	24,696	3,216	1,521	2,811	361	7,909	983,128
1950	25,873	3,330	1,556	2,828	361	8,075	1,037,987
1951	27,008	3,403	1,595	2,894	327	8,219	1,099,002
1952	28,285	3,494	1,635	2,934	355	8,418	1,444,787

Non-contributory pensions (included in Table 303) are payable in respect of officers who were over the age of 60 years when the Superannuation Act was brought into operation. The number current at 30th June, 1952, was 187; the beneficiaries were 17 retired officers, 169 widows, and 1 child. Of these pensions, 141 amounting to £12,015 per annum, were payable from Consolidated Revenue Fund, and 46, aggregating £4,365 per annum, from funds of corporate bodies.

In addition to the pensions of which particulars are shown above, public service pensions were payable under the Civil Service Act, 1884, to 59 retired officers and to widows of 16 deceased officers at 30th June, 1952. The annual amount of these pensions was £21,557.

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund in 1951-52 and earlier years are given in the next table:—

**Table 304.—State Superannuation Fund—Receipts and Expenditure.**

Year ended June.	Receipts.					Expenditure.			
	Contributions.		Interest.	Other.	Total Receipts.	Pensions.	Gratu- ties and Refunds.	Admin- istration etc.	Total Expen- diture.
	Em- ployees.	Em- ployers.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	528,215	626,592	642,978	4	1,797,789	639,950	225,469	46,121	911,540
1947	609,507	753,961	658,767	1,807	2,024,042	678,417	146,522	40,407	865,346
1948	691,608	1,067,887	684,161	4,093	2,447,749	756,429	96,570	36,995	889,994
1949	958,438	1,337,957	730,909	1,043	3,028,347	935,525	96,895	34,514	1,066,934
1950	1,192,993	1,601,406	804,413	625	3,599,437	984,359	122,961	23,223	1,140,543
1951	1,444,354	2,055,281	910,089	291	4,410,015	1,043,624	151,202	33,959	1,228,785
1952	1,916,977	3,953,410	1,048,924	3,021	6,922,332	1,246,358	158,224	42,154	1,446,736

The expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund does not include the non-contributory pensions, which are paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund, or funds of corporate bodies. The balance in the Superannuation Fund at 30th June, 1952, was £31,990,703.



*Police Superannuation and Reward Fund.*

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary while in the service and 3 per cent. of pension when superannuated. Penalties imposed on members of the police force, penalties and damages awarded to the police as prosecutors, and the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the fund. Contribution by employers is paid from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund in respect of police engaged in traffic duties, and the balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. The pension for men who entered the police service after 1906 and have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary. From 1st January, 1952, pensions awarded prior to that date were increased by one-fifth or by an amount equal to the difference between the existing pension and that which would be paid to a member of the police force of equivalent rank and service retiring on 1st January, 1952, whichever is the less. Normal retiring age is 60 years, but members may be retained in the force until age 65 years. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants of police who die while in the service.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund are given in the following table:—

**Table 305.—Police Superannuation and Reward Fund—Receipts and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.					Expenditure.			Pensions Current.
	Contributions by Employees.	Road Transport and Traffic Fund.	Fines, etc.	Consolidated Revenue.	Total.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1947	62,852	37,242	59,535	183,500	343,129	383,809	1,342	385,151	1,121
1948	73,579	53,278	59,473	272,000	458,330	424,659	1,440	426,099	1,154
1949	89,426	49,219	61,320	241,000	441,465	435,201	1,066	436,267	1,223
1950	103,298	45,160	60,280	271,000	479,738	483,752	991	484,743	1,276
1951	108,587	49,405	67,879	275,000	500,871	497,293	880	498,173	1,320
1952	142,807	49,405	75,021	305,595	572,828	574,460	729	575,189	1,338

The number of police pensions in force was 1,320 in June, 1951, and 1,338 in June, 1952. Contributors in June, 1952, numbered 4,463.

*Government Railways Superannuation Board.*

The Government Railways Superannuation Account was established in October, 1910, for employees in the State railway and tramway services. Employees contribute at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of wages or salary, and the railway and tramway funds provide all that is necessary beyond such contributions. The amount of pension payable is one forty-eighth of the average annual salary during term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service; the maximum pension is five-sixths of the average salary. The scheme is administered by a Board representing employers and employees.

The following table shows the number of pensions current and particulars of receipts and expenditure from the account in 1951-52 and earlier years:—

**Table 306.—Government Railways Superannuation Account—Receipts and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.					Expenditure.			Pensions Current.
	Contributions by Employees.	Govt. Railways Fund.	Transport Funds.	Other.	Total.	Pensions, Gratuities and Refunds.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1947	312,889	771,000	265,566	8,548	1,358,003	1,354,664	3,093	1,357,757	10,448
1948	366,819	779,000	252,333	4,496	1,402,648	1,397,407	3,185	1,400,592	10,863
1949	399,848	810,000	271,136	3,201	1,484,185	1,482,730	1,913	1,484,643	11,261
1950	420,866	875,236	307,727	1,816	1,605,645	1,603,234	1,879	1,605,113	11,628
1951	503,757	1,350,350	366,947	3,126	2,224,180	2,191,834	1,416	2,193,250	12,207
1952	635,111	1,449,537	443,307	1,151	2,529,106	2,522,497	940	2,523,437	12,401

The number of employees contributing to the scheme was 53,024 in June, 1951, and 54,120 in June, 1952.

The value of employees' contributions in 1951-52 was £635,111, or 25 per cent. of total receipts.

#### *Commonwealth Superannuation Fund.*

The Superannuation Fund for employees of the Commonwealth was commenced in November, 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries during service, and contributions by the Commonwealth as employer are paid when the officers retire on pension. Each employee contributes for a number of units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Married women are not eligible to become contributors, and women contributors who marry are deemed to have resigned. New contributors are subjected to a medical examination.

Employees may contribute for retirement at 60 or 65 years of age. Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow of a contributor or pensioner is half the pension to which her husband was entitled. Orphan benefit in respect of children under 16 years of age is £19 10s. per annum or, where the children lose both parents, £32 10s.

If retrenched after ten or more years of service, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of the contributions paid by him.

In 1937 a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to pass the medical examination and therefore cannot contribute to the fund. Certain employees may elect to contribute to either Superannuation Account or Provident Account,

viz., those whose contribution for the first two units of pension would be at a rate exceeding the rate prescribed for age 45 years, based on a retiring age of 65 years, and would exceed the rate of contribution to the fund, which is equivalent to 5 per cent. of salary.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement at the age of 60 years or later, or on retrenchment after service of ten years or more, is a sum equal to two and two-thirds times the amount contributed, with compound interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, but not less than an amount equal to six months' salary. On the death before retirement of a male contributor to the account, benefit is paid to his widow, or, if he is not survived by a widow, his children under 16 years of age. On resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest at 3 per cent. Similar benefit is payable to personal representatives on the death of a contributor without dependants.

In December, 1951, the Superannuation Fund scheme was amended to raise the value of the pension unit from £32 10s. to £39, without increase in the scale of contributions by employees. Existing pensions were increased by 20 per cent. As in December, 1952, the maximum number of units was 26, equivalent to a pension of £1,014 per annum. Provision is made for payment of Commonwealth subsidy to the fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below 3½ per cent. in any year.

At 30th June, 1948, contributors to the Commonwealth Superannuation Account numbered 49,789 and contributors to the Provident Account 4,977; the number of pensions in force was 10,786. In the year 1951-52, contributions by employees to the Superannuation Account amounted to £3,310,607, contributions from Consolidated Revenue to £1,888,292, and interest to £765,250; the amount of pensions paid was £2,415,741. Contributions by employees to the Provident Account amounted to £331,317, and contributions from Consolidated Revenue to £54,726; benefits paid totalled £194,952.

#### *Defence Forces Retirement Benefits.*

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air Force is administered by the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Board, consisting of a representative of each of the three Services, the President of the Commonwealth Superannuation Board (chairman), the Commonwealth Actuary, and a representative of the Treasury.

The scheme follows, as nearly as practicable, the provisions of the Superannuation Act applicable to the Commonwealth Public Service, but makes provision for compensation for the earlier ages at which members of the armed services are retired, and bases pensions on a member's rank on retirement and not directly on units of pension contributed for. All members on long-term engagements are covered for death or invalidity during their service, with pensions for widows and dependent children if the member dies during service or after retirement. Special provisions are made for payment of gratuities to personnel whose service falls short of the qualifying period for pension, and the amount of gratuity is greater if the ex-member agrees to serve on the reserve.

Contributions are paid into and benefits are met from the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. The rates of contribution by members are the same as those of the Commonwealth public service to the Superannuation Fund (see page 340), and are related to the member's rank and daily rate

of pay, but because of the earlier ages of retirement from the forces, the Government contributes a greater proportion of the costs of benefits than under the public service superannuation scheme.

*Local Government Superannuation Board.*

A scheme of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities and certain other undertakings is administered by the Local Government Superannuation Board. The scheme provides for compulsory endowment insurance with approved societies. The policies mature at age 65 or previous death, and the premiums are payable by the councils and the employees at prescribed rates. The scale of compulsory cover ranges from £200 to £1,000 according to age and salary. There is also a provident fund formed by contributions from councils and employees for those who are debarred from insurance on account of age or other circumstances.

The following statement shows the number of employees covered by the assurance and the provident fund provisions, with particulars of the assurance cover (including premiums) intact and the accumulated funds of the provident account at 31st March in each of the last six years:—

**Table 307.—Local Government Superannuation—Assurances and Provident Fund.**

At 31st March.	Assurances.			Provident Fund.		
	Employees Covered.	Assurances (Including Premiums) Intact.	Average Assurance Cover per Employee.	Contributors.	Accumulated Funds.	Average Funds per Contributor.
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1947	7,103	4,574,695	644	2,709	183,964	68
1948	8,005	5,321,787	664	3,217	240,809	74
1949	8,615	6,007,699	697	3,462	301,508	87
1950	9,502	7,135,678	751	4,000	283,428	96
1951	10,242	8,285,979	809	4,436	468,608	105
1952	10,776	9,170,534	851	4,915	552,841	112

Particulars of death and retirement benefit payments under the two schemes are shown in the following table:—

**Table 308.—Local Government Superannuation—Death and Retirement Benefits.**

Year ended 31st March.	Death Benefits.		Retirement Benefits.		Total Benefits.	
	Number.	Amounts.	Number.	Amounts.	Number.	Amounts.
<b>ASSURANCE SCHEME.</b>						
		£		£		£
1949	47	28,983	434	40,223	481	69,206
1950	50	29,261	606	51,793	656	81,054
1951	46	32,886	704	62,447	750	95,333
1952	43	29,840	699	50,347	742	80,187
<b>PROVIDENT FUND.</b>						
		£		£		£
1949	32	2,570	556	49,990	588	52,560
1950	23	1,706	655	60,934	678	62,640
1951	30	4,394	850	83,627	889	87,921
1952	38	4,100	1,005	105,738	1,043	109,838

## PUBLIC HEALTH

### ADMINISTRATION.

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State and local government authorities. There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for the mentally afflicted, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. In recent years, the Commonwealth Government has provided general hospital benefits, and given financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis.

In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation. The notification of infectious diseases is compulsory, and the Commonwealth maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad. The Pure Foods Act prescribes standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs is regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc., must be registered before engaging in their professions.

### DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH—STATE AND COMMONWEALTH.

The Department of Public Health of New South Wales is organised in two branches, one directed by the Board of Health and the other by the Director-General of Public Health. The Board is the central executive and administrative authority. It consists of ten members (including four legally qualified medical practitioners), all being nominated by the Government; the Director-General, who is one of the medical practitioners and a permanent salaried officer of the Government, is *ex officio* President. The Board acts in an advisory capacity towards the Minister for Health and the Government, and exercises general supervision in regard to public health matters. The Director-General controls the State medical services and the State institutions for the treatment of the sick and infirm.

In the Department there are divisions for maternal and baby welfare, social hygiene, tuberculosis, industrial hygiene, laboratories, sanitation, and pure food, each in charge of a specially qualified officer.

Public hospital services are supervised by the Hospitals Commission under the presidency of the Minister for Health, and there is a school medical service.

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers the Commonwealth schemes relating to hospital, pharmaceutical, and tuberculosis

benefits, the quarantine services, and various serum and health laboratories throughout Australia. It also supervises the activities of the National Fitness Council, administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund and, in association with the University of Sydney, conducts the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine at the University.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES.

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the County of Cumberland, which includes the Sydney metropolitan area, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; in the Newcastle district, similar services are provided by the Hunter District Water Board, and in other districts by municipal, shire or county councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by local authorities include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, the prevention of nuisances, and the control of dairies and the sale of milk. The councils also assist the State Department of Public Health in such matters as the control of infectious diseases and the administration of the Pure Foods Act.

In 1951-52 the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board expended £2,279,677 (including £986,676 interest and debt redemption) on the maintenance of sewerage and drainage services, and the Hunter District Water Board expended £292,277 (including £113,306 interest and sinking fund). The expenditure (from revenue) of other local authorities on sewerage was £373,952 in 1950. Local government expenditure from revenue in 1950 included £1,823,592 on sanitary and garbage services and £373,332 on other health services. Further particulars are given in the chapter "Local Government."

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

The expenditure from revenue by State and Commonwealth Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown below. The statement does not include the expenditure of the Commonwealth in administration of its health services and upon medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc. It also excludes expenditure from and capital charges on loans, e.g., on works such as hospital buildings.

Payments by the Commonwealth to the State for benefits in respect of patients in public hospitals and mental institutions, and sufferers from tuberculosis, are classified as Commonwealth expenditure; in compiling Table 309, the amount of these payments has been deducted from the gross expenditure by the State.

**Table 309.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales.\***

Expenditure from Revenue.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<b>State—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Government hospitals, Subsidies to hospitals, etc. ... ..	1,160,640	5,229,949	6,810,334	8,156,514	11,041,277
Mental hospitals and like institutions ... ..	809,705	1,726,422	1,915,422	2,161,956	2,866,832
Baby health centres and maternity homes, etc. ... ..	70,476	104,733	112,510	124,400	164,558
Inspection of food, dairies, etc. ... ..	18,007	32,052	34,495	38,139	51,101
Medical examination and health of school children ... ..	37,540	174,971	201,428	274,586	68,323
Administration, medical services, etc. ... ..	171,395	387,522	426,587	514,781	740,393
Hospitals (from profits of Government Insurance Office) ... ..	.....	11,347	12,167	10,483	4,430
Silicosis Commission, etc. ... ..	523	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Encouragement of national fitness ... ..	.....	26,444	44,059	35,254	50,039
<b>Total, State ... ..</b>	<b>2,268,286</b>	<b>7,713,440</b>	<b>9,577,002</b>	<b>11,336,113</b>	<b>15,006,963</b>
<b>Commonwealth—</b>					
<b>Hospital benefits—</b>					
Public ... ..	.....	1,780,000	1,900,000	2,020,000	2,020,000
Private ... ..	.....	382,079	526,730	596,942	677,613
Tuberculosis Campaign ... ..	.....	68,840	69,304	519,710	1,622,039
Pharmaceutical benefits ... ..	.....	15,235	50,792	997,485	3,026,778
Mental institution benefits ... ..	.....	.....	97,035	202,521	203,505
Nutrition of children ... ..	.....	.....	.....	35,775	443,376
<b>Benefits to pensioners—</b>					
Medical ... ..	.....	.....	.....	38,042	491,589
Pharmaceutical ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,174
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....	20,000	27,413	30,328
<b>Total, Commonwealth ... ..</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,246,154</b>	<b>2,663,771</b>	<b>4,437,888</b>	<b>8,702,402</b>
<b>Grand Total in New South Wales*</b>	<b>2,268,286</b>	<b>9,959,594</b>	<b>12,240,773</b>	<b>15,774,001</b>	<b>23,709,365</b>

\* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

The combined expenditure by the State and Commonwealth on public health in 1951-52 was more than twice as great as in 1948-49. During this period, expenditure by the State almost doubled, and expenditure by the Commonwealth quadrupled. Items of Commonwealth expenditure which increased greatly in the last two years were the tuberculosis campaign, pharmaceutical benefits, medical and pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners, and the nutrition of children. This last item represents the distribution of free milk to kindergarten and school children, the bulk of the cost of which was taken over by the Commonwealth from April, 1951, and accounts for the decline in expenditure by the State on the medical examination and health of school children in 1951-52.

The expenditure of the State is mainly from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but since 1942-43 an annual allocation has been made from the profits of the Government Insurance Office for the improvement and extension of hospital facilities. The Commonwealth expenditure shown in the table is met from the National Welfare Fund, particulars of which are given on page 291 of this volume.

## NATIONAL FITNESS.

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, particularly the fitness of young persons, is fostered in New South Wales by the activities of a State Council for Physical Fitness under the presidency of the Minister for Education. Similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States, and there is a Commonwealth body which allocates Commonwealth grants for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State on national fitness in 1951-52 was £50,039. In addition, the State received an amount of £10,077 from the Commonwealth for national fitness purposes.

The activities of the State Council include the maintenance of a number of camps and hostels.

## TREATMENT OF SICKNESS.

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals, which are owned by private persons and conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals, which are maintained by the State, or by the people resident in the districts in which the hospitals are located, with the assistance of subsidy from the public funds, or by charitable organisations; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Commonwealth for the treatment of ex-service personnel in certain circumstances; special hospitals, State and private, for the treatment of mental and nervous ailments; and a State lazaret.

## REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, optometrists and, since November, 1946, physiotherapists, are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority.

The number of registered medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, etc., at the end of various years since 1929, is shown below:—

**Table 310.—Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, Optometrists, etc., on Register at 31st December.**

Year.	Medical Practitioners.		Dentists.	Opto- metrists.	Physio- therap- ists.	Pharma- cists.	Dealers in Poison (not Pharma- cists).	Drug Dealers.	
	On Register.	Resident in N.S.W.						Manu- facturers.	Distri- butors.
1929	3,124	*	1,416	†	†	1,843	381	7	11
1939	3,598	*	1,495	598	†	2,281	349	7	60
1947	4,589	3,200	1,470	543	420	2,027	330	20	87
1948	4,691	3,317	1,479	538	461	2,058	340	28	95
1949	4,678	3,335	1,509	534	481	2,090	327	26	97
1950	4,865	3,495	1,701	559	547	2,245	327	29	105
1951	5,130	3,732	1,806	559	607	2,354	307	32	115

\* Not available.

† Not registered.

Of the 3,732 resident medical practitioners registered at 31st December, 1951, 2,708 were located in Sydney and suburbs and 1,024 in country districts.

In 1951 there was an average of one medical practitioner to every 900 of the population of New South Wales, as compared with 940 in 1947.



Persons (other than pharmacists) dealing in poisons, or engaged in the manufacture or distribution of dangerous drugs such as opium, are licensed by the Chief Secretary's Department.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1924, and amendments. Four classes of nurses may be registered, viz., general, mental, midwifery and infants'. In the case of midwifery nurses, registration must be renewed annually.

Information is not available as to the actual number of registered nurses, as many are registered under more than one classification. Moreover, provision is not made for recording all exits by reason of death, departure from New South Wales or other causes, and many who are registered are no longer engaged in nursing. The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in each year 1940 to 1951 is shown below:—

**Table 311.—Nurses—New Registrations During Year.**

Year.	General.	Mid-wifery.	Mental.	Infants'.	Year.	General.	Mid-wifery.	Mental.	Infants'.
1940	770	279	70	10	1946	974	372	62	...
1941	792	307	63	4	1947	1,053	611	58	2
1942	888	309	43	7	1948	1,116	618	57	11
1943	780	325	67	8	1949	1,140	633	39	5
1944	736	382	69	7	1950	1,184	696	57	6
1945	888	399	78	1	1951	1,212	617	77	6

New registrations in any year include some nurses who were registered under another classification in an earlier year.

## HOSPITAL SERVICES.

### *Private Hospitals.*

In New South Wales a private hospital may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, which prescribes that every private hospital must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structures, management and inspection of premises.

The classification of the private hospitals in New South Wales and their accommodation, according to the nature of the cases received, are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 312.—Private Hospitals—Number and Accommodation.**

At 31st December.	Number of Hospitals.				Number of Beds.			
	Medical, Surgical, and Maternity.	Medical and Surgical.	Maternity.	Total.	Medical, Surgical, and Maternity.	Medical and Surgical.	Maternity.	Total.
1939	258	51	228	537	3,286	989	979	5,254
1946	173	55	120	348	2,391	1,036	599	4,026
1947	154	62	94	310	2,192	1,076	506	3,774
1948	145	72	86	303	2,034	1,295	482	3,811
1949	109	78	75	262	1,666	1,400	422	3,488
1950	91	78	60	229	1,461	1,434	339	3,234
1951	86	64	46	196	1,379	1,266	256	2,901

The number of private hospitals has declined in each year since 1939, when there were 537 with 5,254 beds, viz., 203 with 2,939 beds in Sydney, and 334 containing 2,315 beds in other localities. In 1951 there were 107 private hospitals with 2,243 beds in Sydney and 89 with 658 beds in other districts.

#### *Public Hospitals.*

Institutions for the care of the sick are classed as public hospitals, unless they are owned and maintained entirely by private persons. Some are maintained wholly by the State, viz., a convalescent hospital in the metropolitan area, the Sanatorium for Consumptives at Waterfall, the David Berry Hospital at Berry, and the hospitals attached to the homes for the infirm (see page 306). Hospitals conducted by the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation are not classified as public hospitals.

Some of the public hospitals are under the ægis of religious denominations, and are conducted by religious communities who own the establishments or by committees nominated by subscribers.

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1943, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, as reconstituted in terms of an amending Act passed in December, 1943. It consists of three salaried full-time members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years.

The public hospitals and organisations which provide district and bush nursing services and aerial medical services are classified in two main groups, according to the schedules of the Public Hospitals Act. One group, termed the "incorporated hospitals", consists entirely of suburban and country hospitals incorporated by the Act. The second group, known as "separate institutions", includes the large general hospitals in or around the metropolis; the hospitals of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales and the Australian Red Cross Society; the hospitals for children, tubercular cases, convalescents or incurables; the dental hospital; the hospitals conducted by religious organisations; and the Australian Aerial Medical Services (New South Wales section).

Each incorporated hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors appointed by the Government. At a few of these hospitals, which conduct contribution schemes for out-patients, between five and seven of the directors are elected triennially.

The Hospitals Commission determines which hospitals shall be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution; it also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals.

Since October, 1952, patients in public hospitals have again been subjected to a means test (in terms of an agreement between the Commonwealth and State, it was suspended between July, 1946, and September, 1952). In December, 1952, patients, other than necessitous persons, were required to pay a weekly fee of £8 8s. in public wards, £12 12s. in intermediate wards, and £16 16s. in private wards, less the amount of benefits due to the patient under the amended Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Scheme (see page 352).

If authorised by the Commission, portion of a public hospital may be set aside for patients who may contract for private or intermediate

accommodation. At 30th June, 1951, the number of beds in public hospitals included 14,816 in public wards, 993 for private and 2,733 for intermediate patients.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by train through country districts.

Particulars of the accommodation provided in hospitals under the supervision of the Hospitals Commission are shown below:—

**Table 313.—Public Hospitals—Accommodation.**

At 30th June.	Hospitals.			Beds.					
	Metro- politan.	Other Districts.	Total.	Private.	Inter- mediate.	Public.	Private, Intermediate and Public.		
							Metro- politan.	Other Districts.	Total.
1941	53	156	209	859	1,804	13,025	7,150	8,538	15,688
1942	53	160	213	865	1,913	13,333	*	*	16,111
1943	54	158	212	908	1,986	13,218	7,021	9,091	16,112
1944	49	165	214	888	2,377	13,555	7,168	9,652	16,820
1945	50	168	218	988	2,465	13,500	7,216	9,737	16,953
1946	51	172	223	1,071	2,465	13,804	7,590	9,750	17,340
1947	50	177	227	1,289	2,615	13,331	7,362	9,873	17,235
1948	56	182	238	1,085	2,642	13,953	7,796	9,884	17,680
1949	53	190	243	1,131	2,564	14,142	7,693	10,144	17,837
1950	55	196	251	1,122	2,760	14,375	7,816	10,441	18,257
1951	54	201	255	993	2,733	14,810	7,757	10,779	18,536

\* Not available.

In 1951 there were 255 public hospitals with an average accommodation of 73 beds, as compared with 209 hospitals with an average of 75 beds in 1941. The average accommodation in metropolitan public hospitals in 1951 was 144 beds, as compared with 54 beds in other districts. There were 18,536 beds available in public hospitals in 1951, or 18 per cent. more than in 1941.

In addition to the accommodation provided by the public hospitals to which Table 313 relates, beds in the State hospitals, viz., those at the homes for the infirm (see page 306), the Waterfall Sanatorium, the auxiliary hospital at Randwick, the David Berry Hospital, and the Strickland Convalescent Hospital, numbered 796 in 1951.

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals:—

**Table 314.—Public Hospitals—Patients and Bed-days.**

Year ended 30th June.	In-Patients.*			Out-Patients.		Average Total Cost per Occupied Bed per Day.†	Babies born in Hospital.	
	Treated.	No. of Bed-days.	Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds.	Treated.	Attendances.		No.	Bed-days.
						s. d.		
1941	264,509	4,100,915	11,235	618,199	1,895,581	11 9	17,530	212,403
1942	258,592	3,901,457	10,689	587,976	1,778,545	13 6	20,775	250,504
1943	270,215	4,016,883	11,005	590,554	1,764,512	14 7	21,254	261,656
1944	280,372	4,316,804	11,794	598,489	1,823,422	15 5	24,937	302,981
1945	295,671	4,527,052	12,403	635,960	1,985,196	16 4	28,600	355,082
1946	294,586	4,381,198	12,003	678,408	2,048,737	18 10	30,587	351,138
1947	298,031	4,257,576	11,665	735,249	2,132,878	22 8	36,745	389,866
1948	317,475	4,452,485	12,165	823,084	2,365,877	28 5	38,855	402,051
1949	338,234	4,556,664	12,484	865,803	2,375,145	34 4	41,890	392,047
1950	343,997	4,744,815	12,999	927,459	2,511,339	38 2	48,291	463,733
1951	362,665	4,944,420	13,547	991,710	2,698,485	44 8	51,681	480,778

\* Excluding newly-born babies.

† See text following table.

In calculating the average cost per occupied bed per day, each seven hundred out-patients treated during the year is taken as equivalent to 365 bed-days; the "total cost" is the total expenditure on maintenance as shown in Table 316. The average cost per occupied bed per day in 1950-51 was 44s. 8d., or nearly four times the average cost in 1940-41.

The number of in-patients treated during 1950-51, viz., 362,665, was 37 per cent. greater than in 1940-41, and their average stay in hospital was 13.6 days in 1950-51, as compared with 15.5 days in 1940-41. The number of out-patients treated increased from 618,199 in 1940-41 to 991,710 in 1950-51, or by 64 per cent.

In recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of babies born in public hospitals. In 1950-51 the number was 51,681 or 72 per cent. of all live births in the State, as compared with 17,530 or 35 per cent. in 1940-41. The average number of bed-days per baby was 12.1 in 1940-41 and 9.3 in 1950-51.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals are shown below:—

**Table 315.—Public Hospitals—In-Patients.**

Year ended 30th June.	Patients treated during Year.	Discharges and Deaths during Year.			In Hospital at 30th June		
		Deaths.	Discharges.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1944	286,372	10,530	257,570	268,100	5,450	6,822	12,272
1945	293,671	9,564	274,006	283,570	5,294	6,807	12,101
1946	294,586	9,831	272,907	282,738	5,249	6,599	11,848
1947	293,031	9,264	276,802	286,066	5,341	6,624	11,965
1948	317,475	10,258	294,534	304,792	5,466	7,217	12,683
1949	338,234	10,431	315,577	326,008	5,413	6,813	12,226
1950	343,997	10,410	320,079	330,489	5,863	7,045	13,508
1951	362,665	11,204	337,841	349,045	5,861	7,759	13,620

The number of females in public hospitals at 30th June each year is consistently higher than the number of males. The total number is subject to fluctuation from year to year; at 30th June, 1951, it was 13,620, and of these, 7,759 or 57 per cent. were females and 5,861 or 43 per cent. were males.

Particulars of the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are shown below. Income and expenditure of State institutions are not included:—

**Table 316.—Public Hospitals—Income and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Income for Maintenance.						Expenditure for Maintenance.
	State Aid for Maintenance.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Patients' Fees.	Systematic Contributions.	Other.	Total Income for Maintenance.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,029,774	163,869	578,343	363,788	80,423	2,216,197	2,282,754
1941	1,140,345	197,802	813,641	393,677	103,827	2,649,292	2,598,952
1942	1,347,777	192,943	841,987	466,281	102,225	2,951,213	2,842,212
1943	1,363,013	193,439	986,302	525,982	135,738	3,204,474	3,155,549
1944	1,453,117	238,887	1,106,779	586,214	120,387	3,505,384	3,570,619
1945	1,728,897	241,931	1,200,758	630,747	122,227	3,924,560	3,973,970
1946	2,083,634	233,778	1,296,655	623,114	139,196	4,316,431	4,459,424
1947	3,764,996*	223,702	946,222	...	135,839	5,070,759	5,264,499
1948	5,391,839*	176,809	1,133,863	...	173,768	6,876,279	6,928,359
1949	6,700,222*	146,627	1,387,067	...	189,543	8,423,459	8,585,591
1950	8,025,592*	169,512	1,488,127	...	207,194	9,890,425	9,939,274
1951	10,341,292*	128,341	1,594,651	...	236,265	12,300,550	12,201,348

\* Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits disbursed by the State.

Income derived from "Systematic Contributions" represented regular payments to funds organised by public hospitals, entitling the contributors to benefits in respect of hospital treatment. Income from these contribution funds ceased from 30th June, 1946, when the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Scheme began to operate.

The maintenance income and expenditure of the public hospitals in 1950-51 were both more than five times the corresponding figures for 1938-39. The principal source of income is government aid, amounting to £10,341,292, or 84 per cent. of the total in 1950-51; in the same year, patients' fees accounted for £1,594,651 or 13 per cent. of the total.

\* 37447—3 K6

Salaries and wages represented £7,579,938 or 62 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1950-51; provisions, drugs, etc., £3,377,588 or 28 per cent.; special department and general establishment expenses, £836,661 or 7 per cent.; and renewals and renovations, £407,161 or 3 per cent.

The amounts shown in Table 316 are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals amounted to £1,698,740 in 1950-51, and £2,400,000 in 1951-52.

The salaries and wages staff of the public hospitals at 30th June, 1951, totalled 20,513, and included 604 medical officers and 9,065 nurses; in addition, there was an honorary staff of 3,146, including 2,756 medical officers. The total staff was 23,659, and of these, 12,972 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 10,687 to hospitals in other districts.

#### *Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.*

In terms of the Hospital Benefits Act, 1945, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1945, persons ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of admission to a public or approved private hospital are eligible for hospital benefit. As from 1st July, 1946, the benefit was extended, under certain conditions, to Australian residents temporarily abroad and their dependants.

Benefit in respect of patients in public hospitals, including State hospitals, is provided under agreement between the Commonwealth and the State. In New South Wales, the agreement and its amendment in 1948-49 were authorised by the Hospital Benefits Agreement Acts, 1946 and 1949. From 1st July, 1946, the Commonwealth made payments to the State in respect of beds occupied by qualified persons in public hospitals at the rate of 6s. per day per occupied bed. The amended agreement increased the rate to 8s. per day as from 1st July, 1948. The State undertook that patients in public wards would receive free treatment, without the application of a means test, and that charges payable by patients in non-public wards would be reduced by an amount equivalent to the rate of payment by the Commonwealth.

Under a subsequent agreement, which commenced in October, 1952, the Commonwealth provides an additional 4s. per day in respect of patients who are members of an approved hospital benefit organisation which pays benefit at the rate of at least 6s. per day to its members. The extra 4s. provided by the Commonwealth is paid through the contribution organisation. Free treatment in public wards ceased from October, 1952. Under the new scheme, patients in public hospitals are classified according to income and are required to pay prescribed charges, subject to such deductions as they qualify for under the Commonwealth scheme. A number of organisations has been approved for the additional benefit, the principal one being the Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales.

The usual daily charges payable in public hospitals, as in December, 1952, were: public ward, 24s.; intermediate ward, 36s.; private ward, 48s.

Particulars of the amounts received by the State for patients in public hospitals in New South Wales from the inception of the benefits scheme were:—

1946-47, £1,340,000	1948-49, £1,780,000	1950-51, £2,020,000
1947-48, £1,330,000	1949-50, £1,910,000	1951-52, £2,020,000

The aggregate amount of £10,400,000 was distributed as follows:—

- (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales for maintenance expenditure, £9,814,397;
- (b) Trust Fund for subsequent capital expenditure, £405,603 (no expenditure had been made from the Fund to 30th June, 1952); and
- (c) Special Deposits Account, £180,000 (this amount is the unallocated balance pending finalisation of claims for 1950-51 and 1951-52).

The greater part of the amount paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales is used by the State Government to supplement moneys made available to the Hospitals Commission of New South Wales for subsidies to public hospitals to assist in meeting maintenance expenses. The amount of the annual subsidy paid to each public hospital is determined by the Commission.

Since February, 1946, benefit has been provided by the Commonwealth in respect of patients in approved private hospitals in accordance with regulations under the Hospital Benefits Act. The amount of benefit (current in December, 1952) at the rate of 8s. per day (6s. per day prior to 1st November, 1948) is deducted from the accounts rendered to patients and is paid to the proprietors by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Patients in private hospitals are also entitled to an additional 4s. per day from the Commonwealth if they are members of an approved hospital benefit organisation (see above). Approval or renewal of approval of a private hospital may be granted by the Commonwealth Minister for Health, upon application by the proprietor, for a period not exceeding a year, and may be revoked at any time.

Payments by the Commonwealth to private hospitals in New South Wales in each year since the inception of the scheme were as follows:— 1945-46, £14,841; 1946-47, £124,983; 1947-48, £266,580; 1948-49, £382,079; 1949-50, £526,730; 1950-51, £594,942; 1951-52, £677,613.

#### *Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales.*

The Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales provides certain hospital benefits on a contributory basis in respect of treatment in public and licensed private hospitals.

The fund originated in 1932 as the Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund as a joint scheme for hospitals in the metropolitan district. Systematic contribution schemes were also organised in connection with a number of country hospitals. In view of the introduction of the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme (see above), the country funds were terminated on 30th June, 1946, and the scope of the Metropolitan Fund was extended to cover the whole State.

Contribution to the fund at the rate of 6d. per week (as in December, 1952), covers the contributor and his wife and children under 17 years of age for benefit at the rate of £2 2s. per week. Contribution may also be made at the rate of 1s. per week (benefit £4 4s. per week), or 2s. per week (benefit £8 8s. per week). Single males under 21 years of age and single women contribute at half these rates for the same benefits. All restrictions on the admission of new members over the age of 65 years were removed in November, 1952.

Prior to the introduction of the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme, all benefits under the Hospitals Contribution Fund were distributed to hospitals, but since 30th June, 1946, the major part has been paid direct to contributors, and an annual grant has been made to public hospitals for capital expenditure on buildings and equipment. In 1951-52 the amount distributed was £526,625, viz., £431,625 to claimants and £95,000 to public hospitals and medical charities.

Details regarding the operations of the Fund from 1940-41 to 1951-52 are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 317.—Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Benefits Granted to Contributors.	Income.	Payments to Hospitals and Claimants.	Administrative Expenses.	Year ended 30th June.	Benefits Granted to Contributors.	Income.	Payments to Hospitals and Claimants.	Administrative Expenses.
	No.	£	£	£		No.	£	£	£
1941	58,898	331,554	298,247	31,840	1947	88,145	529,542	394,325	61,960
1942	60,095	364,181	300,621	37,198	1948	89,935	529,193	441,761	64,807
1943	64,694	386,720	338,808	42,292	1949	91,816	547,655	440,267	74,721
1944	74,490	422,156	377,230	44,481	1950	88,361	574,928	449,413	78,846
1945	81,846	440,549	414,665	46,190	1951	88,594	604,951	478,716	90,282
1946	82,827	452,898	427,992	49,576	1952	89,326	671,633	526,625	112,143

\* Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund to 30th June, 1946.

The income of the fund in 1951-52 was more than double the amount in 1940-41.

In 1951-52 the number of claims approved for benefit was 89,326, representing 1,182,148 hospital bed-days.

#### *Repatriation Hospitals.*

In accordance with provisions of the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act, 1920-52, free medical and surgical treatment is provided by the Repatriation Commission for ex-service personnel in respect of disabilities accepted as attributable to or aggravated by war service. Any member of the forces suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of whether or not he served in a theatre of war and irrespective of the origin of the disease, is entitled to medical treatment. In certain circumstances, specified dependants of ex-service personnel are eligible for similar treatment.

The hospitals conducted in New South Wales by the Repatriation Commission are the Repatriation General Hospital at Concord and the Lady Davidson Home at Turramurra. In addition, there is a Repatriation Block at the Callan Park Mental Hospital. Out-patients, as well as in-patients, are treated at the repatriation hospitals.

The Commission's local medical officer scheme, operated with the co-operation of the British Medical Association, enables ex-service personnel to be treated by the doctor chosen by them from an area panel. In addition, there are clinics providing heat-ray therapy, etc.



*Mental Hospitals.*

The law relating to persons suffering from mental disease is contained in the Lunacy Act of 1898-1952. Persons certified as insane by two qualified medical practitioners may be admitted to an institution, either at the request of relatives or friends, or upon the order of a Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace. Relatives have the right of custody of insane persons if they can give a satisfactory assurance that proper care will be taken of them. Persons found to be insane by proceedings before the Supreme Court in its lunacy jurisdiction may be admitted to mental hospitals upon the order of the Judge. Voluntary patients may be received into mental hospitals and licensed houses with the consent of the Inspector-General, but may not be detained for more than seven days after written notice is given by the patient of his intention or desire to leave.

The estates of persons proved to be incapable, through mental infirmity, of managing their affairs, are placed under the management and care of the Master in Lunacy. Estates of voluntary patients are placed under his care only at the written request of the patient.

The Government maintains eleven institutions for the reception and treatment of insane persons; it also operates a small convalescent hostel, opened in March, 1947, for patients on leave from mental hospitals. Only one private hospital is licensed under the Lunacy Act for the reception of mental patients; female patients only are treated.

There are Reception Houses in Sydney, Newcastle, Goulburn and Orange, where persons showing symptoms of mental diseases are placed under observation and cases of short duration are treated.

Voluntary patients may be admitted to mental hospitals, and a psychiatric clinic has been established for those suffering from the milder forms of mental and nervous disorders. Psychiatric clinics have also been established at a number of general hospitals.

Unauthorised persons are not permitted to take charge for profit of a person of unsound mind. All institutions for mental cases, including reception houses, etc., for their temporary accommodation, are subject to inspection by the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. With his consent, harmless patients may be released on leave, or they may be discharged to relatives or friends who undertake to care for them.

Under an arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the Government of New South Wales.

The Mental Institution Benefits Act, 1943, made provision for payment from the National Welfare Fund of benefits in respect of inmates of State or approved State-assisted mental institutions, in accordance with agreements to be made for a period of five years between the Commonwealth and the State Governments. The Commonwealth recoups to the States the equivalent of fees received by them from the estates and relatives of patients, upon the States agreeing to remove all charges for customary services and comforts in respect of those patients. Patients whose fees are borne by the Commonwealth are excluded from benefit. The requisite agreement in respect of the State of New South Wales was ratified in November, 1949. The amount paid to the State by the Commonwealth was £198,165 in 1950-51, and £203,505 in 1951-52.

From 1st January, 1949, private mental hospitals were made eligible to be approved hospitals under the Hospital Benefits (Private Hospitals) Regulations, and in respect of qualified patients in such hospitals, the hospital benefit rate of 8s. a day is payable.

At 30th June, 1952, the total number of beds in the mental hospitals (including one licensed house) in New South Wales was 12,189. The medical staff totalled 66 (including 8 females), and the nursing staff 1,925 (including 959 males and 966 females).

The mental patients under cognisance as being of unsound mind on 30th June, 1952, consisted of 5,680 males and 5,742 females in mental hospitals and a licensed house in New South Wales; 5 patients from this State in South Australian hospitals; and 620 men and 831 women on leave from the institutions. In addition, there were 33 males and 21 females in Reception Houses and observation wards of gaols.

The following table shows particulars of patients in all mental hospitals (including one licensed house) in New South Wales in 1921 and later years; patients in South Australian hospitals and voluntary patients are excluded. Voluntary patients numbered 383 in 1951 and 366 in 1952.

**Table 318.—Mental Hospitals—Patients\* Admitted, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	Admissions.	Re-admissions.	Discharges and Deaths.	In Hospital at 30th June.					
				Number.			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1921	1,333	221	1,326	4,483	3,406	7,889	4.18	3.30	3.74
1931	1,324	244	1,275	5,325	4,345	9,670	4.10	3.46	3.79
1939	1,401	276	1,472	6,078	5,600	11,678	4.39	4.11	4.25
1942	1,463	210	1,676	6,219	5,828	12,047	4.39	4.13	4.26
1943	1,400	222	1,715	6,104	5,850	11,954	4.27	4.10	4.18
1944	1,308	230	1,703	5,941	5,848	11,789	4.12	4.05	4.08
1945	1,324	211	1,474	5,940	5,910	11,850	4.08	4.05	4.06
1946	1,437	258	1,680	5,929	5,936	11,865	4.03	4.03	4.03
1947	1,412	219	1,662	5,854	5,980	11,834	3.92	4.01	3.96
1948	1,451	250	1,699	5,823	6,013	11,836	3.85	3.93	3.91
1949	1,456	202	1,671	5,836	5,987	11,823	3.74	3.86	3.80
1950	1,649	221	1,670	5,898	6,125	12,023	3.64	3.82	3.73
1951	1,992	235	1,745	6,138	6,367	12,505	3.68	3.86	3.77
1952	2,013	295	1,940	6,300	6,573	12,873	3.73	3.95	3.84

\* Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

The number of admissions and re-admissions to mental hospitals in 1948-49, viz., 1,658, represented a rate of 5.4 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 6.1 in 1938-39 and 7.4 in 1920-21. In 1949-50 the number increased to 1,870 and the rate to 5.9, and in 1950-51 there was a further increase to 2,227 and 6.8, respectively. In 1951-52 the number was 2,308 and the rate 6.9.

The number of patients in hospital at 30th June was 7,889 in 1921 and 9,670 in 1931, and since 1939 it has averaged about 11,900; the ratio per 1,000 of population rose from 3.74 in 1921 to 4.31 in 1941, but was

only 3.84 in 1952. In the earlier years shown in the table, there were considerably more males than females, but in each year since 1946 females have slightly exceeded males.

Particulars of mental patients recovered or relieved are as follows:—

**Table 319.—Mental Hospitals—Recoveries, Deaths, etc\*.**

Year ended 30th June.	Patients Recovered.			Patients Relieved.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
NUMBER.									
1939	231	240	471	142	102	244	363	337	700
1947	223	321	544	125	113	238	407	401	808
1948	225	345	570	96	104	200	433	445	878
1949	248	350	598	97	84	181	416	411	827
1950	265	342	607	104	107	211	400	398	798
1951	293	341	634	119	130	249	396	398	794
1952	301	365	666	146	149	295	447	458	905
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT.									
1939	4.14	4.73	4.42	2.54	2.01	2.29	6.49	6.65	6.57
1947	4.14	6.05	5.09	2.32	2.13	2.23	7.55	7.55	7.55
1948	4.21	6.50	5.35	1.80	1.96	1.88	8.11	8.37	8.24
1949	4.70	6.60	5.65	1.84	1.59	1.71	7.88	7.76	7.83
1950	4.95	6.38	5.67	1.94	2.00	1.97	7.48	7.42	7.45
1951	5.31	6.17	5.74	2.20	2.35	2.27	7.19	7.20	7.19
1952	5.39	6.46	5.93	2.61	2.64	2.64	8.00	8.11	8.06

\* Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

Since 1938-39 there has been a steady increase in the number of mental patients recovered; in 1951-52 the number was 666 or 41 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The proportion of females who recover is considerably higher than that of males. The average number of patients resident was 5,509 males and 5,531 females in 1950-51, and 5,585 males and 5,650 females in 1951-52.

A comparative statement of the ages of mental patients under care during 1938-39 and later years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 320.—Mental Hospitals—Ages of Patients\*.**

Year ended 30th June.	Patients under care during Year—Age in Years.†									Total.
	Under 15.	15-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and over.	Not stated.	
1939	534	549	1,592	2,221	2,752	2,606	2,013	1,310	...	13,577
1947	490	527	1,512	2,283	2,614	2,924	2,077	1,495	1	13,923
1948	528	553	1,537	2,259	2,752	2,832	2,027	1,359	4	13,851
1949	535	584	1,541	2,236	2,829	2,830	2,034	1,278	3	13,870
1950	544	551	1,538	2,253	2,771	2,791	2,031	1,418	3	13,900
1951	576	494	1,320	2,192	2,758	2,720	2,571	1,810	4	14,446
1952	636	514	1,384	2,251	2,709	2,788	2,671	1,951	4	14,998

\* Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

† Transfers from one hospital to another have been counted at both hospitals (135 males and 50 females in 1951-52).

In general, the proportions in the various age groups remain fairly constant, being subject to minor fluctuations only. However, the proportion of patients aged 60 years and over in 1951-52, viz., 31 per cent., was significantly higher than the proportion (24 per cent.) in 1938-39.

The following statement shows particulars of the ages of mental patients in 1951-52:—

**Table 321.—Mental Hospitals—Ages of Patients,\* 1951-52.**

Age in Years.	Admissions and Re-admissions.			Discharges.		Deaths.	Under Care during Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Re-covered.	Re-lieved, Escaped, etc.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 15	76	40	116	1	9	36	354	282	636
15—19	41	39	80	18	23	9	221	293	514
20—29	179	133	312	119	79	15	763	621	1,384
30—39	187	194	381	155	77	33	1,214	1,037	2,251
40—49	157	195	352	142	62	61	1,405	1,394	2,799
50—59	138	174	312	122	52	119	1,269	1,519	2,788
60—69	169	179	348	95	37	207	1,334	1,337	2,671
70 and Over	159	248	407	14	30	425	818	1,133	1,951
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Total ...	1,106	1,202	2,308	666	369	905	7,379	7,619	14,998

\* See notes under Table 320.

Of the patients admitted in 1951-52, the majority, viz., 1,357 or 59 per cent., were between the ages of 20 and 60 years; of the remainder, 9 per cent. were under 20 years and 32 per cent. were 60 years or over. Most of those who recovered during the year, viz., 419 or 63 per cent., were between 30 and 60 years of age. The patients under care during the year included 5,587 or 37 per cent. between 40 and 60 years of age; 4,785 or 32 per cent. were under 40 years, and 4,381 or 31 per cent. were 60 years of age or over.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State mental hospitals and institutions are shown below:—

**Table 322.—State Mental Hospitals and Institutions—Receipts and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.					Expenditure (from Revenue).		
	Maintenance Collections from Estates and Relatives of Patients.	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Commonwealth Government.		Total.	Salaries and Wages.	Other.	Total.
			Hospital Benefits.	Mental Institution Benefits.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	160,083	12,613	...	...	172,696	555,428	407,933	963,361
1946	165,508	17,365	...	...	182,873	571,477	468,278	1,039,755
1947	164,923	23,763	11,973	...	200,659	651,525	550,515	1,202,040
1948	176,737	25,539	14,290	...	216,566	853,272	603,705	1,456,977
1949	205,535	28,252	28,196	...	261,983	942,974	765,904	1,708,878
1950	174,581	33,671	29,359	97,035	334,640	1,069,100	933,884	1,993,984
1951	114,211	43,555	29,953	198,165	385,684	1,325,037	1,011,623	2,337,260
1952	125,329	56,533	31,318	203,505	416,685	1,657,148	1,383,781	3,040,929

Expenditure from revenue on State mental hospitals in 1951-52 was more than three times as great as in 1944-45. In 1951-52, collections from the estates and relatives of patients totalled £125,329, and, in addition, an amount of £203,505 was received from the Commonwealth under the Mental Institution Benefits Agreement, which commenced to operate in November, 1949 (see page 355). Commonwealth Hospital Benefits shown in Table 322, were paid in respect of patients in the Psychiatric Clinic, Broughton Hall.

State loan expenditure on mental hospitals was £304,408 in 1950-51, and £184,411 in 1951-52.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS.

Legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1944 and 1945 to make provision for pharmaceutical benefits, but was declared by the High Court of Australia to be invalid on constitutional grounds. Following a referendum on 28th September, 1946, Commonwealth powers in respect of social services were enlarged, and the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act was re-enacted with amendment in June, 1947. The Act commenced on 1st June, 1948, and was amended again in March, 1949.

In terms of the Act, medicines and certain materials and appliances listed in a prescribed formulary were to be prescribed by a medical practitioner only on an official prescription form, and thereupon were to be available free of charge. The cost of the benefits was to be a charge on the National Welfare Fund. The suppliers were to be paid by the Commonwealth.

As a result of dissatisfaction with certain aspects of the scheme by the medical profession, expenditure from the National Welfare Fund on prescriptions dispensed in Australia in 1948-49 was only £66,267. On 7th October, 1949, the High Court of Australia declared that the Commonwealth had no power to compel doctors to use the official form of prescription.

In September, 1950, the scheme was amended by regulations under the Act. The new scheme applies only to certain drugs, such as insulin, penicillin and streptomycin, used in the treatment of serious diseases. There is no official form of prescription, and any of the drugs listed in the regulations may be obtained from any chemist free of charge on production of two copies of a prescription from a medical practitioner. One copy of the prescription is sent by the chemist to the Department of Health for payment.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the scheme in New South Wales in 1951-52 totalled £3,026,778, including £400,000 paid to the State in respect of drugs issued free to patients in public hospitals. Expenditure in 1950-51 was £997,485.

#### MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS FOR PENSIONERS.

A scheme of free medical services for pensioners and their dependants was inaugurated by the Commonwealth in August, 1950, under the National Health Service Act, 1948-49. Persons entitled to benefit comprise those in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's or service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance.

The scheme provides for free medical attention by a general practitioner, either in the latter's surgery or the patient's home, but excludes specialist

services. Expenditure in New South Wales on this aspect of the scheme was £33,242 in 1950-51 and £491,589 in 1951-52. At 30th June, 1952, the number of pensioners and their wives registered for benefit in New South Wales was 190,462.

In addition, since July, 1951, pensioners and their dependants have been entitled to the free supply of medicines prescribed by a medical practitioner. Expenditure by the Commonwealth on pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners in New South Wales in 1951-52 was £187,174.

#### TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.

Cases of leprosy, bubonic plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, epidemic cerebro-spinal fever (meningococcal meningitis), puerperal infection, typhus fever, yellow fever, cholera, pulmonary tuberculosis, encephalitis lethargica, anthrax, and undulant fever, must be notified to the Board of Health.

The following table shows the notifications of various diseases from 1941 to 1951. Notifications in New South Wales of leprosy, bubonic plague, anthrax, smallpox, cholera, yellow fever or undulant fever, are very rare, and such cases are not included in the statement. Particulars of deaths and death rates are shown in the chapter "Vital Statistics."

**Table 323.—Infectious Diseases—Cases Notified.**

Year.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis. *	Infantile Paralysis.	Epidemic Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Enceph- alitis Lethar- gica.	Puerperal Infection.
1941	10	40	3,385	3,063	1,916	90	411	13	270
1942	8	31	1,576	1,454	1,912	34	879	12	244
1943	16	24	3,940	2,268	1,722	25	400	8	224
1944	33	24	5,618	1,402	1,743	15	172	3	205
1945	26	29	6,977	1,478	1,688	668	117	3	151
1946	43	25	3,090	1,279	1,671	656	89	3	185
1947	24	28	1,540	761	1,751	83	65	2	85
1948	12	17	1,358	600	1,711	87	82	...	72
1949	11	8	1,514	627	1,642	182	87	6	26
1950	21	16	1,052	390	1,787	789	98	2	14
1951	15	12	866	362	1,757	1,536	99	4	8

\* All forms of tuberculosis since 14th May, 1945.

There was a marked increase in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1940 and 1941 as a result of the medical examination of recruits for war service, which brought to light many cases which otherwise would not have been notified at this stage. Consequently, the number of notifications exceeded 1,900 per annum in the years 1940 to 1942, and then declined again.

*Leprosy.*

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret at Little Bay, Sydney. The number of patients at the end of 1951 was 21, viz., 14 males and 7 females; the cost of the lazaret during the year 1951-52 was £15,084.

The birthplaces of inmates at the end of 1951 were: Australia, 11; United Kingdom, 1; China, 4; Malta, 2; Fiji, 2; and Singapore, 1.

*Tuberculosis.*

Pulmonary tuberculosis has been notifiable throughout the State since 1st March, 1929, and all forms of tuberculosis since May, 1945. During the year 1951 the notifications numbered 1,757, including 1,319 in the metropolitan district, and 91 in the Hunter River district.

There is a special Division of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health to co-ordinate measures for the cure and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to investigate conditions of homes and places of employment of tuberculous persons, to arrange for the examination of contacts and to undertake publicity in regard to tuberculosis. An advisory committee on tuberculosis was formed in New South Wales in 1946 to advise the Minister for Health, through the Hospitals Commission, on all aspects of tuberculosis and its prevention.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1945-46, which ceased to operate from 13th July, 1950, the Commonwealth provided funds for the payment of allowances, in addition to invalid pension or sickness benefit, to tuberculous persons and their dependants. The maximum rates of allowance were: single man without dependants, 10s. per week; man and wife, 25s. per week; each child under 16 years of age, 5s. per week. The number of persons receiving benefit under this scheme in New South Wales was 1,384 at 30th June, 1950, and the amount distributed in the State in 1949-50 was £61,295.

The Tuberculosis Act, 1948, came into force by proclamation on 13th July, 1950. Under this Act, the Commonwealth pays to tuberculous persons a single comprehensive allowance, the rates of which are as follows:—Man with dependent wife, £8 5s. per week; person whose only dependant is one or more children, £5 per week; person without dependants, £5 if living at home, or £3 if maintained in an institution. A further amount of 9s. per week is payable for each dependent child under the age of 16 years, in addition to child endowment. The allowances are subject to a means test in regard to income only; for example, a married couple in receipt of an allowance of £8 5s. per week may have a maximum additional income of £4 per week without reduction of allowance. Persons in receipt of tuberculosis allowances are required to refrain from working and to undergo treatment. The number of persons in New South Wales receiving allowances under this scheme at 30th June, 1952, was 2,594.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. Applications are handled by the State Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

Institutions for the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis have been established by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and other institutions are assisted by State subsidy to provide treatment for such patients.

Members of the defence forces are treated at Commonwealth institutions, e.g., the Repatriation Hospital, Concord, and the Lady Davidson Home, Turramurra. Treatment for civilians is provided at a number of State and private institutions. The State institutions are under the control of the Director-General of Public Health, and they include the Waterfall Sanatorium, Randwick Auxiliary Hospital, and an annexe to Lidcombe State Hospital and Home. Two public hospitals in Sydney, viz., the Royal Prince Alfred and the Royal North Shore conduct thoracic units for chest surgery.

Chest clinics are attached to eight public hospitals in the metropolitan area and eight in other districts. Mass X-ray surveys are conducted from time to time by the Tuberculosis Division and by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

A village settlement for tubercular patients and their families was established at Picton Lakes in 1925. It has been subsidised by the State since 1933, and the number of residents at the end of 1951 was 30 patients and 31 others.

#### *Venereal Diseases.*

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, which came into operation on 1st December, 1920, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, and certain drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. There are clinics in operation in the metropolitan district and at Newcastle Hospital, and free treatment is provided at subsidised hospitals in other localities, drugs and instruments being provided by the Government.

Medical practitioners are required to notify all cases to the Commissioner appointed under the Act, but it is considered that notification is not fully effective. Particulars of notifications in 1946 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 324.—Venereal Diseases—Notifications.**

Year.	Type of Disease and Number of Notifications.						Attendances at Clinics.
	Syphills.	Gonorrhoea.	Other.	Total.			
				Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1946	1,024	4,163	214	4,572	829	5,401	111,727
1947	1,010	3,790	211	4,324	687	5,011	96,709
1948	1,107	2,884	208	3,580	619	4,199	83,934
1949	1,033	1,836	174	2,625	418	3,043	70,625
1950	627	1,657	169	2,074	379	2,453	56,916
1951	443	1,179	139	1,500	261	1,761	49,152

The number of notifications declined steadily from 5,401 in 1946 to 1,761 in 1951; in 1939 it was 5,851. Of the total cases in 1951, about 75 per cent. were notified by public hospitals and clinics, and the distribution according to area of notification was metropolitan 1,647, Newcastle 41, and other districts 73.

Prisoners suffering from venereal diseases are detained for treatment in lock hospitals attached to the gaols. Such prisoners may be detained ever after the definite sentence is served, until certified by the medical officer as free from disease.



## MATERNAL AND BABY WELFARE.

In recent years, the care of mothers and babies has become an important part of the activities of public hospitals. In 1950-51, for instance, 51,681 or 72 per cent. of all live births in New South Wales occurred in public hospitals. In the same year, baby bed-days in public hospitals numbered 480,778, as compared with 4,944,420 bed-days for all other in-patients. Particulars of babies born in private hospitals are not available.

The maternal and baby welfare division of the State Department of Health administers the State health services for mothers and young children, including the baby health centres and a number of pre-natal clinics for the benefit of mothers. The Red Cross blood donor service, with a mobile transfusion unit, is available when required for maternity cases. There is a medical committee to investigate maternal deaths, and efforts are directed toward the control of puerperal infection by means of compulsory notification of cases. Midwifery nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. The subject of maternal mortality is discussed in the chapter "Vital Statistics."

The health of mothers and babies is also cared for by a number of private organisations, such as the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies, which is subsidised by the State.

*Baby Health Centres, etc.*

The baby health centres established by the Government of New South Wales are specially concerned with the health of children below school age. A staff of nurses and an honorary medical officer are attached to each centre. The nurses instruct the mothers in hygiene at the centres and in their homes, and make arrangements for medical or dental treatment of mothers and children when necessary.

Statistics of baby health centres and their activities are given in the following table:—

Table 325.—Baby Health Centres—Staff, Expenditure, etc.

Year.	No. of Centres.	Nursing Staff.	New Cases Enrolled. *	Attendances at Centres.	Expenditure in Year ended 30th June following.
					£
1946	257	180	43,232	1,176,854	81,933
1947	264	180	46,991	1,174,711	92,419
1948	269	181	44,578	1,066,489	100,197
1949	275	188	45,705	1,080,330	107,455
1950	278	172	46,068	1,072,174	118,633
1951	284	176	45,614	1,022,884	151,837

\* Mothers enrolling at centres for first time.

The 284 centres in 1951 included 76 in the metropolitan area. In the same year, first visits to individual newly-born babies numbered 9,137, and subsequent visits to the homes of babies totalled 8,720.

In many places the baby health centres co-operate with voluntary organisations which make provision for the day care of young children, such as the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales (see page 431). Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries or nursery schools during the daytime. Food, clothing, and medical and dental care are provided. A small daily fee is charged.

In the outlying country districts, nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at various centres give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children, and the Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts travelling health clinics. The Bush Nursing Association and the Far West Children's Health Scheme receive annual grants of £7,000 and £1,000, respectively, from the State Government.

#### SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares for physically-handicapped children and young people up to the age of 21 years in the metropolitan and south coast areas. Six trained social workers supervise about 2,000 crippled children, and the Society provides the services of occupational- and physio- therapists. The Society also maintains three hospitals for crippled children in the metropolitan area. The Society is supported principally by public donations and by payments under the hospital benefits scheme (see page 352); expenditure in 1951-52 was £113,584.

The Spastic Centre at Mosman (Sydney) undertakes the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the Newcastle Association for Crippled Children, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the Far West Children's Health Scheme; services provided include an annual camp at Manly for children who have never seen the sea, a travelling baby health service, and systematic searches for crippled children; expenditure in 1951-52 was approximately £42,000.

#### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

The school medical and dental services in New South Wales are under the control of the State Department of Public Health. The staff of the medical service in December, 1951, consisted of 35 medical officers, 22 school nurses, 4 psychologists, 4 social workers and 3 speech therapists. The staff of the dental service comprised 15 dental officers and 12 assistants.

It is the aim of the school medical service to examine every child at least twice during the period of compulsory school attendance. A full medical examination was given to 73,718 children in 1950, and 19,551 were reviewed.

The following summary gives particulars of children medically examined during the years 1945 to 1950:—

	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Number examined ...	46,028	66,047	75,546	84,297	73,256	73,718
Number reviewed ...	26,412	22,707	20,513	24,946	20,004	19,551

School dental service is provided by travelling dental clinics. In addition to general examination, dental treatment is provided for young children, and emergency work is done for children of all ages. The number of children examined during 1951 was 28,458; 15,014 of these children were treated by the clinics.

Free milk is distributed daily to 240,000 children of primary school age in public and private schools, kindergarten and day nurseries, etc. Under an arrangement introduced in April, 1951, the Commonwealth pays the State the whole cost of the milk supplied, and half the capital and incidental expenses. The amount paid by the Commonwealth to the State in 1951-52 was £440,315.

#### MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES.

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. Subsidies amounted to £20,000 in 1950-51 and £26,050 in 1951-52.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Commonwealth and State, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (see page 195); and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country districts and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan district.

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts a number of convalescent homes, sanatoria, etc., in New South Wales. In 1941 the society organised a blood transfusion service to hospitals and medical practitioners. Blood is obtained from voluntary donors, and no charge is made for blood supplied by the service.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District) was established in 1903. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. Inclusive of the nursing division, members numbered 3,427 at 31st December, 1951. The Brigade treated 149,296 persons for accidents, etc., in 1951.

The State Government assists a number of these organisations financially; grants provided in 1951-52 included £7,000 to the Bush Nursing Association, and £700 to the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a Board, incorporated in 1919. The Board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected annually by the contributors to its funds. The Board receives an annual grant, as appropriated from Consolidated Revenue, for the services; in 1951-52 the amount was £37,500. The number of cases transported was 379,307 in 1950-51, and 381,540 in 1951-52, and the mileage travelled in these years was 4,421,077 and 4,484,584 respectively.

#### DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS.

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, maintained partly by a State Government subsidy of £2,000 per annum, and partly by public subscriptions, and the Royal Sydney

Industrial Blind Institute, which provides industrial training to enable blind persons to earn a livelihood, and conducts homes for them. Institutions for deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there is also a Roman Catholic school for blind children at Strathfield.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described on page 325. Provisions for the education of deaf, dumb and blind children in public and private schools are outlined in the chapter "Education."

### DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD BY CREMATION.

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are five crematoria in New South Wales—four in the metropolitan district and one in Newcastle; the first, situated at Rookwood, Sydney, was opened in 1925.

A comparative statement of the number of cremations and deaths is shown in the following table:—

Table 326.—Cremations and Deaths.

Year ended 31st December.	Deaths*.			Cremations.			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
							per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1926	12,685	9,503	22,188	86	52	138	0·7	0·6	0·6
1931	11,898	9,386	21,284	507	366	873	4·3	3·9	4·1
1936	13,618	10,758	24,376	1,579	1,192	2,771	11·6	11·1	11·4
1939	15,116	11,699	26,815	2,304	1,825	4,129	15·2	15·6	15·4
1942	16,461	12,758	29,219	3,243	2,387	5,630	19·7	18·9	19·3
1943	15,944	12,926	28,870	3,555	2,757	6,312	22·3	21·3	21·8
1944	14,494	12,158	26,652	3,372	2,760	6,132	23·3	22·7	23·0
1945	14,808	12,186	26,994	3,479	2,939	6,418	23·5	24·1	23·8
1946	16,038	12,541	28,579	4,048	3,006	7,054	25·2	23·9	24·6
1947	16,032	12,417	28,449	4,182	3,261	7,443	26·1	26·2	26·2
1948	17,085	13,318	30,403	4,665	3,608	8,273	27·3	27·1	27·2
1949	16,703	12,661	29,364	4,923	3,668	8,591	29·5	29·0	29·3
1950	17,565	13,400	30,965	5,122	4,048	9,170	29·2	30·2	29·6
1951	18,092	13,840	31,932	5,514	4,301	9,815	30·5	31·1	30·7
1952	18,194	13,844	32,038	5,738	4,427	10,165	31·5	32·0	31·7

\* Civilians only, from 1st January, 1942, to 30th June, 1947.

Except for a temporary decline in 1944 (when the number of deaths also declined), the number of cremations has increased each year since the opening of the first crematorium. The proportion of cremations to deaths was 0·6 per cent. in 1926 (the first complete year), 15·4 per cent. in 1939, and 31·7 per cent. in 1952.

# HOUSING AND BUILDING

## HOUSING OF THE POPULATION.

Statistics relating to the housing of the population in New South Wales are derived principally from particulars furnished by householders on census schedules.

For the purpose of the census of 30th June, 1947, a "dwelling" is defined as a collection of rooms occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a house or other building (including temporary structures). Where possible, a separate schedule was obtained for each such dwelling, but in a number of cases where private houses were shared by two or more family units, only one Householder's Schedule was furnished for the whole of the house. These houses are shown in the census tables as "Private Houses (shared by two or more families)" and represent not occupied dwellings but "houses" occupied by more than one family. In the case of those private houses shared by more than one family (for which separate schedules were furnished for each portion occupied), each portion is shown in the tables as a "dwelling" under the heading "Share of Private House." The number of dwellings being built was also recorded at the census. This relates substantially to *unoccupied* dwellings of all types being built at 30th June, 1947, and is not identical with the number of houses under construction at that time as disclosed in building statistics given later in this chapter.

In the special circumstances of the census of 1947, it was not possible to ascertain precisely the number of occupied private houses and the number of family or household groups occupying them. Estimates based on the census results are as follows:—

**Table 327.—Estimated Number of Household Groups and Occupied Private Houses in N.S.W., 30th June, 1947.**

Particulars.	Family or Household Groups.	Occupied Private Houses.
Private house (1 family) ... ..	599,870	599,870
Shared private house (1 schedule) ... ..	29,984*	13,440
Share of private house (individual schedules) ... ..	38,371	17,200*
Total ... ..	668,225	630,510

\* Estimated.

Unadjusted particulars of dwellings as compiled from schedules at the census of 30th June, 1947, distinguishing the metropolis, other municipali-

ties, and the remainder of the State, are given below, together with data from the censuses of 1921 and 1933, but for the reasons indicated previously, the particulars for private dwellings are not fully comparable.

**Table 328.—Class of Dwelling, New South Wales.**

Particulars.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Census, 30th June, 1947.				Per cent. of Total Occupied Dwellings.		
			Municipalities.		Balance of State.	Total, New South Wales.	1921.	1933.	1947.
			Metro- polis.	Country.					
<b>Occupied Dwellings—</b>									
<b>Private House—</b>									
1 family ...	396,619	543,850	268,415	135,192	196,263	599,870	91.60	90.70	80.38
2 families ...			6,272	2,674	2,016	10,962			1.47
3 families ...			1,354	398	230	1,982			.27
4 families ...			268	70	28	366			.05
5 or more families			102	18	10	130			.02
Share of Private	17,849	41,600					4.12	6.94	
Houses ...			22,981	9,965	5,425	38,371			5.14
Flats ...			56,820	5,958	1,672	64,450			8.63
Tenements ...			14,337	1,624	418	16,379			2.19
Caretaker's Quarters	627	868	479	132	134	745	.14	.14	.10
Hotel ...	2,640	2,104	587	755	684	2,026	.61	.35	.27
Boarding House, etc. ...	12,538	8,641	6,821	1,589	795	9,205	2.90	1.44	1.22
Educational Insti- tution ...	463	546	182	145	181	508	.11	.09	.07
Hospital ...	735	826	200	200	167	567	.17	.14	.08
Charitable Institu- tion ...	99	154	49	41	44	134	.02	.02	.02
Other and not stated ...	1,406	1,161	273	145	230	648	.33	.18	.08
Total Occupied									
Dwellings ...	432,976	599,750	379,140	158,906	208,297	746,343	100	100	100
Unoccupied Dwellings	18,619	28,737	2,783	2,650	11,959	17,392	...	...	...
Dwellings being built	2,724	746	5,759	3,021	4,201	12,981	...	...	...
Grand Total									
Dwellings ...	454,319	629,233	387,682	164,577	224,457	776,716	...	...	...
Dwellings per sq. mile	1.47	2.00	1,582.37	44.13	0.73	2.51	...	...	...
Waggon, Van, etc., including Campers- out ...	1,886	3,717	248	459	1,512	2,219	...	...	...

The decline between 1933 and 1947 in the proportion of private houses relatively to that of flats and tenements reflects the growth in the inter-censal period in the number and popularity of flat dwellings (there were comparatively few flat dwellings until the nineteen-twenties), and the widespread sharing of dwellings normally occupied by one family but which, because of the post-war housing shortage, sheltered two or more families.

The proportion of occupied private dwellings which had 4, 5, or 6 rooms increased from 62.8 per cent. in 1911 to 71.7 per cent. in 1933 and to 75 per cent. in 1947; the proportions with less than four rooms were 18.1 per cent. in 1911, 14.9 per cent. in 1933, and 15.2 per cent. in 1947. The decrease in the average number of rooms per dwelling from 4.94 in 1933 to 4.82 in 1947 was due partly to house-sharing and partly to reduction in the number of dwellings containing eight or more rooms, mainly by subdivision to provide flat dwellings.

At the census of 1947, private houses of five rooms were the most numerous, and the most frequent size of flats was four rooms. In shares of private houses, ranging from 1 to 6 rooms, those with 2 and 3 rooms predominated, but most of the tenements comprised 1 or 2 rooms only.

Of the private houses occupied by one family, those having 4, 5, or 6 rooms accounted for 80 per cent. of the number for which particulars as to rooms were given.

The number of inmates per occupied private dwelling declined from 4.67 in 1911 and 4.15 in 1933 to 3.78 in 1947. The decline is attributable mainly to the trend over the years toward smaller families, and partly to an increase in the number of marriages since 1940. Between 1933 and 1947, the proportion of inmates of dwellings of all kinds domiciled in private houses (as one or more families collectively) decreased from 89.13 per cent. to 81.87 per cent.

Between 1911 and 1947, there was a steady increase in the use of the more durable and fire-resistant materials, such as bricks, fibro-cement and concrete, in the construction of dwellings. The proportion of occupied private dwellings with outer walls of wood declined from 51 per cent. in 1911 to 42 per cent. in 1933 and 36 per cent. in 1947, and the proportion of brick dwellings rose from 36 per cent. in 1911 to 45 per cent. in 1933 and 47 per cent. in 1947. Within the metropolis in 1947, more than three-fourths of the dwellings had brick outer-walls, about one-seventh had weatherboard, and about one-twentieth, fibro-cement; over the balance of the State, weatherboard dwellings (59 per cent.) predominated, followed by brick (16 per cent.) and fibro-cement (14 per cent.).

In the metropolis, between 1921 and 1947, the proportion of dwellings roofed with tiles increased from 23 per cent. to 52 per cent., while those roofed with iron decreased from 46 per cent. to 30 per cent. In the same period, the use of tiles and fibro-cement as roofing materials also increased substantially in other parts of the State. For the State as a whole, 57 per cent. of occupied private dwellings were roofed with iron in 1947 compared with 72 per cent. in 1921, while the proportion with tile roofs increased from 11 per cent. to over 30 per cent.

The census of 1947 revealed that, within the metropolis and the country municipalities, of the private dwellings for which particulars were given, 97.7 per cent. were supplied with running water, 95.6 per cent. of them with electricity, and 96.9 per cent. with cooking facilities. In addition, 91 per cent. had or shared a bathroom and 83.5 per cent. had or shared a laundry, and 79.3 per cent. of the private dwellings in the metropolis and 56.3 per cent. of those in country municipalities had a flush toilet. Gas was, by far, the predominant means employed for cooking in the metropolis, with electricity next in order, but elsewhere, and especially in the rural sections of the State, wood, coal, or coke was the most common form of fuel. Gas or electricity was the principal means of cooking used in 39.6 per cent. of the dwellings in country municipalities.

Within the metropolis, the proportion of private dwellings stated as occupied by tenants declined from 63.3 per cent. in 1911 to 57.2 per cent. in 1933, but increased to 59.1 per cent. in 1947. The latter increase may be attributed partly to abnormal house-sharing and partly to the increase in flat dwellings. Dwellings either owned or in process of purchase by occupiers comprised 40.5 per cent. of the total in 1933, and 39.7 per cent. in 1947. The proportion of dwellings under instalment purchase declined from 13.2 per cent. in 1933 to 8.9 per cent. in 1947, partly because many instalment purchases were completed during that period and partly because of the severe restrictions on building during the war. Outside the metropolis, the proportion of dwellings occupied on tenancy fell from

about 40 per cent. in 1911 to 37 per cent. in 1947, and those owned or in course of purchase by their occupiers rose from 51.0 per cent. to 56.6 per cent.

Further particulars of housing collected at the 1947 and earlier censuses are given on page 979 *et seq.* of the 51st edition of the Official Year Book.

## CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

### SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

Town and country planning, and the construction and alteration of buildings, are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act. In general, these provisions are administered by the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

#### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may control and undertake the planning of new roads and subdivisions; the rearrangement of existing roads; the demolition and reconstruction of buildings; and the improvement and embellishment of the council's area. The manner in which these things may be done is laid down broadly in the Act, and the details are covered by ordinances made under the Act.

Schemes for town planning prepared by local councils must be submitted to the Minister for Local Government and referred by him to the Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee comprising eight members appointed by the Governor under the Local Government (Town and Country Planning) Amendment Act, 1945. When the Committee has reported on the plan, the Minister may refer it to the council for further consideration, abandon it, or proceed with it in the original or in an amended form.

#### *Cumberland County Council.*

The Cumberland County Council, comprising ten councillors elected by the municipal and shire councils within the County of Cumberland, was constituted in 1945 under the Local Government (Town and Country Planning) Amendment Act, 1945. Its purpose was to prepare a master plan for the County District for submission to the Minister for Local Government, after revision in the light of representations by governmental authorities and the general public.

The object of the Act and plan is to create an improved environment for the community, having regard to health, efficiency and comfort. In addition to detailed provisions for the location of roads and public utilities, the restriction of ribbon development, zoning for specific land uses and densities of population, etc., the plan provides for the co-ordination of planning by governmental authorities, for its implementation, and for the distribution of costs. The County Scheme provides a basis for detailed local planning.

The principal features of the plan submitted to the Minister in July, 1948, were a central core preserved as the centre of the County and the State, urban districts ranged around the central zone where communities



could function efficiently as independent and largely self-sufficient units, open spaces separating these urban districts, and a "green belt" encircling them, rural districts with satellite communities engaged in the supply of rural products, and a road and transport system.

After modification of its financial provisions, the scheme was adopted by the State Parliament on 27th June, 1951. As amended, the scheme excludes the acquisition of all built-up lands required for roads, railways and open space. In addition, the cost of acquiring vacant lands is to be borne by the State Government, and expenditure on all other aspects of the scheme is to be borne by the local councils. The Cumberland County Council is responsible for certain specific matters including the following: land reserved for open space and for county roads or railways; green belt zones; lands belonging to the Crown or to any public utility; access roads and restriction of ribbon development. The local councils are responsible for all other matters.

Since the scheme received parliamentary approval, the Cumberland County Council has commenced to acquire vacant land for open space, roads and railways, and to receive claims for compensation. At the same time, the 40 local councils in the county were required to prepare their local schemes in greater detail, and at the end of 1952, local schemes had been completed for the City of Sydney and the Municipality of Penrith.

Further particulars of the Cumberland County Council are given on page 639.

#### CONTROL OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Under the Local Government Act, 1919, municipal and shire councils are vested with power to supervise and regulate the construction of buildings in local government areas. These powers apply in all municipalities and the more populous shires, but in predominantly rural shires the powers have been applied only to settled portions such as urban areas, towns and villages. In general, the councils are responsible for the administration of the legislative provisions, and in some cases they are subject to the sanction of the State Government.

#### *Local Government Act.*

The principal powers and functions of councils in regard to buildings are defined in the Local Government Act. The ordinances under the Act prescribe minimum building standards which councils are bound to observe, but they are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed, provided that their requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. Within the inner portion of the City of Sydney, more detailed requirements are prescribed in by-laws made under the former Sydney Corporation Act; these by-laws are now deemed to be ordinances under the Local Government Act.

In the areas to which the relevant provisions of the Local Government Act apply, no building may be erected, altered, added to or rebuilt without the prior approval of the council. A permit must be obtained from the council and a fee paid, amounting, in the case of new buildings, to 10s. for a building not exceeding 400 square feet in floor area and an additional £1 for each additional 400 square feet, subject to a maximum of £10. The council is required to ensure that the building complies with the Act and ordinances, and with the plans and specifications it has approved.

On the application of a council, the Governor may declare any portion of its area to be a residential district, and may prohibit the erection or use of any land or building in that district for manufacturing or trading purposes (including shops), or for public amusement or for residential flats.

Among the powers conferred on the councils by the Act are the fixing of building lines (subject to ordinances) and the regulation of the number of storeys in a flat building (subject to a statutory maximum of three in certain cases).

Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to the Land and Valuation Court, whose decision is final.

#### *Building Ordinances.*

Most of the detailed provisions in regard to the erection of buildings are contained in Local Government Ordinance No. 71. The Ordinance deals with such matters as the size and healthiness of allotments, the preparation of the site to be occupied by a building, the space outside windows on the boundary line, timber construction, height and thickness of walls, drainage, lighting and ventilation, and the size of rooms, and it prescribes minimum standards and specifications. Some of the provisions of more general interest are described briefly in the next few paragraphs.

Ordinance No. 71 limits the height of any building to 100 feet, subject to the Height of Buildings (Metropolitan Police District) Act, 1912-1952, which prescribes a maximum height of 150 feet for buildings in the Sydney Metropolitan Area, the City of Newcastle, and any area to which it is applied by proclamation. A building must not be erected or reconstructed to a greater height than 80 feet, unless the skyline and plans of the building have been approved by the Chief Secretary. Adequate provision must be made for protection against fire.

A council may, with the approval of the Governor, prohibit the erection within any defined portion of its area, of buildings with external walls of materials other than brick (including brick veneer, stone, concrete, or the like). A building constructed of timber must not exceed two storeys, and the piers must be of brick, stone, concrete or similar material.

The floor area of any room (other than kitchen and laundry) must be at least 80 square feet, subject to the average size of all habitable rooms (other than kitchen and laundry) being at least 100 square feet. One room must have a floor area of at least 144 square feet. The minimum height of a habitable room is 9 feet.

In regard to ventilation, there must be a space of at least 12 inches between the underside of every joist and the ground, unless the ground floor is of concrete or similar construction. Room ventilation must be provided by means of air bricks or similar material at the rate of 8 square inches for every 1,000 cubic feet of room space. Every habitable room must have at least one window, and the minimum size of window area is one-tenth of the floor area.

There are special provisions relating to dwelling houses. The council may fix a minimum size for dwelling house allotments, subject to a statutory minimum of 2,500 square feet. A dwelling house may not occupy more than two-thirds of an allotment, and the unoccupied area must not

be less than 500 square feet. A wall of a dwelling in which any door or window is placed must be at least three feet from the boundary if the dwelling has one or two storeys, or five feet if there are three or more storeys. Every dwelling house must have a bathroom and laundry, unless the council by resolution exempts any building from this provision.

Provision must be made for drains to carry away all sewerage, including waste from the kitchen sink, laundry tubs and bath. Faulty and unsuitable materials must not be used in the erection of any building, workmanship must be satisfactory, and a newly constructed building must not be occupied until the council has certified that the building has been erected in accordance with the plans and specifications.

#### *Control of Building Construction—Planning Authorities.*

The development of land within the County of Cumberland, which includes the City of Sydney and surrounding municipalities and shires, is subject to control under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme, and many country areas also have planning schemes in force or in preparation. Before any building is erected in those areas, permission must be obtained from the local planning authority which is, in most cases, the local shire or municipal council.

#### WARTIME AND POST-WAR CONTROL OF BUILDING.

A brief description of the wartime control of building operations by the Commonwealth is given on page 863 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. Control was restored to the State by the Commonwealth on 1st November, 1945.

A system of control over building operations and the distribution and use of building materials was introduced by the State as from 4th February, 1946, under the Building Operations and Building Materials Control Act, 1945 (see page 977 of Year Book No. 51). All controls under this Act ceased to operate from 1st October, 1952.

#### ARCHITECTS.

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 1,020 architects on the register at 31st December, 1951.

#### BUILDING STATISTICS.

The statistics in succeeding pages relate to building structures and therefore exclude construction of railways, roads, earthworks, retaining walls, water storage, silos, rural fencing, etc. Particulars of repairs, renovations, and minor alterations to buildings are not available owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records.

Prior to July, 1945, statistics of new building in New South Wales were derived mainly from returns of permits to build issued in terms of the Local Government Act by the Councils of the City of Sydney, the metropolitan municipalities, 129 country municipalities, and 7 extra-metropolitan shires. These returns showed the number, value, and types

of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings approved by the councils. Since January, 1947, returns of permits to build have been obtained from all local councils in the State which issue these permits. Practically all areas of the State except the rural parts of some shires are therefore covered by these returns.

Supplementary records of governmental building (for which local council permits are not required) were obtained from July, 1939.

Since September quarter, 1945, quarterly returns of building operations have been collected from individual contract builders and governmental authorities. The collection has been extended to include the operations of the many owner-builders who build without the service of a building contractor.

The term *value*, as applied to building operations, represents the estimated cost of the building when completed (exclusive of the land).

Building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. Building classified as government therefore includes houses, flats, and other buildings owned by the Housing Commission or other governmental authorities, irrespective of whether constructed by these authorities or by private builders on contract to them. Buildings for which finance and materials were "sponsored" by governmental authorities to assist building for private ownership are not classified as "government".

The *value of building approved* is the value of building permits issued by local government authorities plus the value of contracts let or work commenced and day labour projects authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and flats approved* is the number of new houses and flats for which permits were issued by local government councils plus the number covered by contracts let and day labour projects authorised by governmental authorities.

Houses and flats are classified as *uncompleted* if not completed at the end of a period, irrespective of whether construction was proceeding on that date.

The value of building approved in the post-war period has been significantly higher than that of building commenced. Particulars of the number of private dwellings show the same relationship. This relationship may be attributed to the fact that, in the post-war years, many intending builders have found it impracticable to continue with their plans, or have been obliged to submit new plans, owing to rising costs, or difficulties and delays in the supply of finance, labour or building materials.

#### VALUE OF NEW BUILDINGS.

Statistics of building in New South Wales prior to 1946 were derived from returns of permits to build issued by the metropolitan councils of Sydney, 129 country municipalities, and 7 extra-metropolitan shires. It is believed these data, which were supplemented by records of government building projects as from July, 1939, covered not less than 85 per cent. of the total building within the State and, although not complete, illustrate the trend of building.

The following table shows the value of building approved in New South Wales from 1929 to 1946, as far as recorded, distinguishing the value of government building projects from 1940 to 1946 and the value of permits issued by councils for houses, flats, factories, and other private buildings:—

**Table 329.—Value of Building\* Approved, 1929 to 1946.**

Year.	Private Building. †					Government Building.	Total Building.
	Houses.	Flats.	Factories.	Other	Total		
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1929	‡	‡	‡	‡	19,722	‡	‡
1931	‡	‡	‡	‡	2,146	‡	‡
1934	‡	‡	‡	‡	8,370	‡	‡
1935	‡	‡	‡	‡	12,846	‡	‡
1936	‡	‡	‡	‡	14,798	‡	‡
1937	7,532	2,367	1,354	5,403	16,656	‡	‡
1938	9,508	3,574	1,171	6,119	20,372	‡	‡
1939	8,999	2,958	1,394	4,231	17,582	‡	‡
1940	8,688	2,801	1,377	3,739	16,605	3,566	20,171
1941	10,178	2,370	1,448	1,609	15,605	4,629	20,234
1942	970	36	1,004	515	2,525	5,303	7,828
1943	284	13	1,125	447	1,869	4,683	6,552
1944	723	20	1,225	504	2,472	3,911	6,383
1945	8,003	59	978	861	9,901	5,300	15,201
1946	22,951	789	4,212	3,625	31,577	6,444	38,021

\* New buildings and alterations and additions combined.

† Permits issued by councils specified in text above table.

‡ Not available.

Building activity was high in the years 1927 to 1929, but declined heavily from 1930 to 1932 owing to the economic depression, after which it recovered gradually. As a result of severe wartime restrictions on private building operations, the value of private building approved fell from £15,605,000 in 1941 to £2,525,000 in 1942, but during the war years there was an increase in the value of government building. Total building construction reached its lowest wartime level in 1944, when private building was little more than one-tenth of the level of 1938. Owing to the gradual easing of restrictions on private building and the development of the government housing programme, there was a rapid increase in the value of building approved in 1945 and 1946.

During the war years, private house and flat building was drastically curtailed, but factory building was maintained. After the war, the housing shortage and the post-war industrial expansion produced an increase in house and factory building. The proportions of the aggregate value of private building in 1946 were houses 73 per cent., flats 3 per cent., and factories 13 per cent. In the years 1942 to 1944, the proportions were houses 29 per cent., flats 1 per cent., and factories 49 per cent.

*Value of New Building Approved.*

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in New South Wales in each year from 1946 to 1951:—

**Table 330.—Value of Building\* Approved—Type of Building.**

Year.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
£ thousand.								
PRIVATE.								
1946† ...	26,630	833	492	367	837	4,815	2,050	36,024
1947 ...	33,039	1,461	480	466	570	3,852	1,949	41,817
1948 ...	40,486	1,763	247	470	355	4,054	2,068	49,443
1949 ...	49,387	2,104	111	712	466	3,680	2,463	58,923
1950 ...	63,854	3,103	360	1,381	948	7,180	5,292	82,118
1951 ...	68,338	3,283	1,078	1,394	1,423	12,920	9,276	97,712
GOVERNMENT.								
1946 ...	4,043	62	...	33	...	368	1,939	6,445
1947 ...	4,001	211	...	3	...	468	2,639	7,322
1948 ...	5,733	504	...	97	...	1,370	3,639	11,343
1949 ...	5,243	887	...	...	...	1,507	6,607	14,244
1950 ...	6,208	1,276	...	...	7	1,439	8,445	17,375
1951 ...	8,729	912	12	14	75	1,540	11,104	22,386
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.								
1946† ...	30,673	895	492	400	837	5,183	3,989	42,469
1947 ...	37,040	1,672	480	469	570	4,320	4,588	49,139
1948 ...	46,219	2,267	247	567	355	5,424	5,707	60,786
1949 ...	54,630	2,991	111	712	466	5,187	9,070	73,167
1950 ...	70,062	4,379	360	1,381	955	8,619	13,737	99,493
1951 ...	77,067	4,195	1,090	1,408	1,498	14,460	20,380	120,098

\* New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

† Partly estimated.

The total value of private and government building approved increased from £42,469,000 in 1946 to £120,098,000 in 1951. This expansion in value was due partly to higher costs and partly to an actual increase in the volume of building construction undertaken. House and flat building represented 68 per cent. of the total in 1951, as compared with 74 per cent. in 1946. Factory building, which comprised 12 per cent. of the total in 1946, fell to 6 per cent. in 1949, but rose again to 12 per cent. in 1951. The value of all other building (i.e., hotels, shops, schools, hospitals, etc.) rose from £5,718,000 or 14 per cent. of the total in 1946 to £24,376,000 or 20 per cent. in 1951. The value of flat building approved in 1951, viz., £4,195,000, was more than four times as great as in 1946.

Government building represented 15 per cent. of all building approved in 1946 and 19 per cent. in 1951. Of the total value of government building in 1951, viz., £22,386,000, houses comprised £8,729,000 or 39 per cent., flats £912,000 or 4 per cent., and factories £1,540,000 or 7 per cent. The largest item, "Other Buildings", was valued at £11,104,000, and included

schools £2,859,000, hospitals £2,521,000, offices and banks £960,000, and defence buildings £1,147,000; of the total amount, £9,592,000 represented new buildings, and £1,512,000 alterations and additions.

A geographical distribution of the value of private building approved in New South Wales during 1951 and earlier years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building, is given in the next table:—

**Table 331.—Value of Private Building\* Approved—Geographical Distribution.**

Year.	Cumberland Division.			North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	South Coast.	Tablelands.	Slopes.	Plains and Riverina.	Western Division.	Total N.S.W.	
	Metro-polls.	Balance of Division.	Total.									
	£ thousand.											
HOUSES AND FLATS.												
1947	15,672	7,558	23,230	1,644	3,520	1,795	1,780	1,714	542	275	34,500	
1948	18,288	10,107	28,395	1,807	4,811	2,291	2,085	1,914	625	320	42,248	
1949	22,232	11,855	34,087	2,023	5,682	2,995	2,833	2,524	709	638	51,491	
1950	28,077	16,582	44,659	2,547	7,426	3,393	3,670	3,501	974	787	66,957	
1951	28,002	18,300	46,302	2,460	7,534	4,336	4,413	4,207	1,322	1,046	71,621	
OTHER BUILDINGS.												
1947	4,580	386	4,966	228	770	395	259	353	102	244	7,317	
1948	4,308	638	4,946	240	665	630	267	253	144	50	7,195	
1949	4,637	417	5,054	211	559	792	328	304	151	33	7,432	
1950	9,137	1,334	10,471	650	1,182	984	550	684	291	319	15,161	
1951	14,600	1,478	16,078	712	4,129	2,251	978	1,267	588	88	26,091	
TOTAL BUILDINGS.												
1947	20,252	7,944	28,196	1,872	4,290	2,190	2,039	2,067	644	519	41,817	
1948	22,596	10,745	33,341	2,047	5,476	2,921	2,352	2,167	769	370	49,443	
1949	26,869	12,272	39,141	2,234	6,241	3,787	3,161	2,828	860	671	58,923	
1950	37,214	17,916	55,130	3,227	8,608	4,377	4,220	4,185	1,265	1,106	82,118	
1951	42,602	19,778	62,380	3,172	11,663	6,587	5,391	5,474	1,911	1,134	97,712	

\* New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

More than half the private building approved is undertaken in the Division of Cumberland, the proportions in 1951 being metropolis 44 per cent. and Balance of Cumberland 20 per cent. Other important areas are the Hunter and Manning Division, which includes the City of Newcastle, and the South Coast Division, which includes the City of Greater Wollongong; in 1951 these Divisions accounted for 12 per cent. and 7 per cent., respectively, of all private building approved in the State. The Tablelands and Slopes Divisions together accounted for 11 per cent. of the total in 1951.

Of the total value of house and flat building approved in 1951, £28,002,000 or 39 per cent. was in the metropolis and £18,300,000 or 26 per cent. in the Balance of Cumberland. House and flat building in the Hunter and Manning and South Coast Divisions combined amounted to £11,870,000, or 17 per cent. of the total. The value of building, other than houses and flats, approved in 1951 was £26,091,000; of this figure, 56 per cent. was

in the metropolis, 6 per cent. in the Balance of Cumberland, and 16 per cent. in the Hunter and Manning Division. In 1950 the proportion of building other than houses and flats was 60 per cent. in the metropolis and 9 per cent. in the Balance of Cumberland.

The following table shows a geographical distribution of the value of government building approved in New South Wales during 1951 and earlier years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building:—

**Table 332.—Value of Government Building\* Approved—Geographical Distribution.**

Year.	Metropolis.			Rest of State.			Total, New South Wales.		
	Houses and Flats.	Other Buildings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Buildings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Buildings.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1946	2,585	1,209	3,794	1,520	1,131	2,651	4,105	2,340	6,445
1947	2,225	2,075	4,300	1,987	1,035	3,022	4,212	3,110	7,322
1948	3,368	2,876	6,244	2,869	2,230	5,099	6,237	5,106	11,343
1949	3,294	4,256	7,550	2,836	3,858	6,694	6,130	8,114	14,244
1950	4,033	4,028	8,061	3,451	5,863	9,314	7,484	9,891	17,375
1951	3,232	6,415	9,647	6,408	6,331	12,739	9,640	12,746	22,386

\* New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

In each year from 1946 to 1949, inclusive, rather more than half the government building approved in New South Wales was undertaken in the metropolis; in 1950 and 1951 the proportion was 46 per cent. and 43 per cent., respectively. The value of government house and flat building approved in the metropolis represented 54 per cent. of total house and flat building approved in 1950 and 34 per cent. in 1951.

The following table summarises the value of alterations and additions to existing buildings approved in New South Wales in 1951 and earlier years:—

**Table 333.—Value of Alterations and Additions Approved.**

Year.	Private Buildings.			Government Buildings.			Private and Government Buildings.		
	Houses and Flats.	Other Buildings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Buildings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Buildings.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1946	1,499	4,239	5,738	24	487	511	1,523	4,776	6,299
1947	2,099	3,517	5,616	9	741	750	2,108	4,258	6,366
1948	2,446	3,296	5,742	6	880	886	2,452	4,176	6,628
1949	2,861	3,863	6,724	2	3,825	3,827	2,863	7,688	10,551
1950	4,568	6,397	10,965	4	1,654	1,658	4,572	8,051	12,623
1951	5,593	9,770	15,363	72	1,718	1,790	5,665	11,488	17,153

Of the total value of alterations and additions approved for private and government buildings in New South Wales, alterations and additions to houses and flats represented 36 per cent. in 1950 and 33 per cent. in 1951. The proportion of house and flat alterations in the metropolis was 49 per cent. in 1950 and 50 per cent. in 1951.



*Value of New Buildings Commenced.*

The following table contains a classification of the value of new private and governmental buildings commenced in New South Wales during 1951 and earlier years according to the main types of building. Details of minor alterations and additions commenced and separate particulars of private and government building are not available.

**Table 334.—Value of New Private and Government Buildings Commenced.**

Period.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1947	24,950*	1,017	75	157	126	2,998	3,862	33,185*
1948	32,867*	2,067	171	337	84	2,691	3,378	41,595*
1949	35,034*	2,275	337	229	136	2,372	6,044	46,427*
1950	44,779*	2,738	308	579	178	5,378	10,947	64,907*
1951	58,398	2,847	108	985	698	7,147	15,668	85,851

\* Partly estimated.

The increase since 1946 in the value of building commenced in New South Wales was due partly to an actual expansion in the construction of houses, and partly to the steep and continuous rise in building costs. The value of house building commenced represented 75.2 per cent. of all building commenced in 1947, and 68.0 per cent. in 1951. Flats commenced comprised 3.1 per cent. of total building in 1947 and 3.3 per cent. in 1951, and the value of factory building was 9.0 per cent. of building commenced in 1947 and 8.3 per cent. in 1951. Since 1947, a greater relative expansion has occurred in the case of buildings such as shops, schools, hospitals and offices, than in the case of houses, flats and factories.

*Value of New Buildings Completed.*

The following table contains a classification of the value of new private and government buildings completed in New South Wales during 1951 and earlier years according to the main types of building. Particulars of minor alterations and additions completed and separate details of private and government building are not available.

**Table 335.—Value of New Private and Government Buildings Completed.**

Year.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1946	10,697*	68	17	28	35	740	1,414	12,999*
1947	16,717*	513	39	96	114	1,524	1,259	20,262*
1948	25,028*	1,190	45	187	81	1,601	1,826	29,958*
1949	30,261*	1,702	231	293	163	2,506	2,446	37,602*
1950	35,383*	1,606	299	464	138	2,901	3,609	44,400*
1951	45,342	2,492	100	611	212	2,611	6,750	58,118

\* Partly estimated.

Although the value of completions lags behind commencements, the annual value of building completed has increased steadily since 1946; in 1951 it was £58,118,000, or 31 per cent. greater than in 1950 and nearly

three times as great as in 1947. The value of houses and flats completed in 1951 was 29 per cent. greater than in 1950, but the value of factories was 10 per cent. less.

Of the total value of private and government buildings completed in 1951, houses represented £45,342,000 or 78.0 per cent., flats £2,492,000 or 4.3 per cent., and factories £2,611,000 or 4.5 per cent.

#### NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS.

##### *Number of New Houses and Flats.*

The following table shows the number of new private and government houses and flats approved, commenced and completed in 1951 and earlier years:—

**Table 336.—New Houses and Flats—Number of Dwelling Units.**

Year.	Approved.			Commenced.			Completed.		
	Houses.	Flats.	Houses and Flats.	Houses.	Flats.	Houses and Flats.	Houses.	Flats.	Houses and Flats.
PRIVATE.									
1947*	24,684	1,049	25,733	15,455	552	16,007	10,729	356	11,085
1948*	26,496	1,069	27,565	17,092	904	17,996	13,867	602	14,469
1949*	28,359	1,039	29,398	17,933	730	18,663	14,767	734	15,501
1950*	31,020	1,364	32,384	19,437	744	20,181	15,866	634	16,500
1951	28,206	1,091	29,297	21,336	732	22,068	16,252	790	17,042
GOVERNMENT.									
1947	3,166	350	3,516	3,418	160	3,578	2,462	9	2,471
1948	2,689	729	3,418	3,974	427	4,401	3,385	187	3,572
1949	3,524	639	4,163	3,419	630	4,049	3,509	285	3,794
1950	3,909	505	4,414	3,739	815	4,554	3,453	335	3,788
1951	5,247	507	5,754	4,322	523	4,845	4,127	330	4,457
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.									
1947*	27,850	1,399	29,249	18,873	712	19,585	13,191	365	13,556
1948*	29,185	1,798	30,983	21,066	1,331	22,397	17,252	789	18,041
1949*	31,883	1,678	33,561	21,352	1,360	22,712	18,276	1,019	19,295
1950*	34,929	1,869	36,798	23,176	1,559	24,735	19,319	969	20,288
1951	33,453	1,598	35,051	25,658	1,255	26,913	20,379	1,120	21,499

\* Partly estimated.

Since the war, the number of house and flat dwelling units commenced has increased steadily in each year, and in 1951 it was 26,913, or 37 per cent. greater than in 1946. The number completed has also increased each year, although it has lagged considerably behind the number commenced. The number of dwelling units completed in 1951 was 21,499, or 20 per cent. less than the number commenced. The total number of units which remained uncompleted at the end of 1951 was 35,723, including 33,412 houses and 2,311 flat units.

The proportion of government-owned flat dwellings commenced and completed in 1948 and later years was considerably higher than the proportion of government-owned houses. In 1951, government flat dwelling

units commenced numbered 523, or 42 per cent. of the total, and government houses commenced numbered 4,322, or 17 per cent. of the total. In the same year, the corresponding proportions of flat units and houses completed were 30 per cent. and 20 per cent., respectively.

The next table shows the number of new houses and flats (private and government) approved, commenced and completed in the Division of Cumberland and the rest of the State in 1951 and earlier years:—

**Table 337.—New House and Flat Dwellings—Geographical Distribution.**

Year.	Number of Dwelling Units—Private and Government.								
	Division of Cumberland.			Rest of State.			Total, N.S.W.		
	Ap-proved.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.	Ap-proved.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.	Ap-proved.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.
1947*	17,942	11,890	8,228	11,307	7,695	5,328	29,249	19,585	13,556
1948*	18,826	14,216	11,078	12,157	8,181	6,963	30,983	22,397	18,041
1949*	20,249	14,043	12,117	13,312	8,669	7,178	33,561	22,712	19,295
1950*	22,150	15,621	12,643	14,648	9,114	7,645	36,798	24,735	20,288
1951	19,692	15,721	12,438	15,359	11,192	9,061	35,051	26,913	21,499

\* Partly estimated.

Of the total number of dwelling units commenced or completed in 1951, 58 per cent. in each case were in the Division of Cumberland. The number of houses completed in 1951, viz., 20,379, included 11,522, or 57 per cent., in the same division. The number of flat units completed in the Division of Cumberland in 1951 was 916 or 82 per cent. of the total.

#### *Number of New Houses.*

The following table shows particulars of the number of new houses approved, commenced, etc., in New South Wales in 1951 and earlier years:—

**Table 338.—New Houses—Number Approved, Commenced, etc.**

Year.	Number of New Houses.									
	Ap- proved (Private and Gov't.).	Commenced.			Completed.			Uncompleted.*		
		Private.	Gov't.	Total.	Private.	Gov't.	Total.	Private.	Gov't.	Total.
1947†	27,850	15,455	3,418	18,873	10,729	2,462	13,191	13,396	3,990	17,386
1948†	29,185	17,092	3,974	21,066	13,867	3,385	17,252	16,621	4,579	21,200
1949†	31,883	17,933	3,419	21,352	14,767	3,509	18,276	19,787	4,489	24,276
1950†	34,929	19,437	3,739	23,176	15,866	3,453	19,319	23,358	4,775	28,133
1951	33,453	21,336	4,322	25,658	16,252	4,127	20,379	28,442†	4,970	33,412†

\* At end of period.

† Partly estimated.

The number of houses approved reached a peak of 34,929 in 1950, but fell to 33,453 in the following year. This decline was the result of a decrease of 2,814 in the number of private houses approved and an increase of 1,338 in government houses.

The number of houses commenced in 1951 was 2,482 (or 11 per cent.) more than in 1950, and the number completed was 1,060 (or 5 per cent.) more than in the previous year. The increase in houses commenced was proportionately greater in the case of government houses (15 per cent.) than private houses (9 per cent.). This difference was more pronounced in the case of houses completed, the figures being 20 per cent. for government houses and 2 per cent. for private.

The number of houses uncompleted rose from 28,133 at the end of 1950 to 33,412 at the end of 1951. This increase was mainly in uncompleted private houses, the number of which rose by 5,084, or 22 per cent. In the same period the number of government houses uncompleted increased by 195, or 4 per cent.

Particulars of the materials of the outer walls of houses commenced, etc., in each year since 1948 are given in the next table:—

**Table 339.—New Houses—Materials of Outer Walls.**

Materials of Outer Walls.	Number of Houses—Private and Government.								
	Commenced.				Completed.				Uncom- pleted at end of 1951. *
	1948. *	1949. *	1950. *	1951.	1948. *	1949. *	1950. *	1951.	
†Brick, Stone, etc. ...	7,446	7,034	7,209	6,295	5,835	6,439	5,890	5,779	10,590
Wood, Weatherboard ...	2,533	3,151	4,011	6,990	2,192	2,434	2,856	4,351	6,717
Fibro-cement ...	11,008	11,077	11,802	12,268	9,120	9,293	10,503	10,213	15,779
Other ...	79	90	154	105	105	110	70	36	326
Total ...	21,066	21,352	23,176	25,658	17,252	18,276	19,319	20,379	33,412

\* Partly estimated.

† Includes brick veneer, stone and concrete.

Since 1948, there has been a noticeable decline in the number and proportion of new houses commenced with outer walls of brick, stone or concrete; in 1951 the number was 6,295 or 24 per cent. of the total, as compared with 7,446 or 35 per cent. of the total in 1948. In the same period, the number of wooden houses commenced during the year more than doubled; in 1948 it was 2,533 or 12 per cent. of the total, and in 1951 it was 6,990 or 27 per cent. Fibro-cement houses, however, remained the most numerous, totalling 12,268 in 1951, or 48 per cent. of all new houses commenced. Of the 33,412 houses which were still uncompleted at the end of 1951, 15,779 (or 47 per cent.) were of fibro-cement, 10,590 (or 32 per cent.) of brick, etc., and 6,717 (or 20 per cent.) of wood.

The following table shows the number of new private and government houses approved, commenced, completed, and uncompleted in various parts of the State in 1951 and earlier years:—

Table 340.—New Houses—Geographical Distribution.

Year.	Number of Houses—Private and Government.										
	Cumberland Division.			North Coast.	Hunter and Manning	South Coast.	Tablelands.	Slopes.	Plains and Riverina	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Metropolis.	Balance of Cumberland.	Total.								
APPROVED.											
1947	10,319	6,486	16,805	1,579	3,919	1,898	1,406	1,459	572	212	27,850
1948	10,347	6,870	17,217	1,578	4,623	2,027	1,571	1,440	541	188	29,185
1949	11,443	7,480	18,923	1,498	4,723	2,482	1,833	1,590	486	348	31,883
1950	11,819	8,973	20,792	1,554	5,231	2,511	2,165	1,808	540	328	34,929
1951	9,416	8,966	18,382	1,336	5,070	3,165	2,579	1,926	607	388	33,453
COMMENCED.											
1947†	7,407	3,887	11,294	1,233	2,494	1,245	1,094	983	387	143	18,873
1948†	8,619	4,480	13,099	1,059	2,629	1,676	1,062	1,105	383	53	21,066
1949†	8,254	4,603	12,857	1,066	2,505	1,837	1,238	1,111	302	276	21,352
1950†	9,011	5,324	14,335	1,081	2,633	2,068	1,376	1,106	307	270	23,176
1951	8,541	6,187	14,728	1,181	3,181	2,371	1,974	1,528	441	254	25,658
COMPLETED.											
1947†	5,199	2,707	7,906	985	1,574	1,044	650	718	238	76	13,191
1948†	7,358	3,111	10,469	1,022	2,408	1,102	876	901	358	116	17,252
1949†	7,742	3,534	11,276	1,024	2,093	1,546	885	996	346	110	18,276
1950†	7,610	4,181	11,791	1,068	2,056	1,800	1,074	1,051	287	192	19,319
1951	7,786	3,736	11,522	1,138	2,493	2,117	1,324	1,200	331	254	20,379
UNCOMPLETED.*											
1947†	7,141	3,267	10,408	704	3,076	901	910	853	331	203	17,386
1948†	8,402	4,636	13,038	741	3,297	1,475	1,096	1,057	356	140	21,200
1949†	8,924	5,702	14,626	783	3,809	1,819	1,449	1,172	312	306	24,276
1950†	10,325	6,845	17,170	796	4,386	2,087	1,769	1,209	332	384	28,133
1951†	11,080	9,296	20,376	839	5,074	2,341	2,419	1,537	442	384	33,412

\* At end of period.

† Partly estimated.

The aggregate number of new houses completed in New South Wales in the five years 1947 to 1951 was 88,417, and of this total 52,964, or 60 per cent., were in the Division of Cumberland (metropolis 40 per cent. and Balance of Cumberland 20 per cent.). In 1951 the metropolis accounted for 33 per cent. of the houses commenced, 38 per cent. of those completed, and 33 per cent. of those remaining uncompleted at the end of the year; in the Balance of Cumberland the proportions were 24 per cent., 18 per cent. and 28 per cent., respectively. In the same year, the Hunter and Manning and South Coast Divisions together accounted for 22 per cent. of the houses commenced and 23 per cent. of those completed.

There is some variation, as among different parts of the State, in the rate of completion of new houses. In 1951 the ratio of houses completed to those commenced was 91 per cent. in the metropolitan district, 60 per cent. in the Balance of Cumberland, 96 per cent. in the North Coast Division, and 79 per cent. in the State as a whole.

A geographical distribution of the private and government-owned houses approved, commenced, completed, and uncompleted in New South Wales in 1951 is given in the following table:—

**Table 341.—New Houses—Private and Government—Geographical Distribution, 1951.**

Divisions.	Number of New Houses.							
	Private.				Government.			
	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.	Uncom- pleted.* †	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.	Uncom- pleted.*
Cumberland—								
Metropolis ...	8,373	7,296	6,219	9,092	1,043	1,245	1,567	1,988
Balance ...	7,905	5,331	3,106	8,411	1,061	856	630	885
Total Cumberland	16,278	12,627	9,325	17,503	2,104	2,101	2,197	2,873
North Coast ...	1,248	1,113	1,040	759	88	68	98	80
Hunter and Manning ...	4,133	2,672	2,077	4,527	937	509	416	547
South Coast ...	2,082	1,529	1,342	1,619	1,083	842	775	722
Tablelands ...	1,850	1,466	941	1,991	729	508	383	428
Slopes ...	1,692	1,290	986	1,322	234	238	214	215
Plains and Riverina ...	538	388	296	348	69	53	35	94
Western Division ...	385	251	245	373	3	3	9	11
Total, N.S.W.	28,206	21,336	16,252	28,442	5,247	4,322	4,127	4,970

\* At end of year.

† Partly estimated.

The proportion of house building undertaken on government account is an important element in most portions of the State. In 1951, government-owned houses represented 20 per cent. of the total houses completed in the metropolis, 17 per cent. in Balance of Cumberland, 17 per cent. in Hunter and Manning, 37 per cent. in the South Coast Division, and 20 per cent. in the State as a whole.

Of the total government houses completed in 1951, 37 per cent. were located in the metropolis, 15 per cent. in Balance of Cumberland, 10 per cent. in Hunter and Manning, 19 per cent. in the South Coast and 2 per cent. in the North Coast Division.

#### *New Flat Dwellings.*

The next table shows the number of new private and government flat units approved, commenced, completed, and uncompleted in the State since 1947:—

**Table 342.—New Flat Dwelling Units.**

Period.	No. of Individual Dwelling Units—Private and Government.			
	Approved.	Commenced.	Completed.	Uncompleted.*
1947	1,399	712	365	703
1948	1,798	1,331	789	1,245
1949	1,678	1,360	1,019	1,586
1950	1,869	1,559	969	2,176
1951	1,598	1,255	1,120	2,311

\* At end of period.

Between 1947 and 1950, there was a steady increase each year in the number of new flat dwelling units approved and commenced, but in 1951 the number approved declined by 14 per cent. to 1,598, and the number commenced by 20 per cent. to 1,255. The aggregate number of units completed in the five years ended 1951 was 4,262, and the number which remained uncompleted at the end of that year was 2,311.

As the next table shows, a high proportion of the new flats are government-owned. Of the total number of units completed in the last five years, 1,146 or 27 per cent., were government-owned. The number of government flat units commenced in 1951 was 523, as compared with 732 private units, and the number completed was 330, as compared with 790 privately owned. Government flat units uncompleted at the end of 1951 numbered 1,462, or 63 per cent. of the total.

**Table 343.—Private and Government New Flat Building.**

Period.	Number of Individual Dwelling Units.							
	Private.				Government.			
	Approved.	Commenced.	Completed.	Uncompleted.*	Approved.	Commenced.	Completed.	Uncompleted.*
1947	1,049	552	356	499	350	160	9	204
1948	1,039	904	602	801	729	427	187	444
1949	1,039	730	734	797	639	630	285	789
1950	1,364	744	634	907	505	815	335	1,269
1951	1,091	732	790	849	507	523	330	1,462

\* At end of period.

Table 344 shows a geographical distribution of new flats approved, commenced and completed in 1951 and earlier years. The flat dwelling units commenced in 1951 included 993, or 79 per cent., in the Division of Cumberland, and of those completed in that year, 916, or 82 per cent., were in that division.

**Table 344.—New Flats, Private and Government—Geographical Distribution.**

Year.	Number of Individual Dwelling Units—Private and Government.								
	Approved.			Commenced.			Completed.		
	Cumberland Division.	Balance of State.	Total, N.S.W.	Cumberland Division.	Balance of State.	Total, N.S.W.	Cumberland Division.	Balance of State.	Total, N.S.W.
1947	1,137	262	1,399	596	116	712	322	43	365
1948	1,609	189	1,798	1,117	214	1,331	609	180	789
1949	1,326	352	1,678	1,176	184	1,360	841	178	1,019
1950	1,358	511	1,869	1,286	273	1,559	852	117	969
1951	1,310	288	1,598	993	262	1,255	916	204	1,120

## NEW BUILDINGS ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

The extent of new building on rural holdings was first recorded on annual returns from farmers for the year ended 31st March, 1948. Particulars of the number and cost of such buildings in each of the last five years are given in the following table:—

Table 345.—New Buildings on Rural Holdings—Number and Cost.

Year ended 31st March.	New Dwellings.				Other New Buildings—Cost.	
	Number.		Cost.		Completed during Year.	Uncompleted at end of Year.
	Completed during Year.	Uncompleted at end of Year.	Completed during Year.	Uncompleted at end of Year.		
			£	£	£	£
1948	725	714	784,720	778,670	1,437,320	472,790
1949	1,039	912	1,099,752	1,147,165	1,523,751	575,107
1950	1,315	1,137	1,684,633	1,780,437	1,516,788	654,035
1951	1,459	1,324	2,436,544	2,547,311	2,190,415	1,142,698
1952	2,302	1,748	4,308,074	4,041,564	3,682,346	1,490,456

The number of new dwellings completed on rural holdings has increased each year since 1947-48. In the five years ended 31st March, 1952, the aggregate number of such dwellings completed was 6,840.

## TEMPORARY DWELLINGS IN CONVERTED MILITARY HUTS.

Since 1945 the Housing Commission of New South Wales and several local government authorities have provided temporary accommodation for families by the conversion of military huts into dwellings. The number of dwellings in converted military huts and the cost of the conversions are given in the following table:—

Table 346.—Temporary Dwellings in Converted Military Huts.

Year.	Commenced.						Number Com- pleted in N.S.W.
	Number of Dwellings.			Cost of Conversion.			
	Metro- polis.	Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.	Metro- polis.	Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.	
1945	44	33	77	£ 4,406	£ 18,944	£ 23,350	64
1946	1,081	507	1,588	150,941	69,378	220,319	1,535
1947	985	738	1,723	288,175	117,745	405,920	1,719
1948	179	24	203	72,613	4,205	76,818	218
1949	21	33	54	4,266	50,908	55,174	100
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1951	64	...	64	37,832	...	37,832	58
Total, 1945 to 1951	2,374	1,335	3,709	558,233	261,180	819,413	3,702



## FINANCING OF HOME BUILDING.

Apart from private financial arrangements, financial assistance for the building and purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided by a number of State and Commonwealth Government agencies and by co-operative building societies. The State Government has provided assistance in various forms since 1912, and the co-operative building societies have been an important source of finance since 1937. Since 1946, in addition to loans made to individual home builders by the Commonwealth Bank and the War Service Homes Commission, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. Private finance for the building and purchase of homes is provided by life assurance offices, private trading banks, Starr-Bowkett and permanent building societies, and private mortgagees.

The following table shows particulars of advances for homes made to individuals by the co-operative building societies and government agencies. The table does not include funds made available by the Commonwealth for the erection of houses by the State Housing Commission under the Housing Agreement.

**Table 347.—Advances for Home Building—Co-operative Societies and Government Agencies.**

Year ended 30th June.	Terminating Co-operative Building Societies.*	Rural Bank Advances for Homes.	State Govern- ment Home Building Schemes.†	Common- wealth Bank.	War Service Homes.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	4,227,128	513,554	159,801	...	40,908	4,941,391
1942	2,627,319	497,861	80,977	...	24,525	5,021,780
1943		186,931	12,111	...	8,326	
1944		142,949	9,617	...	7,770	
1945		231,108	14,400	...	18,092	
1946	6,016,094	1,023,212	57,561	22,000	57,021	8,987,127
1947		1,977,403	93,222	525,000	375,408	
1948		2,510,104	96,437	798,000	530,530	
1949		3,373,247	204,257	847,000	1,061,025	
1950	12,799,029	4,336,909	205,266	756,000	2,026,858	20,124,062
1951	14,464,401	4,356,952	167,821	894,000	3,818,259	23,701,433
1952	9,661,820	3,297,206	142,003	905,000	5,038,105	19,044,134

\* Year ended September.

† Includes Housing Commission advances.

The State Government Home Building Schemes referred to in Table 347 consist of the Home Building, Government Housing, Building Relief, Soldiers' Families Housing, and Homes for the Unemployed Schemes described on page 881 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. These schemes, with the exception of the Homes for the Unemployed Scheme conducted by a separate Trust, were administered by the Rural Bank through its Government Agency Department prior to 31st October, 1942, when their administration was transferred to the Housing Commission. Particulars of advances made under these schemes in 1951-52 were as follows:—Home Building and Government Housing, £139,754; Building Relief Scheme, £999; and Homes For Unemployed, £1,250. The total amount of advances outstanding at 30th June, 1952, was £181,803.

## HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Ministry of Housing was established in May, 1941, and the Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in February, 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, described below. In addition, it is responsible for the administration of the State housing schemes mentioned above and described more fully in Year Book No. 50, and for the provision of financial assistance for home builders under the Housing Act, 1912-41. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, and undertake the manufacture, purchase and supply of building materials.

Under the Housing Act, advances for the erection of new houses may be made to persons who own the land on which the house is to be erected and require a home for family purposes, and whose annual income does not exceed £600 (prior to December, 1947, £400). The advances are secured by first mortgage on the land and dwelling and may be granted up to 100 per cent. of valuation of the property, with a maximum of £1,540. The normal periods of repayment of the advances are 30 years for brick structures and 25 years for timber-framed and brick-veneer structures. Houses financed in this way are constructed by private builders on contract in accordance with specifications approved by the Housing Commission. Financial assistance on similar terms is provided to persons seeking to purchase existing houses of which voluntary vacant possession can be obtained. No advances have been made by the Commission for these purposes since 10th April, 1952, and the amount of advances made in 1951-52 was £139,754. The rate of interest on Housing Commission loans has remained at 4½ per cent. since 1941.

*Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.*

The Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was approved by the Commonwealth and States in November, 1945, and ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in April, 1946. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth provides advances to the State to cover expenditure by the State on its wartime housing projects between 3rd December, 1943, and the date of the Agreement, and its housing projects for the following ten years. The advances are repayable by the State in equal annual instalments of principal and interest (at a flat rate of 3 per cent.) over a maximum period of fifty-three years. The State must ensure that, during the currency of the Agreement, it has adequate statutory power to control rental housing projects under the Agreement, slum clearance, and town planning.

The Agreement is administered by the Housing Commission for the State Government, and the Department of National Development for the Commonwealth Government. Three-fifths of the losses incurred by the State in the sale of houses or in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement are to be borne by the Commonwealth and two-fifths by the State.

Homes erected in New South Wales under the Agreement are allocated amongst persons requiring proper housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and ex-servicemen, merchant marinemen, and their dependants

receive at least 50 per cent. of those erected. Approved applicants for homes are classified into groups according to size of family, and each applicant is admitted to ballot for the homes allocated to his group, the ballots being conducted by the Housing Commission as dwellings become available for allocation.

The maximum weekly rent payable in respect of any house let by the Housing Commission is the "economic rent," which is calculated as prescribed in the Agreement, and includes allowances for interest and repayment of principal, maintenance, rates and taxes, insurance and administrative costs. Provision is made for the payment of a weekly rent lower than the maximum in terms of a formula based on the amount of the "family income," i.e., the income of the largest wage-earner in the house plus part of the income of each other occupant. If the family income is equal to the basic wage, the rent is one-fifth of that wage. This amount is increased by one-third of the difference where the family income exceeds the basic wage, and it is reduced by one-fourth of the difference where the basic wage exceeds the family income.

The Agreement relates primarily to rental projects, but the State may sell a house after its completion, the Commonwealth Treasurer's consent being required if the sale price is less than capital cost. The full sale price is payable to the Commonwealth, and any loss resulting from the sale is shared. In 1951-52 the Commission sold 338 houses under the Agreement for an aggregate amount of £561,184. In 1950-51, houses sold numbered 122 and their value was £175,269.

The following statement shows the financial position of the Agreement in respect of New South Wales up to 30th June, 1952:—

**Table 348.—Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement—Financial Position, New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.			Interest Paid.
	Made.	Repaid.	Outstanding at end of year.	
	£	£	£	£
1946	2,525,000	.....	2,525,000	5,264
1947	5,530,000	19,985	8,035,015	146,920
1948	5,345,000	64,352	13,315,663	318,234
1949	6,295,000	129,756	19,480,907	498,951
1950	6,600,000	303,124	25,777,783	683,116
1951	7,890,000	392,680	33,275,703	892,145
1952	8,514,000	844,251	40,945,452	1,140,752

The number and location of houses and flat dwelling units financed under the Agreement from its inception to 30th June, 1952, were as follows:—

**Table 349.—Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement—Dwellings Completed and Under Construction in New South Wales.**

Location.	Dwellings Completed to 30th June, 1952.	Dwellings Uncompleted at 30th June, 1952.	Dwellings Completed and Uncompleted at 30th June, 1952.			
			Brick.	Timber Framed.	Other.	Total.
Metropolis ... ..	14,141	3,011	9,041	7,922	189	17,152
Rest of State ... ..	5,727	1,896	1,473	6,150	...	7,623
Total, N.S.W. ...	19,868	4,907	10,514	14,072	189	24,775

Of the total number of dwelling units completed and uncompleted as at 30th June, 1952, 21,101 were constructed under contract and 3,674 were day-labour projects.

*Housing Commission—Dwellings Constructed.*

The Housing Commission's home building programme includes the erection of permanent homes, mostly under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, the provision of financial assistance to home builders, and the conversion of military hutments for temporary occupation by families in urgent need of accommodation. By the end of 1952, the Commission's projects extended throughout the metropolis, Newcastle, Wollongong-Port Kembla, and over more than 150 country centres, and it involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres.

The next table shows the number and value of houses and flats commenced and completed by or for the Housing Commission by day labour or by private builders on contract, and the number of dwelling units provided by the conversion of military huts, from 1944 to 1951:—

**Table 350.—Dwellings Provided by or for the Housing Commission.**

Year.	Dwellings in Houses and Flats.				Number of Dwellings in Converted Military Huts.
	Commenced.		Completed.		
	Number.	Value	Number.	Value	
1944	317	£ 332,887	42	£ 38,485	...
1945	1,906	2,248,303	851	869,946	64
1946	3,483	4,001,368	1,802	2,094,407	1,535
1947	3,249	3,791,128	2,337	2,693,018	1,717
1948	3,750	5,166,372	3,254	3,923,331	212
1949	3,557	5,241,263	3,393	4,591,116	71
1950	3,830	6,097,879	3,236	4,738,123	8
1951	3,633	6,171,382	3,556	5,620,890	58

The aggregate number of dwelling units commenced during the eight years 1944 to 1951 was 23,725, and of these, 18,471 or 77 per cent. had been completed at the end of 1951. The aggregate number of dwellings provided by the conversion of military huts in the same period was 3,665.

*Housing Commission—Finances.*

Advances by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement are paid to the State Treasury. The financial resources of the Commission comprise advances from the State Treasury, appropriations by Parliament, and income derived from housing activities.

The following table shows the source of the capital funds of the Housing Commission at 30th June, 1952, and earlier years:—

**Table 351.—Housing Commission—Capital Funds.**

At 30th June.	Source of Capital Funds.				
	Common- wealth Advances.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	General Loan Account.	Other State Funds.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1947	8,035,015	1,216,153	190,774	35,947	9,477,889
1948	13,565,663	1,211,227	1,099,959	35,947	15,912,796
1949	19,480,907	1,209,857	2,496,070	35,947	23,222,781
1950	25,777,783	1,195,549	3,317,385	35,947	30,326,664
1951	33,275,703	1,167,915	4,045,960	35,947	38,525,525
1952	40,945,452	1,155,360	7,523,635	35,947	49,660,394

Of the total capital funds of the Housing Commission at 30th June, 1952, viz., £49,660,394, 82 per cent. was provided by the Commonwealth and 18 per cent. by the State. The bulk of the Commission's capital is invested in land and houses and works in progress.

The principal source of the Housing Commission's income is rent, and, apart from administrative expenses and provision for maintenance and depreciation, the main item of expenditure is interest. Particulars of the Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the following statement:—

**Table 352.—Housing Commission—Income and Expenditure.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.					
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Income—</b>						
Rents ... ..	325,124	653,274	1,012,039	1,362,836	1,771,088	2,271,208
Other ... ..	13,279	16,680	26,205	40,002	57,552	117,430
<b>Total Income ... ..</b>	<b>338,403</b>	<b>669,954</b>	<b>1,038,244</b>	<b>1,402,838</b>	<b>1,828,640</b>	<b>2,388,638</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Administration ... ..	85,458	131,652	192,640	198,112	250,321	321,716
Rates and Insurance ... ..	38,087	75,532	129,625	156,742	230,918	333,621
Fuel, Cleaning, etc. ... ..	24,728	47,992	84,711	80,716	92,759	112,639
Provision for Maintenance... ..	62,030	130,811	209,637	276,652	357,397	434,700
Depreciation, etc. ... ..	93,225	199,269	243,711	292,940	358,888	355,786
Interest ... ..	100,761	225,730	404,393	608,138	785,660	983,260
<b>Total Expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>404,289</b>	<b>810,986</b>	<b>1,264,717</b>	<b>1,613,300</b>	<b>2,075,943</b>	<b>2,541,722</b>
<b>Deficiency ... ..</b>	<b>65,886</b>	<b>141,032</b>	<b>226,473</b>	<b>210,462</b>	<b>247,303</b>	<b>153,084</b>

The number of tenants paying rent to the Housing Commission at 30th June, 1952, was 28,142.

## RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes or the discharge of mortgages on homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the completed dwelling, and they are either long-term on the amortisation principle or made by way of overdraft. In terms of the Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947, all restrictions formerly operating in respect of lending operations (see Official Year Book, No. 51, page 992) were removed early in 1948. The rate of interest on Rural Bank loans for housing purposes was increased from  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. to 5 per cent. from 1st August, 1952.

The following table shows particulars of advances made by the Rural Bank for the building or purchase of homes (excluding loans made by way of additional overdrafts) in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 353.—Rural Bank of N.S.W.—\*Advances for Homes.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances during year.		Total Advances to end of year.		Advances fully repaid at end of year.		Advances outstand- ing at end of year.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	†		†		†		†	
		£		£		£		£
1939	682	513,554	38,962	22,443,630	14,226	10,340,555	24,736	12,103,075
1942	711	497,861	41,265	24,045,858	18,383	13,297,870	22,882	10,747,988
1943	246	186,931	41,511	24,232,789	19,966	14,338,328	21,545	9,894,461
1944	223	142,949	41,734	24,375,738	21,745	15,401,814	19,989	8,973,924
1945	411	231,108	42,145	24,606,846	23,607	16,454,603	18,538	8,152,243
1946	1,605	1,023,212	43,750	25,630,058	25,745	17,633,319	18,005	7,996,739
1947	2,673	1,977,403	46,423	27,607,461	27,916	18,855,190	18,507	8,752,271
1948	3,184	2,510,104	49,607	30,117,565	30,011	20,130,530	19,596	9,987,035
1949	3,971	3,373,247	53,578	33,490,812	32,305	21,734,018	21,273	11,756,794
1950	4,666	4,336,909	58,244	37,827,721	35,365	23,881,115	22,879	13,946,606
1951	3,950	4,356,952	62,194	42,184,673	38,722	26,645,016	23,472	15,539,657
1952	2,397	3,297,206	64,591	45,481,879	41,432	29,095,973	23,159	16,385,906

\* Excluding advances in the form of additional overdrafts.

† In effect, the number of houses covered.

The number of advances made by the Rural Bank reached a peak of 4,666 in 1949-50 and thereafter fell to 3,950 in 1950-51 and 2,397 in 1951-52.

The activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described on page 591.

## COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK.

Since January, 1946, the Commonwealth Bank has provided loans to individuals on credit foncier terms (i.e., payment of interest and repayment of principal in periodical instalments) for the erection of new houses or purchase of newly-erected houses. The loans are secured by first mortgage on land, and may be granted up to 85 per cent. of the Bank's valuation (with a maximum of £1,750) for periods of from five to thirty-five years. Towards the end of 1951, this function was transferred to the Commonwealth Savings Bank. The rate of interest on Commonwealth Bank loans for housing purposes was increased from  $3\frac{7}{8}$  per cent. to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from 1st August, 1952.

Between January, 1946, and June, 1952, the Bank approved of the following loans in New South Wales:—

**Table 354.—\*Commonwealth Savings Bank—Loans for Housing Purposes.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Loans Approved.	Amount Approved.	Amount Advanced.
		£	£
1946	437	430,285	22,000
1947	985	990,816	525,000
1948	628	652,892	798,000
1949	730	915,258	847,000
1950	617	842,474	756,000
1951	455	661,275	894,000
1952	683	832,000	905,000

\* General Banking Division of Commonwealth Bank prior to 1951.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank also provides loans to building societies for the erection or purchase of homes or for the discharge of mortgages on homes. Between August, 1944, and June, 1952, a total amount of £37,000,000 was made available to 292 co-operative building societies.

#### WAR SERVICE HOMES.

In terms of the War Service Homes Act, 1918-1951, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia during the first and second World Wars. The Act was amended in December, 1951, to extend eligibility to Australian servicemen allotted for duty in an operational area in Korea or Malaya after June, 1950. Persons eligible for assistance include members of the Australian and other British armed forces who had resided in Australia prior to enlistment and certain members of the Mercantile Marine Service. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The scheme is administered by the War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth Department of Social Services. The Division may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by eligible persons, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum sum which may be made available in respect of a home built directly or indirectly by the Division is £2,750, but this amount may be supplemented by the applicant. The maximum loan for the purchase of an existing property is £2,000. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in New South Wales, the number of loans repaid, and the amount of instalments paid and in arrears in each year since 1945-46:—

**Table 355.—War Service Homes in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Houses Provided.				Homes under Con- struction at end of year.	Loans Repaid.	Instalments.	
	By Erection. *	By Purchase.	By Discharge of Mortgage.	Total.			Paid.	In Arrears at end of year.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
1946	5	52	20	77	64	482	510,123	172,423
1947	52	284	101	437	119	487	509,181	158,961
1948	168	205	113	486	301	532	530,477	140,200
1949	343	309	156	808	571	585	628,535	125,469
1950	492	619	225	1,336	775	643	732,173	110,868
1951	620	1,315	368	2,303	867	583	904,345	95,827
1952	748	1,579	522	2,849	631	998	1,688,732	88,284

\* Constructed or sponsored by War Service Homes Division.

Advances under the War Service Homes Act for the provision of homes in New South Wales totalled £3,818,259 in 1950-51 and £5,038,105 in 1951-52.

#### CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Co-operative building societies assist members to finance the building or acquisition of homes. A committee appointed in 1937 to foster the growth of the societies selected as most suitable for this purpose a type of terminating building society which obtains funds from outside sources and makes advances to members when they require them. On joining a society, the member takes up the number of shares which corresponds with the amount he intends to borrow. The rates of contribution are related to the term of the society, and the rate payable by a member prior to advance is increased when he obtains a loan. When all shares have been advanced and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up.

The Government has assisted the societies to obtain requisite funds by guaranteeing the repayment of loans made to them by banks, insurance societies, and other approved bodies, thus enabling the societies to advance to members up to 90 per cent. of the value of the security offered. Under certain conditions, the societies are authorised to advance 100 per cent. of valuation, with a maximum of £1,540. The rate of interest on building society loans varies according to the source of the society's funds, but in December, 1952, the average rate was approximately 4½ per cent.

The next table shows the number of societies with funds available for advances (and of these the number operating under Government guarantee) and the number of members and shares held at 31st March, 1952, and earlier years. These figures illustrate the remarkable growth of terminating building societies in recent years.



**Table 356.—Development of Terminating Building Societies.**

At 31st March.	Metropolitan Societies.				Country Societies.				Total.			
	Societies with Finance.		With Gov't Guarantee.		Societies with Finance.		With Gov't Guarantee.		Societies with Finance.		With Gov't Guarantee.	
	With Gov't Guar- antee.	Total.	Mem- bers.	Shares Held.	With Gov't Guar- antee.	Total.	Mem- bers.	Shares Held.	With Gov't Guar- antee.	Total.	Mem- bers.	Shares Held.
1939	94	105	12,743	167,539	51	53	5,875	64,663	145	158	18,618	232,202
1940	108	111	13,557	185,799	54	55	5,805	65,042	162	166	19,362	250,841
1941	122	128	14,643	205,766	62	66	6,000	70,961	184	194	20,643	276,727
1946 *	224	248	23,007	352,052	121	129	8,391	128,222	345	377	31,398	480,274
1947	256	276	24,511	397,892	137	143	10,915	168,221	393	419	35,426	566,113
1948	291	315	26,389	447,262	158	161	13,127	217,241	449	476	39,516	664,503
1949	338	387	29,047	525,953	190	200	15,870	281,270	528	587	44,917	807,223
1950	403	454	35,779	719,855	228	229	17,979	376,399	631	683	53,758	1,096,254
1951	470	500	38,648	849,680	257	267	19,684	468,748	727	767	58,332	1,318,428
1952	531	534	43,579	1,034,159	266	285	20,810	566,783	797	819	64,389	1,600,942

\* At 30th September.

Between 1946 and 1952, the number of members increased by more than 100 per cent. from 31,398 to 64,389. Of the total at 30th June, 1952, 43,579 or 68 per cent. were members of metropolitan societies.

Particulars of the loans approved and advances up to 31st March, 1952, by the societies with government guarantee are as follows:—

**Table 357.—Terminating Building Societies with Government Guarantee—Advances to 31st March, 1952.**

Purpose of Loan.	Metropolitan Societies.				Country Societies.				Total.			
	Loans Approved.		Advances Made.		Loans Approved.		Advances Made.		Loans Approved.		Advances Made.	
	No.	Am't	No.	Am't	No.	Am't	No.	Am't	No.	Am't	No.	Am't
		£000		£000		£000		£000		£000		£000
Erection ...	24,848	32,178	23,371	25,837	13,400	14,710	12,784	12,673	38,248	46,888	36,155	38,510
Purchase ...	20,338	25,281	19,609	23,687	8,236	8,282	7,975	7,733	28,574	33,563	27,584	31,420
Discharge of Mortgage ...	953	776	944	765	556	418	552	410	1,509	1,194	1,496	1,175
Alterations & Additions ...	405	133	370	111	419	144	411	132	824	277	781	243
Other ...	179	58	176	55	159	92	159	91	338	150	335	146
Total ...	46,723	58,426	44,470	50,455	22,770	23,646	21,881	21,039	69,493	82,072	66,351	71,494

The average amount of loans approved for the erection or purchase of a home up to 30th June, 1952, was about £1,200 (metropolitan societies £1,270 and country societies £1,060). Further particulars of building societies, including permanent and Starr-Bowkett societies, are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

The following table shows the number of male wage and salary earners employed in the building and construction industries in New South Wales in December, 1952, and certain earlier months. Employment on building and

construction works fell heavily during the war years, with the severe restriction of private and ordinary governmental building activity, and recovered slowly during the post-war years.

**Table 358.—Male Employees in Building and Construction Industries.**

Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.
1933—June	55,100	1945—June	32,540	1951—March	71,650
1939—July	57,900	1946—June	44,094	June	73,096
1941—July	54,000	1947—June	55,757	September	74,729
1942—June	45,047	1948—June	60,144	December	74,900
1943—June	31,538	1949—June	64,492	1952—March	75,300
1944—June	27,488	1950—June	67,948	June	76,100
				September	69,600
				December	62,900

A further indication of the post-war labour resources of the building industry is provided by the returns collected from private builders and governmental authorities engaged in the construction of new buildings. These returns show the number of men actually working on new buildings on a specified day, including working principals, employees, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily absent on account of weather, etc. Men engaged exclusively on the repair, renovation, alteration or maintenance of buildings, men working on owner-built houses, and building trade employees engaged in factories, workshops, mines, and other industries are excluded. Statistics compiled from these returns are given in the following table, which shows, according to occupational status and trade, the estimated number of men actually engaged on jobs carried out by builders of new buildings in New South Wales on 30th September, 1952, and earlier dates. Between June, 1946, and June, 1951, the number of men engaged on new buildings increased from 26,420 to 45,470, but thereafter the number fell to 36,930 in September, 1952. At the latter date contractors and sub-contractors numbered 7,693, or 20.8 per cent. of the total number of men engaged.

**Table 359.—Men Engaged on Actual Construction of New Buildings.  
(Excluding Men Engaged on Owner-built Houses.)**

Particulars.	At 30th June.						1952.		
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	March.	June.	Sept.
<b>Occupational Status—</b>									
Contractors ...	3,554	4,093	4,538	5,263	4,738	4,628	4,220	3,907	3,610
Sub-contractors ...	3,544	3,907	4,854	4,980	4,847	5,391	4,726	4,851	4,083
Wage-earners ...	19,322	26,845	31,739	31,739	32,808	35,451	33,617	31,021	29,237
<b>Trade—</b>									
Carpenters ...	9,515	12,499	15,089	16,276	16,721	17,307	16,705	15,614	14,435
Bricklayers ...	2,555	3,347	4,217	4,124	3,935	4,141	3,532	3,249	2,960
Painters ...	2,298	2,816	3,299	3,468	3,429	3,637	3,327	3,138	3,129
Electricians ...	1,347	1,707	2,111	2,252	2,112	2,543	2,062	1,882	1,789
Plumbers ...	2,433	2,918	3,605	3,591	3,406	3,694	3,344	3,071	3,033
Builders' Labourers ...	4,883	6,097	6,585	6,655	7,037	8,681	8,384	7,940	7,040
Others ...	3,389	5,461	6,225	5,616	5,753	5,467	5,209	4,885	4,544
<b>Total Engaged</b> ...	<b>26,420</b>	<b>34,845</b>	<b>41,131</b>	<b>41,982</b>	<b>42,393</b>	<b>45,470</b>	<b>42,563</b>	<b>39,779</b>	<b>36,930</b>

## BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS.

The requirements of the building industry in New South Wales for materials and fittings are met mainly from local production, but important quantities of timber and minor quantities of some other items are imported from oversea countries and the other Australian States. In addition, a considerable volume of prefabricated houses and buildings has been imported from overseas in recent years.

## BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS—PRODUCTION.

The following table shows particulars of the production of the principal building materials in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 360.—Building Materials—Production in New South Wales..

Year ended 30th June.	Bricks (Clay).	Cement Building Sheets.	Portland Cement.	Fibrous Plaster Sheets.	Roofing Tiles.		Sawn Native Timber.	
					Terra Cotta.	Cement.	Softwood.	Hardwood.†
	thous.	thous. sq. yds.	tons.	thous. sq. yds.	thous.	thous.	thous. sup. ft.	thous. sup. ft.
1939	379,236	5,291	432,487	2,671	20,129	*	49,840	129,510
1946	144,594	7,805	320,556	1,632	12,230	*	72,082	180,025
1947	249,533	9,657	393,397	3,397	19,523	230	88,618	212,314
1948	303,221	9,018	441,023	3,985	21,594	2,841	83,921	248,671
1949	314,323	8,695	465,354	4,415	22,783	5,652	89,307	264,379
1950	300,356	8,634	554,966	4,171	22,124	8,362	70,513	270,630
1951	341,994	9,777	613,425	4,963	22,590	11,213	44,069	294,277
1952	354,545	10,545	594,276	4,962	22,765	20,273	51,970	328,663

\* Not available.

† Includes all brushwoods and scrubwoods in 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Although the production of clay bricks reached a post-war peak of 355 million in 1951-52, this figure was still 6 per cent. lower than in 1938-39, but the production of all other items shown in Table 360 was higher in 1951-52 than before the war. In particular, in 1951-52 the quantity of sawn native timber produced was more than double the quantity in 1938-39, and the quantities of cement building sheets and fibrous plaster sheets were almost twice as great as in the pre-war year.

Weatherboards produced in 1951-52 included 8,972,944 super. feet from Australian and 2,198,123 super. feet from imported timbers, and the quantity of floorboards produced in the same year was 29,353,485 super. feet from Australian timbers, and 3,557,657 super. feet from imported material. The amount of plywood produced in 1951-52 (converted to 3/16 inch basis) was 31,783,915 square feet. The production of ready-mixed paint in 1951-52 was 2,598,000 gallons, as compared with 1,568,000 gallons in 1946-47, and the corresponding figures for lacquers and enamels were 1,771,000 gallons and 1,138,000 gallons, respectively. Some other building materials and the quantities produced in 1951-52 were: cement bricks (7,769,000), nails (10,649 tons), ready-mixed concrete (268,468 cub. yds.), and steel window frames (£670,298).

Particulars of the production of some of the more important building fittings are given in the next table:—

**Table 361.—Building Fittings—Production in New South Wales.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.						
	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
<b>Coppers—</b>							
Gas ... ..	*	*	*	24,256	20,765	24,847	19,974
Electric ... ..	*	*	*	14,121	16,470	24,081	21,712
<b>Bath Heaters—</b>							
Solid Fuel and Kerosene ...	*	*	35,696	35,201	44,127	42,219	37,319
Gas ... ..	*	*	28,337	22,414	13,845	17,191	16,396
Electric ... ..	*	*	7,375	6,301	7,800	8,863	8,777
Baths (all types) ... ..	*	*	35,219	45,646	40,635	45,583	49,719
Sinks—Stainless Steel ... ..	*	6,969	13,079	12,867	18,431	22,759	26,349
<b>Stoves—</b>							
Solid Fuel ... ..	17,154	12,033	11,748	12,810	10,307	14,183	15,214
Gas ... ..	17,736	12,883	14,627	19,906	20,723	26,933	25,232
Electric : Stoves ... ..	4,930	31,221	8,942	18,908	14,178	16,623	17,022
Stovettes ... ..			27,912	24,903	29,555	44,968	29,439

\* Not available.

A significant feature of Table 361 is the tendency in recent years for the production of electrical fittings to increase relatively to gas. For instance, the number of gas coppers produced declined from 24,256 in 1948-49 to 19,974 in 1951-52, whereas the number of electric coppers increased from 14,121 to 21,712. The number of gas stoves produced was 17,736 in 1938-39 and 25,232 in 1951-52, as compared with an increase in the manufacture of electric stoves and stovettes from 4,930 in 1938-39 to 46,461 in 1951-52. There were 21,525 electric hot-water storage systems produced in 1951-52, compared with 7,182 hot-water storage systems heated by all other types of fuel.

#### BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS—IMPORTS.

The following statement shows particulars of the import of certain building materials and fittings from overseas countries into New South Wales in 1945-46 and the last two years:—

**Table 362.—Building Materials and Fittings—Overseas Imports into N.S.W.**

Item.		Quantity.			Value.		
		1945-46.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1945-46.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Prefabricated Houses ...	No.	...	470	1,719	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.
Buildings ...	No.	...	1,425	1,971	...	462,239	2,551,040
Timber, Undressed—					...	1,066,470	1,958,508
Softwood ... ..	...thous. sup. ft.	64,535	146,628	140,861	851,465	5,082,926	6,911,999
Hardwood ... ..	...thous. sup. ft.	1,469	21,571	14,749	30,926	637,924	635,237
Plywood ... ..	...thous. sq. ft.	181	7,043	33,831	2,647	118,159	841,673
Veneers ... ..	...thous. sq. ft.	4,065	11,829	16,200	35,454	197,725	217,808
Glass—Sheet ... ..	...thous. sq. ft.	371	6,647	10,675	21,305	190,172	351,743
Plate ... ..	...thous. sq. ft.	958	2,778	4,473	115,837	397,789	775,579
Tiles—Roofing ... ..	sq. yds.	...	364,227	301,984	...	73,000	117,430
Flooring and Wall ...	sq. yds.	50,224	339,573	506,749	35,789	311,823	517,164
Cement ... ..	cwt.	8,584	23,162	558,487	2,882	15,657	249,626
Colour Pigments ... ..	cwt.	201,323	300,601	287,014	558,140	1,175,863	1,812,620
Prepared Paints ... ..	...	...	...	...	23,473	79,851	1,191,063
Nails ... ..	cwt.	181	29,000	14,365	...	81,652	90,951
Screws ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,134	132,800	159,942
Hinges and Locks ...	...	...	...	...	13,428	138,267	216,271
Cooking Stoves—							
Solid Fuel ... ..	...	...	...	...	912	41,114	97,703
Gas ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,737	43,526	106,328
Electric ... ..	...	...	...	...	12,664	251,803	718,916
Baths (Enamelled) ...	...	...	...	...	...	215,171	205,413

Except for undressed timber, colour pigments and glass, oversea imports of building materials and fittings in the first post-war year (1945-46) were of minor significance, but thereafter the volume of these materials imported increased very considerably. The combined value of imports of prefabricated houses and buildings, undressed timber, pigments and paints in 1951-52 was £15,060,467, as compared with £8,505,273 in 1950-51 and £1,464,004 in 1945-46. Other important items imported in recent years were plywood, which increased from 181,000 square feet in 1945-46 to 34,000,000 square feet in 1951-52, glass, which increased from 1,329,000 square feet in 1945-46 to 15,000,000 square feet in 1951-52, and tiles of all kinds, which increased from 50,224 square yards in 1945-46 to 808,733 square yards in 1951-52. Normally, imports of cement are very small, but a large quantity, viz., 558,487 cwt., was imported in 1951-52. The value of cooking stoves imported was £15,313 in 1945-46, £336,443 in 1950-51, and £922,947 in 1951-52.

The total quantity of undressed timber (mainly softwood) imported from overseas in 1951-52 was 156,000,000 superficial feet. This compares with a total local production of 381,000,000 super. feet of sawn native timber in the same year.

The principal building materials imported into New South Wales from the other Australian States are timber in various forms, and plaster. In 1951-52, interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney included 15,000,000 super. feet of undressed timber, 7,703 measurement tons of veneers, 5,620 measurement tons of composition boards, and 6,803 tons weight of plaster.

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# EDUCATION

## SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In New South Wales there is a system of education controlled by the State, which embraces primary, secondary and technical education, and there are numerous private educational institutions, of which the majority are conducted under the auspices of the religious denominations. The University of Sydney and the University of Technology (established in 1948) are maintained partly by government endowment and grants and partly by students' fees and moneys derived from private sources.

The Public Instruction Act of 1880, with amendments, is the basis of the State system, which aims at making education secular, free and compulsory, these principles being enjoined by statute. General religious instruction is given by teachers, and special religious instruction for limited periods, with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in public primary and secondary schools is free.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The statutory period was extended gradually between 1940 and 1943; formerly it was from 7 to 14 years.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age and, with few exceptions, are subject to State inspection.

The course in the primary schools supplies education of a general character in subjects such as English, mathematics, natural science, social studies, music, art and manual work. Beyond the primary stage there are various types of courses in secondary education.

The full secondary course extends over five years, with the intermediate certificate examination at the end of the third year and the leaving certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. Certain subjects, e.g., English, are regarded as basic, and other subjects may be selected by the pupil; these include foreign languages, science, art, home science (for girls), and technical and commercial subjects.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at the technical colleges conducted by the Department of Technical Education, or at private institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full course may matriculate at the University of Sydney or the New South Wales University of Technology.

Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agricultural high schools and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc., is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges administered by the Department of Agriculture. Advanced courses are available at the University of Sydney, where there are degree courses in agriculture and veterinary science.

Afforestation work is done by schools where areas are reserved for the purpose of enabling the pupils to study scientific forestry and silviculture.

Educational and vocational guidance services are provided in public schools. In this work, School Counsellors in various districts and Careers

Advisers in secondary schools co-operate with the Commonwealth employment offices and the youth welfare section of the State Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

A school medical service is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending both public and private schools, as described in the chapter "Public Health."

The Department of Education provides classes for the training of migrants in English and Civics.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL.

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary.

The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry.

Associated with the Council is a Standing Committee on Education, composed of the Permanent Heads of the State Departments of Education and the Officers-in-charge of Technical Education. The functions of the Committee are to report upon matters referred to it by the Council, to advise the Commonwealth and State Governments, and to co-operate with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and similar bodies in research into the requirements of industry.

#### COMMONWEALTH OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

The Commonwealth Office of Education was established under the Commonwealth Education Act in 1945. The Office is administered by a Director, and its principal function is to advise the Minister in regard to education and financial assistance to the States and other authorities for educational purposes. It is required to maintain liaison with the States and other countries, and to undertake educational research.

The Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education (as Chairman) and three other members constitute the Universities Commission. Its functions include the administration of the Commonwealth scholarship scheme and university-type training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. Further details of the Commission's activities are given on page 456.

#### COMMONWEALTH RECONSTRUCTION TRAINING SCHEME.

The Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was initiated in March, 1944, to provide training for ex-service men and women in order to re-establish them in civilian occupations.

Training is provided at governmental and private institutions as follows: (a) university-type (professional); (b) technical-type (professional or vocational); and (c) rural training. Professional training follows normal lines at a university or similar institution. Vocational training includes all types of trade training usually given at technical colleges or schools. Rural training includes courses at agricultural colleges and practical training on farms.

Full-time trainees have their tuition and examination fees paid, and receive allowances of £12 10s. per annum for books and £25 per annum for tools and instruments. Living allowances are paid during training; the weekly rates (as in December, 1952) range from £6 for a man without dependants or a woman maintaining herself, and £5 5s. for a woman living with parents. Dependants' allowances are paid to both men and women, and additional allowances are made to trainees living away from home. Living allowances in the fourth and subsequent years of a professional course (other than allowances for dependants or for living away from home) are a loan repayable by the trainee.

For part-time training a maximum allowance of £75 may be granted, provided that the training will improve the applicant's occupational status.

The scheme is administered by the Repatriation Department and the Office of Education, with the co-operation and assistance of various State authorities.

At the end of 1951 there were 4,430 persons in training under the scheme in New South Wales, viz., 1,435 full-time trainees (1,359 university-type and 76 technical-type), and 2,995 part-time (446 university-type and 9,549 technical-type)..

Further details are given on pages 446 and 456 of this chapter.

#### STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

Expenditure on education in the State of New South Wales includes expenses incurred in respect of the public school system, the Public Library, National Art Gallery, etc., and grants to the universities and other educational and scientific organisations. A summary of the total expenditure by the State in respect of education (including technical education) in various years since 1928-29 is shown below. The figures exclude the interest on loan moneys expended on buildings, equipment, sites, etc.

**Table 363.—State Expenditure on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art and Research.**

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.					
	On Education.		On Encouragement of Science, Art, etc.		Total.	Per Head of Population.
	From Revenue.	From Loan (gross).	From Revenue.	From Loan (gross).		
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1929	4,911,861	788,701	77,002	10,254	5,787,818	2 6 7
1939	5,364,801	433,099	73,624	5,982	5,877,506	2 3 0
1945	6,551,562	89,077	94,739	3,645	6,739,023	2 6 5
1946	7,054,760	203,693	122,939	2,342	7,383,734	2 10 4
1947	8,599,271	285,751	169,612	583	9,055,217	3 1 1
1948	9,641,769	552,934	188,538	2,717	10,385,958	3 9 1
1949	11,206,662	965,523	218,127	1,463	12,391,775	4 0 11
1950	13,170,263	1,467,610	243,204	581	14,881,658	4 13 10
1951	15,846,273	2,629,714	296,980	6,588	18,779,555	5 14 9
1952	20,513,482	4,423,318	436,557	8,479	25,381,836	7 2 8

Expenditure by the State on education and the encouragement of science, art and research increased by 17 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1944-45 and more than trebled between the latter year and 1951-52. Expenditure per



head of population was £7 2s. 8d. in 1951-52, as compared with £2 3s. in 1938-39 and £2 6s. 5d. in 1944-45. The rapid increase in expenditure in recent years has been partly due to inflated costs and partly to an expansion in educational facilities.

Further details of State expenditure on education, etc., in the last five years are given below:—

**Table 364.—State Expenditure on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art and Research.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Revenue Expenditure.</b>					
<b>Education—</b>					
Primary and Secondary Education, including Administrative Expenses	7,873,640	9,018,832	10,516,261	12,435,722	16,166,929
Training of Teachers, including Allowances to Students	346,933	446,537	540,953	672,239	901,083
Bursaries and Scholarships	55,809	58,715	66,742	61,209	72,295
<b>Total, Primary and Secondary Education</b>	<b>8,276,382</b>	<b>9,524,084</b>	<b>11,123,956</b>	<b>13,169,170</b>	<b>17,140,307</b>
Technical Education	1,103,383	1,294,595	1,565,835	1,788,828	1,954,125
University of Technology	...	...	44,510	219,589	607,008
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricult. Colleges	74,306	70,685	77,090	151,279	186,964
Conservatorium of Music	18,709	21,131	23,107	30,027	36,414
Aid to Sydney University	148,175	265,279	309,651	454,927	540,365
Aid to other Educational Institutions, etc.	20,814	30,888	26,114	32,453	48,299
<b>Total, Education</b>	<b>9,641,769</b>	<b>11,206,662</b>	<b>13,170,263</b>	<b>15,846,273</b>	<b>20,513,482</b>
<b>Encouragement of Science, Art and Research—</b>					
Public Library and Library Board	100,429	121,059	141,863	175,177	284,110
Australian Museum	25,330	28,595	32,014	36,463	47,542
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences	23,151	27,024	27,566	32,241	40,296
National Art Gallery	14,971	16,730	16,626	20,794	23,332
Observatory	3,235	4,294	4,694	8,344	9,593
Subsidies to Associations, etc.	21,422	20,425	20,438	23,961	31,684
<b>Total, Encouragement of Science, Art and Research</b>	<b>188,538</b>	<b>218,127</b>	<b>243,204</b>	<b>296,980</b>	<b>436,557</b>
<b>Total, Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>9,830,307</b>	<b>11,424,789</b>	<b>13,413,467</b>	<b>16,143,253</b>	<b>20,950,039</b>
<b>Loan Expenditure (gross).</b>					
<b>Education—</b>					
School Buildings, etc.	343,462	511,998	872,932	1,832,348	2,938,426
Teachers' Colleges	61,986	42,249	34,377	194,832	203,914
Technical Colleges	119,183	354,652	384,840	409,061	695,373
University of Technology	...	...	80,722	82,672	490,194
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricult. Colleges	8,243	19,550	79,606	77,738	91,206
Other	20,060	37,074	15,133	33,063	4,205
<b>Total, Education</b>	<b>552,934</b>	<b>965,523</b>	<b>1,467,610</b>	<b>2,629,714</b>	<b>4,423,318</b>
<b>Encouragement of Science, Art, etc.</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>6,588</b>	<b>8,479</b>
<b>Total, Loan Expenditure</b>	<b>555,651</b>	<b>966,986</b>	<b>1,468,191</b>	<b>2,636,302</b>	<b>4,431,797</b>
<b>Grand Total, Revenue and Loan Expenditure</b>	<b>10,385,958</b>	<b>12,391,775</b>	<b>14,881,658</b>	<b>18,779,555</b>	<b>25,381,836</b>

Expenditure from revenue on education in 1951-52, viz., £20,513,482, was the highest on record. Of this amount, £17,140,307 or 84 per cent. represented the cost of primary and secondary education and the training of teachers, £1,954,125 or 9 per cent. the cost of technical education, and £1,147,873 or 5 per cent. the cost of State aid to the universities. Expenditure of the Public Library and Library Board, viz., £284,110, comprised 65 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure on the encouragement of

science and art. In 1951-52, expenditure from loan funds (chiefly on buildings and sites for schools, technical colleges and the University of Technology) was the highest recorded.

In recent years, considerable sums have been spent by the Commonwealth on education in New South Wales, in addition to the amounts expended by the State. In 1951, Commonwealth assistance to the University of Sydney amounted to £359,826 and to the University of Technology £32,942. In the same year, fees and allowances to university students under the Commonwealth scholarship scheme were £208,893, and fees and allowances to university-type reconstruction trainees in New South Wales were £342,593. Recoupments to the State for expenditure on migrant education and the scholarship scheme totalled £46,625 in 1951-52. Subsidies to the State Technical Education Department for reconstruction training purposes amounted to £189,684 in 1949-50 and £128,330 in 1950-51. Fees and allowances to technical-type trainees and subsidies to employers under the reconstruction training scheme amounted to £237,363 in New South Wales in 1951-52. The Commonwealth also provides funds for educational purposes under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, and makes grants to such bodies as the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education, assisted by the Board of Secondary School Studies and the Bursary Endowment Board.

The public school teachers are for the most part full-time employees, and are classified in the Education Division of the New South Wales Public Service. The State is divided into school districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district. In 1952 there were fifteen districts in the metropolitan area and thirty-six elsewhere.

#### *Area Administration.*

A system of area administration, inaugurated by the Department of Education on an experimental basis in the Murrumbidgee region in 1948, has since been extended to other parts of the State. Subject to oversight by the Director-General, the functions of the Department within each area are administered by an Area Director of Education.

The areas functioning in 1952 (with headquarters shown in brackets) were as follows:—Sydney Western sub-region; South-western (Wagga); Newcastle (Newcastle); North Coast (Lismore); Western (Bathurst); Southern (Wollongong). The number of school districts comprised in these areas was thirty-two.

#### *Board of Secondary School Studies.*

The Board of Secondary School Studies advises the Minister for Education on secondary education and determines the courses of study and examinations for secondary schools. Special committees are appointed by the Board to advise regarding the course of study in individual subjects.

The Board consists of the following members:—Five representatives of the University; five representatives of the Department of Education, including the Director-General of Education (as Chairman), the Director of

Secondary Education (Deputy-Chairman) and the Director of Technical Education; a principal teacher of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered; and a headmaster and a headmistress of the public secondary schools.

*Parents and Citizens' Associations.*

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interests of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff or the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each parents and citizens' association within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas. They advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the purchase of special equipment, and in the founding of central libraries, etc.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following statement provides a comparison of the State expenditure on public schools in each year since 1941-42. The expenditure on technical education is not included. The basis used for calculating costs per pupil is the average weekly enrolment.

**Table 365.—Expenditure by the State on Public Primary and Secondary Education.**

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure from—						
	Revenue.		Loan (Gross).		Revenue and Loan (Gross).		
	Total.	Per Pupil.	Total.	Per Pupil.	Total.	Per Pupil.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1942	5,198,017	15 15 7	250,227	0 15 2	5,448,244	16 10 9	1 18 9
1943	5,378,675	16 6 5	87,782	0 5 4	5,466,457	16 11 9	1 18 5
1944	5,564,429	16 12 7	73,893	0 4 5	5,638,322	16 17 0	1 19 3
1945	5,733,788	17 1 4	51,865	0 3 1	5,785,653	17 4 5	1 19 11
1946	6,204,804	18 9 0	123,478	0 7 4	6,328,282	18 16 4	2 3 2
1947	7,434,059	21 18 11	219,783	0 12 11	7,653,842	22 11 10	2 11 8
1948	8,276,382	23 19 11	405,448	1 3 6	8,681,830	25 3 5	2 17 9
1949	9,524,084	26 15 9	554,247	1 11 2	10,078,331	28 6 11	3 5 9
1950	11,123,956	30 0 6	907,309	2 9 0	12,031,265	32 9 6	3 15 10
1951	13,169,170	33 17 6	2,027,180	5 4 3	15,196,350	39 1 9	4 12 10
1952	17,140,307	41 13 1	3,142,340	7 12 8	20,282,647	49 5 0	6 0 11

Revenue expenditure on public schools in 1951-52 was three times as high as in 1944-45. Loan expenditure was comparatively small during the war years, but has increased rapidly in each year since 1946-47 to £2,027,180 in 1950-51 and £3,142,340 in 1951-52.

SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.

The particulars relating to public and private schools in this chapter are inclusive of the schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, the New South Wales Department of Education conducts the public schools in the Capital Territory. Expenditure on the schools is recouped by the Commonwealth.

In 1951 there were 10 public schools (including the Canberra High School and the Canberra Nursery School, but not the Canberra Technical College) with 107 teachers and an effective enrolment of 2,739 pupils. Expenditure by the Department on these schools in the year ended 30th June, 1951, amounted to £82,109.

There were also four private schools with 38 regular teachers and an effective enrolment of 1,326 pupils.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND TEACHING STAFFS.

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation at the end of various years since 1921, the average weekly enrolment, and the aggregate teaching staff in each group of schools. The figures in this table, and in the subsequent tables relating to public and private schools, include secondary schools, but are exclusive of evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, shorthand and business colleges, etc.

**Table 366.—Public and Private Schools—Pupils and Teaching Staffs.**

Year.	Schools.			Pupils—Average Weekly Enrolment.			Teaching Staffs.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
	*			*			*		
1921	3,170	694	3,864	292,264	74,336	366,600	8,672	2,983	11,655
1929	3,104	745	3,849	346,644	86,404	433,048	10,992	3,501	14,493
1939	3,270	754	4,024	341,613	96,595	438,208	11,660	4,011	15,671
1944	2,725	745	3,470	335,965	107,934	443,899	11,202	4,065	15,267
1945	2,690	733	3,423	335,915	109,914	445,829	11,214	4,124	15,338
1946	2,686	728	3,414	336,615	109,726	446,341	11,869	4,206	16,075
1947	2,657	725	3,382	340,867	111,203	452,070	11,943	4,275	16,218
1948	2,617	720	3,337	348,855	114,066	462,921	12,243	4,294	16,537
1949	2,603	716	3,319	362,258	118,560	480,818	12,563	4,343	16,906
1950	2,578	729	3,307	378,710	124,370	503,080	13,126	4,469	17,595
1951	2,525	740	3,265	398,899	130,790	529,689	13,602	4,542	18,144

\* Including subsidised schools.

The "average weekly enrolment" includes children temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left the school.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, is exclusive of teachers absent on military duty during the war years, and of students in training, who numbered 2,623 in 1951, including 1,294 men. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers are excluded, because some of them attended more than one school and were included in more than one return.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—PUPILS ENROLLED.

The following statement shows the average weekly enrolment at all public and private schools in New South Wales, other than evening colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, and technical and business schools and colleges. The enrolment figures for private schools include pupils at charitable schools.

Table 367.—Public and Private Schools—Average Weekly Enrolment.

Year.	In Public Schools.*			In Private Schools.			In Public and Private Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1921	152,242	140,022	292,264	34,141	40,195	74,336	186,383	180,217	366,600
1929	181,270	165,374	346,644	39,822	46,582	86,404	221,092	211,956	433,048
1939	178,884	162,729	341,613	46,598	49,997	96,595	225,482	212,726	438,208
1941	173,882	159,142	333,024	47,298	50,958	98,256	221,180	210,100	431,280
1942	169,792	156,092	325,884	46,812	50,040	96,852	216,604	206,132	422,736
1943	173,913	159,404	333,317	50,892	54,130	105,022	224,805	213,534	438,339
1944	175,332	160,633	335,965	52,837	55,097	107,934	228,169	215,730	443,899
1945	175,218	160,697	335,915	53,615	56,299	109,914	228,833	216,996	445,829
1946	175,264	161,351	336,615	53,622	56,104	109,726	228,886	217,455	446,341
1947	177,048	163,819	340,867	54,335	56,868	111,203	231,383	220,687	452,070
1948	180,981	167,874	348,855	55,952	58,114	114,066	236,933	225,988	462,921
1949	187,658	174,600	362,258	57,936	60,624	118,560	245,594	235,224	480,818
1950	196,210	182,500	378,710	60,619	63,751	124,370	256,829	246,251	503,080
1951	206,622	192,277	398,899	64,002	66,788	130,790	270,624	259,065	529,689

\* Including subsidised schools.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private schools declined from 438,208 in 1939 to 422,736 in 1942, in spite of the extension of the period of compulsory school attendance in the years 1940 to 1942. Since the latter year there has been an annual increase in enrolment, and in 1951 the total enrolment, viz., 529,689, was 106,953 or 25.3 per cent. greater than in 1942.

Enrolments at schools are affected by fluctuations in the number of children born and, at certain periods, by migration. The steady decline from 1939 to 1942 was primarily due to the decrease in the number of births in New South Wales during the economic depression; the number of births was only 43,335 in 1934, as compared with an annual average of 53,814 in the period 1925 to 1929. The increase in total school enrolments from 438,339 in 1943 to 529,689 in 1951 reflects the steady growth in the number of births since 1934, and the influence of oversea immigration since 1948. Births reached a peak of 69,398 in 1947, but declined slightly to 67,234 in 1948; they recovered to 68,812 in 1949 and reached a new peak of 72,069 in 1951. The net immigration (i.e., excess of arrivals over departures) from overseas into New South Wales aggregated 201,632 over the four years 1948 to 1951. Even if immigration ceases and births decline, school enrolments will continue to increase for some years.

The total enrolment at public schools in each year 1940 to 1947 was less than in 1939, but in 1951 the enrolment was greater by 57,286, or 17 per cent., than in 1939. Enrolments at private schools increased from 96,595 in 1939 to 130,790 in 1951, or by 35 per cent.

In the public schools there are more boys than girls, the proportion in 1951 being boys 52 per cent. and girls 48 per cent. In the private schools girls are in a slight majority, the proportion in 1951 being 51 per cent.

The proportion of children enrolled in public schools increased from 79.7 per cent. of the total enrolment in 1921 to 80.6 per cent. in 1931. Subsequently the ratio declined slowly to 78.0 per cent. in 1939 and to 75.3 per cent. in 1945; it has been constant since that year.

The following table shows the relative average weekly enrolments at public and private schools:—

**Table 368.—Public and Private Schools—Proportionate Enrolment.**

Year.	Average Weekly Enrolment, All Ages.		Year.	Average Weekly Enrolment, All Ages.	
	In Public Schools.	In Private Schools.		In Public Schools.	In Private Schools.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
1921	79.7	20.3	1945	75.3	24.7
1929	80.0	20.0	1946	75.4	24.6
1931	80.6	19.4	1947	75.4	24.6
1939	78.0	22.0	1948	75.4	24.6
1941	77.2	22.8	1949	75.3	24.7
1942	77.1	22.9	1950	75.3	24.7
1943	76.0	24.0	1951	75.3	24.7
1944	75.7	24.3			

#### CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION.

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children handicapped by physical or mental deficiency or by remoteness from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas and schools for blind and deaf mutes. In certain cases the Department subsidises the transport of children to school.

Children of statutory school age not enrolled consist mainly of those receiving private tuition at home and those exempted from attendance at school for special reasons.

*Public and Private Schools—Attendance of Pupils.*

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at public and private schools:—

**Table 369.—Public and Private Schools—Attendance of Pupils.**

Year.	Public School Pupils.			Private School Pupils.		
	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.
			per cent.			per cent.
1921	292,264	248,605	85.1	74,333	65,222	87.7
1929	346,644	298,743	86.1	86,404	77,797	90.0
1931	366,378	322,816	88.1	88,263	80,005	90.6
1936	353,870	310,450	87.7	94,609	84,674	89.5
1944	335,965	293,133	87.3	107,934	96,738	89.6
1945	335,915	293,251	87.3	109,914	97,951	89.1
1946	336,615	291,358	86.8	109,726	97,428	88.8
1947	340,867	299,970	88.3	111,203	99,844	89.8
1948	348,855	304,070	87.9	114,066	101,257	88.8
1949	362,258	319,646	88.2	118,560	106,672	90.0
1950	378,710	327,946	86.6	124,370	110,176	88.6
1951	398,899	349,766	87.7	130,790	116,879	89.4

The “average daily attendance” is based on the attendance on each school day in the year.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment signifies that, on the average, children attend less than four and a half days in a school week of five days.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Child Welfare Department. Particulars of such cases in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 370.—Public and Private Schools—Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported.**

Year ended 30th June.	Public Schools.			Private Schools.			Public and Private Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.
1939	5,694	4,472	10,166	523	516	1,039	6,217	4,988	11,205
1947	6,197	5,467	11,664	725	711	1,436	6,922	6,178	13,100
1948	6,749	5,245	11,994	614	604	1,218	7,363	5,849	13,212
1949	6,620	4,950	11,570	731	645	1,376	7,351	5,595	12,946
1950	6,450	4,768	11,218	610	569	1,179	7,060	5,337	12,397
1951	5,862	4,674	10,536	628	593	1,221	6,490	5,267	11,757
1952	6,364	4,853	11,217	643	545	1,188	7,007	5,398	12,405

There was a substantial increase during the war years in cases of unsatisfactory school attendance, but in 1951-52 the number was only slightly higher than in 1938-39. The ratio of unsatisfactory attendances to average weekly enrolment was 2.52 per cent. in 1938-39 and 2.40 per cent. in 1950-51. The number of boys is usually 25 to 30 per cent. greater than that of girls.

The Child Welfare Department conducts a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, but there is no similar institution for girls. The curriculum at this school is designed to meet the individual needs of the boys and to induce in them a satisfactory attitude towards school. Particulars of admissions, discharges, etc., in 1944-45 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 371.—Child Welfare Department—Truant School for Boys.**

Year ended 30th June.	Boys Admitted during Year—Ages. *						Boys Discharged.	Inmates at end of Year.
	Under 12 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.		
1945	27	10	24	42	1	104	101	71
1946	17	6	17	46	7	93	101	63
1947	17	12	26	25	1	81	71	72
1948	13	14	21	31	...	79	84	66
1949	17	8	25	37	...	87	70	76
1950	14	10	28	13	...	65	70	71
1951	11	6	18	19	...	54	62	59
1952	12	8	14	13	...	47	37	59

\* Excluding transfers.

Of the boys discharged in 1951-52, two were detained for over two years, 24 for between one and two years, and 11 for less than twelve months.

*Public and Private Schools—Children Exempted from Attendance.*

In certain circumstances, children of statutory school age may be exempted by the Child Welfare Department from attendance at school. Particulars of exemptions granted and declined in recent years are given in the next table:—

**Table 372.—Public and Private Schools—Children Exempted from Attendance.**

Year ended 30th June.	Exemptions Granted.					Exemptions Declined.	Exemptions With- drawn.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.		Total.		
			Complete.	Partial.			
1939	73	174	229	18	247	367	96
1945	789	1,323	1,732	380	2,112	1,492	94
1946	792	1,394	1,948	238	2,186	1,568	147
1947	849	1,520	1,955	414	2,369	1,679	435
1948	885	1,656	2,006	535	2,541	1,486	240
1949	820	1,342	1,872	290	2,162	1,441	176
1950	1,183	1,613	2,527	269	2,796	1,209	250
1951	1,376	1,865	2,915	326	3,241	845	196
1952	1,610	1,956	3,209	357	3,566	979	107

In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the number of applications for exemption from school attendance, mainly because of the exceptional opportunities of employment open for juveniles. There were 3,566 exemptions granted in 1951-52, as compared with only 247 in 1938-39. More girls than boys are granted exemptions, girls representing 55 per cent. and boys 45 per cent. of the total in 1951-52.



The reasons for exemptions granted in 1951-52 were:—Domestic necessity—boys 107, girls 670; health—boys 44, girls 64; necessitous circumstances—boys 731, girls 470; attendance at business or technical college, etc.—boys 728, girls 752.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS.

The ages within which school attendance was compulsory were from 7 to 14 years from 1917 to 1939; from 6 to 14 years in 1940; from 6 to 14 years 4 months in 1941; from 6 to 14 years 8 months in 1942; and from 6 to 15 years from the beginning of 1943.

The following table shows the age distribution of public and private school pupils enrolled during 1921, 1929, and later years to 1940. (Particulars since 1940 are set out in Table 374.) The figures represent the gross enrolment during the December term at primary and secondary schools, omitting those enumerated on page 406. The "gross" enrolment consists of all pupils on the roll during the term, including those who left school or were transferred to another school.

**Table 373.—Public and Private Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.**

Year.	Gross Enrolment, December Term.							
	Public School Pupils.				Private School Pupils.			
	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Total.	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Total.
1921	41,938	246,136	27,154	315,228	12,770	54,294	12,243	79,307
1929	52,943	282,517	35,870	371,330	15,758	61,844	14,799	92,401
1931	53,120	288,730	46,031	387,881	15,552	62,693	15,777	94,022
1936	54,098	286,525	37,092	377,715	17,119	67,641	15,972	100,732
1937	53,118	280,309	36,795	370,222	16,937	68,085	16,087	101,109
1938	50,855	278,080	38,117	367,052	16,563	68,982	16,871	102,416
1939	50,805	271,519	40,810	363,134	16,119	67,725	17,545	101,389
1940	52,698	266,643	40,436	359,777	18,202	67,396	17,565	103,163

Owing to changes in the period of compulsory attendance and in the basis of records of enrolment (gross or effective), the figures in the foregoing table (No. 373) are not comparable with those for later years.

The pupils enrolled in the years 1941 to 1951 are classified in the following table in age groups based on the period of compulsory school attendance current since 1943. The particulars of public school pupils relate to effective enrolment at a date in the first week of August in each year, but for private school pupils the figures for the four years 1941 to 1944 relate to gross enrolment, December term. The "effective" enrolment is the actual enrolment at a date and is exclusive of all pupils believed to have left the school.

Table 374.—Public and Private Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.

Year.	Public School Pupils.				Private School Pupils.			
	Under 6 years.	6 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Total.	Under 6 years.	6 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Total.
EFFECTIVE ENROLMENT IN AUGUST.					GROSS ENROLMENT—DECEMBER TERM.			
1941	22,248	301,376	13,449	337,073	9,675	95,644		105,319
1942	21,525	298,902	12,753	333,180	10,024	95,591		105,615
1943	22,060	300,295	16,305	338,660	10,611	86,412	12,791	109,814
1944	23,988	296,316	18,168	338,472	11,348	89,671	13,618	114,637

EFFECTIVE ENROLMENT IN AUGUST.								
1945	25,635	295,153	18,080	338,868	11,757	88,489	11,595	111,841
1946	27,076	295,631	16,629	339,336	11,868	88,192	11,710	111,770
1947	30,150	299,861	15,360	345,371	12,402	89,544	11,350	113,296
1948	30,846	308,623	14,592	354,061	12,854	91,774	10,743	115,371
1949	35,758	319,557	14,095	369,410	14,017	95,616	10,487	120,120
1950	36,807	334,145	14,351	385,303	14,743	100,822	10,818	126,383
1951	38,703	351,786	15,417	405,906	14,634	107,099	11,286	133,019
Boys	19,950	181,361	8,899	210,210	7,222	51,720	6,191	65,133
Girls	18,753	170,425	6,518	195,696	7,412	55,379	5,095	67,886

The increase in the enrolment of children under six years of age since 1945 is mainly due to the increase in births in New South Wales since 1940. There is a certain amount of duplication in the gross enrolment figures for private schools in the years 1941 to 1944.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1951 are given below.

Table 375.—Public and Private Schools—Age and Sex Distribution, August, 1951. (Effective Enrolment.)

Age in Years.	In Public Schools.			In Private Schools.			In Public and Private Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 6	19,950	18,753	38,703	7,222	7,412	14,634	27,172	26,165	53,337
6 and under	24,466	23,255	47,721	5,977	6,455	12,432	30,443	29,710	60,153
7	24,224	22,375	46,599	6,204	6,757	12,961	30,428	29,132	59,560
8	21,019	19,411	40,430	5,732	6,119	11,851	26,751	25,530	52,281
9	21,104	20,088	41,192	5,999	6,108	12,107	27,103	26,196	53,299
10	19,256	18,491	37,747	5,814	6,185	11,999	25,070	24,676	49,746
11	17,857	17,778	35,635	5,542	5,778	11,320	23,429	23,556	46,985
12	17,926	17,098	35,024	5,609	6,198	11,807	23,535	23,296	46,831
13	18,330	10,450	34,780	5,652	6,040	11,692	23,982	22,490	46,472
14	17,149	15,479	32,628	5,191	5,739	10,930	22,340	21,218	43,558
15 and over	8,899	6,518	15,417	6,191	5,095	11,286	15,090	11,613	26,703
Total	210,210	195,696	405,906	65,133	67,886	133,019	275,343	263,582	538,925

The variations in the number of pupils in each age group are mainly due to fluctuations in the number of births, described elsewhere in this chapter.

Details of the ages of children in the various classes at public schools are published annually in the report of the Minister for Education. (See also pages 418 and 422.)

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—RELIGIONS OF PUPILS.

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a public school are obtained on enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religions of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of religion) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations.

The enrolment in primary and secondary schools (public and private), according to the principal religious denominations, is given below. Prior to 1945 the figures are based on the gross enrolment during the December term; in 1945 and later years, they are based on the individual enrolment during the whole year in the case of public schools, and the average weekly enrolment in the case of private schools. The "individual" enrolments consist of distinct children who attended a public school during the whole or some portion of the year, those who received instruction at more than one public school during the year being counted only once.

Table 376.—Public and Private Schools—Religions of Pupils.

Year.	Public Schools— Denomination of Children Enrolled.					Children in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools.			
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presby- terian.	Methodist	Other Denom- inations.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Other Denom- inations.	Unde- nomina- tional.
GROSS ENROLMENT, DECEMBER TERM.									
1921	176,998	35,532	37,497	44,210	20,991	5,417	63,486	2,004	8,400
1929	210,286	39,614	47,232	49,447	24,751	6,220	75,311	3,174	7,696
1931	218,333	42,590	49,200	51,244	26,514	5,459	79,634	2,579	6,300
1936	213,216	41,202	47,043	49,295	26,959	5,269	85,449	3,516	6,498
1944	205,324	37,254	42,722	44,865	24,059	7,123	95,136	5,283	7,095
INDIVIDUAL ENROLMENT, WHOLE YEAR.						AVERAGE WEEKLY ENROLMENT.			
1945	210,216	40,287	43,926	45,952	24,072	7,202	90,655	5,211	6,846
1946	213,508	40,992	44,655	46,207	24,566	7,813	90,280	5,421	6,212
1947	216,957	41,301	44,778	47,036	24,939	8,025	91,394	5,686	6,098
1948	220,956	41,243	45,594	47,902	25,393	8,549	93,707	5,890	5,920
1949	229,248	42,007	46,610	47,988	28,564	8,879	97,383	6,131	6,167
1950	239,020	44,940	48,785	50,913	31,260	9,300	102,461	6,493	6,116
1951	249,456	45,486	51,438	53,423	32,944	9,625	108,024	6,862	6,279
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ALL PUPILS ENROLLED.									
1921	44.9	9.0	9.5	11.2	5.3	1.4	16.1	0.5	2.1
1929	45.4	8.5	10.2	10.7	5.3	1.3	16.2	0.7	1.7
1931	45.3	8.9	10.2	10.6	5.5	1.1	16.6	0.5	1.3
1936	44.6	8.6	9.8	10.3	5.6	1.1	17.9	0.7	1.4
1944	43.8	8.0	9.1	9.6	5.1	1.5	20.3	1.1	1.5
1945	43.4	8.3	9.1	9.5	5.0	1.6	20.4	1.2	1.5
1946	43.5	8.4	9.1	9.4	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.2	1.4
1947	43.6	8.3	9.0	9.5	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.2	1.4
1948	43.7	8.2	9.0	9.5	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.3	1.3
1949	43.8	8.0	8.9	9.2	5.4	1.8	20.3	1.3	1.3
1950	43.4	8.2	8.8	9.2	5.7	1.8	20.4	1.3	1.2
1951	43.4	8.0	8.9	9.3	5.7	1.8	20.4	1.3	1.2

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England constituted 56.1 per cent. in 1921, and 57.6 per cent. in 1951. Children of the Roman Catholic faith attending public schools represented 11.3 per cent. in 1921 and 10.5 per cent. in 1951. Children attending Roman Catholic schools constituted 80 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools in 1921, 81.5 per cent. in 1929, and 82.6 per cent. in 1951.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—SAVINGS BANKS.

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the Savings Bank.

At 30th June, 1952, there were 2,521 school savings banks. The number of depositors was 173,417, and the balance to credit of accounts was £990,486, as compared with 166,470 accounts and balance £884,313 at 30th June, 1951.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Some public secondary schools are conducted in conjunction with a primary school, and in the following classification such schools are included in both groups. The number of individual schools, excluding evening colleges, was 2,603 in 1949 and 2,525 in 1951.

**Table 377.—Classification of Public Schools.**

Type of Primary School.	Schools at end of Year.			Type of Secondary School.	Schools at end of Year.		
	1949.	1950.	1951.		1949.	1950.	1951.
Public ... ..	1,826	1,844	1,830	High ... ..	60	62	62
Provisional ... ..	558	536	504	Junior High ... ..	7	8	9
Half-time and Travelling...	2	...	...	Correspondence ... ..	1	1	1
Correspondence ... ..	1	1	1				
Nursery ... ..	10	10	11				
Special—				Central Schools—			
Hospital ... ..	16	15	19	Intermediate High ... ..	47	48	48
Child Welfare ... ..	14	14	14	Junior Technical ... ..	26	25	25
Other ... ..	3	3	3	Home Science ... ..	30	31	31
Subsidised ... ..	92	73	60	District Rural ... ..	16	15	15
				Other ... ..	121	119	119
Total—Primary ... ..	2,522	2,496	2,442	Total—Secondary ... ..	308	309	310

Composite courses in secondary education are provided at schools other than the secondary schools shown above. In 1951 this type of instruction was provided by 767 public schools for 2,293 pupils.

*Ages of Pupils.*

The following table shows the age distribution of pupils in public schools, based on the effective enrolment in August, in each year from 1943 to 1951:—

**Table 378.—Public Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.**

Age in Years.	Effective Enrolment in August.								
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951
Under 6	22,060	23,988	25,635	27,076	30,150	30,846	35,758	36,807	38,703
6 and under	32,976	33,164	33,822	35,034	36,028	39,528	39,217	44,719	47,721
7	33,255	34,645	34,402	34,959	36,059	36,984	40,755	40,810	46,599
8	32,314	33,160	34,795	34,334	35,169	35,933	37,171	40,493	40,430
9	31,529	31,947	33,122	34,704	34,441	35,373	36,468	37,485	41,192
10	32,580	31,313	32,011	33,268	34,916	34,609	35,302	36,381	37,747
11	33,275	32,267	31,058	31,846	32,760	34,394	34,647	35,369	35,665
12	35,733	32,649	32,043	31,010	31,533	32,878	34,161	34,295	35,024
13	35,331	34,224	31,880	30,936	30,088	30,836	32,362	34,180	34,780
14	33,252	32,947	32,020	29,540	28,867	28,088	29,474	30,413	32,628
15	11,709	12,714	12,565	11,338	10,316	9,971	9,667	9,927	10,589
16	3,301	3,785	4,165	3,940	3,711	3,320	3,236	3,220	3,523
17 and over	1,295	1,669	1,350	1,351	1,333	1,301	1,162	1,204	1,305
Total	338,660	338,472	338,868	339,336	345,371	354,061	369,410	385,303	405,906

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 418 and 422.

*Types of Public Primary Schools.*

Primary work in its various stages is undertaken in public schools classified broadly into three groups:—(a) Primary schools in more or less populous centres; (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts, viz., provisional, half-time, subsidised schools, and one travelling school; and (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of twenty children is assured. In most schools, boys and girls are taught together. There are five classes of primary schools, viz.: (1) Schools of three departments with a total average attendance of 720 or more pupils; (2) schools with three departments and less than 720 pupils; or with two departments and more than 320 pupils, provided that one of the departments is for infants (kindergarten and 1st and 2nd classes); (3) schools with two departments and more than 180 pupils; (4) schools with more than 35 but not more than 180 pupils; and (5) schools with not more than 35 pupils.

Small schools are not established where it is convenient to arrange for the daily conveyance of the pupils to an adjacent school. In such cases the teachers and parents and citizens' associations make arrangements for the transport of the children, and the Department of Education grants a subsidy towards the cost of conveyance; in 1951-52 the subsidy amounted to £664,832. Pupils travelling to school by Government transport services are conveyed without charge by trains and at concession rates by trams and omnibuses.

Provisional schools are maintained where there is an average attendance of nine pupils and where doubt exists as to the permanence of the settlement. In August, 1951, there were 498 such schools in operation, with an enrolment of 8,411.

Half-time schools are established where a number of children sufficient to maintain a minimum attendance of nine pupils can be collected in two groups, not more than 10 miles apart. One teacher divides his time between the two groups, arranging for home-work and preparatory study to occupy the time of each pupil in his absence from either school.

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so.

The teacher receives an annual subsidy from the Department of Education, in addition to the remuneration paid by the parents. In 1951 the subsidy in the eastern portion of the State was at a minimum rate of £46 17s. 6d. per annum, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of £137 10s. per annum. Elsewhere the minimum was £51 11s. 3d. and the maximum £150 per annum.

The course in subsidised schools is as far as practicable the same as in primary schools, and a post-primary course may be given by means of leaflets issued by the correspondence school. The schools are subject to inspection by the public school inspectors. Subsidised schools have declined steadily since 1935. There were 60 schools with an average weekly enrolment of 521 pupils in 1951, compared with 771 schools and 6,172 pupils in 1935.

#### *Correspondence School.*

The Correspondence School is located in Sydney for teaching children residing in various parts of the State who are unable to attend school.

Pupils are not admitted to the school until they reach the age of six years. In 1951 the enrolment was 4,830 primary and 988 secondary pupils. In addition to teaching these children, the correspondence school issues leaflets for primary education to subsidised schools and for secondary education to small country schools. Educational talks are broadcast each week.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

#### *Primary Education—Courses and Pupils.*

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children. Formal education begins at the age of six years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six classes and is normally completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age; the first two classes comprise the infants' course.

At the public nursery schools, children are medically examined on enrolment and grouped according to age and health. At each school, provision is made for medical attention. The children attend from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided. Activities include drawing, painting, handwork and dramatization. In 1951 there were ten public nursery schools in New South Wales with a total enrolment of 475.

Where accommodation is available, kindergarten classes, providing substantially the same training as nursery schools, are attached to infants' schools. In the infants' schools, two years' instruction is given in reading, writing, composition and arithmetic, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in the nursery schools and kindergartens. Primary classes—third to sixth inclusive—provide instruction in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition and spelling), social studies (history, civics and geography), mathematics, natural science, arts and crafts (including drawing, music, woodwork, needlework, etc.), and physical education.

The following table shows primary school pupils in classes since 1941, based on the effective enrolment on the first Friday of August in each year. Subsidised schools are excluded.

**Table 379.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Primary Education, According to Sex and Class.**

Year.	Effective Enrolment in August.								All Pupil in Public Schools.
	Primary Pupils.*								
	Kinder- garten.†	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Total.	
Boys.									
1941	9,383	23,033	18,422	19,111	19,675	20,735	21,982	133,241	175,866
1942	9,344	24,046	18,122	18,286	19,114	19,565	21,147	129,624	173,181
1943	10,208	24,996	18,328	18,037	18,345	19,125	20,290	129,329	176,207
1944	11,129	25,569	19,071	18,112	17,786	18,446	18,641	128,954	176,498
1945	12,089	25,554	19,670	19,062	18,083	17,718	18,433	130,600	176,480
1946	12,796	26,100	19,972	19,556	18,847	17,953	17,392	132,616	176,612
1947	14,875	26,362	20,213	19,665	19,587	18,587	17,506	136,795	179,170
1948	15,761	28,037	20,560	20,405	19,516	19,313	18,077	141,669	183,582
1949	18,106	28,860	22,344	20,612	20,192	19,365	18,713	148,192	191,317
1950	19,183	30,866	23,122	22,045	20,567	19,933	18,955	154,671	199,688
1951	20,967	32,590	25,147	23,082	21,792	20,438	19,376	163,392	210,210
GIRLS.									
1941	8,762	21,566	17,056	17,291	18,406	19,418	21,121	123,620	161,207
1942	8,754	21,714	16,739	17,255	17,370	18,531	20,474	120,837	159,999
1943	9,492	22,295	16,947	16,872	17,210	17,698	20,076	120,590	162,453
1944	10,402	22,638	17,670	17,041	16,957	17,418	17,763	119,919	161,974
1945	11,125	23,033	17,967	17,915	17,389	16,948	17,390	121,767	162,388
1946	12,136	23,337	18,381	18,252	17,829	17,183	16,915	124,033	162,724
1947	13,665	24,142	18,582	18,642	18,240	17,699	17,100	128,240	166,201
1948	14,424	25,361	19,349	19,150	18,610	18,068	17,421	132,383	170,479
1949	16,716	25,965	20,638	19,878	19,094	18,599	17,941	136,831	178,103
1950	17,982	27,760	21,182	20,827	19,513	19,117	18,234	144,615	185,615
1951	19,407	29,317	23,455	21,471	20,475	19,634	18,724	152,483	195,696
TOTAL.									
1941	18,145	45,499	35,478	36,402	38,081	40,153	43,103	256,861	337,073
1942	18,098	45,760	34,861	35,541	36,484	38,096	41,621	250,461	333,180
1943	19,700	47,291	35,275	34,909	35,555	36,823	40,366	249,919	338,660
1944	21,531	48,207	36,741	35,153	34,743	36,064	36,434	248,873	338,472
1945	23,214	48,587	37,637	36,977	35,472	34,666	35,823	252,370	338,868
1946	24,932	49,437	38,353	37,808	36,676	35,136	34,307	256,649	339,336
1947	28,710	50,504	38,795	38,307	37,827	36,286	34,606	265,035	345,371
1948	30,185	53,398	39,909	39,555	38,126	37,361	35,498	274,052	354,061
1949	34,822	54,825	42,982	40,490	39,286	37,964	36,654	287,023	369,410
1950	37,165	58,626	44,304	42,872	40,080	39,050	37,189	299,286	385,303
1951	40,374	61,907	48,602	44,553	42,267	40,072	38,100	315,875	405,906

\* Excluding pupils in subsidised schools.

† Including pupils in nursery schools.

The relatively high enrolment in first class is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first class for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

Between 1941 and 1951, kindergarten and first class pupils increased by 38,637 or 61 per cent. Sixth class pupils declined from 43,103 in 1941 to 34,307 in 1946, but increased to 38,100 in 1951. There were 6.1 per cent. fewer fifth and sixth class pupils in 1951 than in 1941, whereas, in the same period, the number of pupils in all other primary classes increased by 64,098 or 37 per cent. Between 1941 and 1944, the total number of primary pupils in public schools declined from 256,861 to 243,873; thereafter the number increased substantially each year to 315,875 in 1951, owing to the increased rate of enrolment since 1943. The proportion of boys to girls has remained fairly constant, boys being more numerous than girls by 9,621 in 1941 and by 10,909 in 1951.

The fluctuations in the enrolment of primary pupils in classes, as shown for public schools in Table 379, are primarily the result of variations in the number of births in New South Wales. In particular, the decline in fifth and sixth class enrolments between 1941 and 1946 was the result of a decline in births during the economic depression of the nineteen-thirties. In the last five years there has been a continuous rise in enrolments in all classes as a result of the steady increase in births since 1934 (see page 407).

The following table shows primary pupils in public schools in 1951, according to age and class:—

**Table 380.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Primary Education, According to Age and Class, 1951.**

Age in Years.	Number of Pupils—Effective Enrolment in August, 1951.*							
	Kindergarten.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Total Primary.
Under 5 ... ..	1,794	28	...	...	...	...	...	1,822
5 and under 6 ...	33,053	3,820	8	...	...	...	...	36,881
6 " 7 ... ..	5,283	40,915	1,515	8	...	...	...	47,721
7 " 8 ... ..	185	15,015	29,904	1,480	14	1	...	46,599
8 " 9 ... ..	18	1,688	13,963	23,580	1,152	29	...	40,430
9 " 10 ... ..	10	305	2,398	15,418	21,960	1,063	38	41,192
10 " 11 ... ..	5	81	628	3,012	14,403	18,734	869	37,732
11 " 12 ... ..	7	32	114	768	3,505	14,558	16,051	35,035
12 and over ... ..	19	23	72	287	1,233	5,687	21,142	28,463
Total ... ..	40,374	61,907	48,602	44,553	42,267	40,072	38,100	315,875

\* Excluding subsidised schools.

Of the sixth class pupils in August, 1951, 42 per cent. were 11 years of age and 55 per cent. 12 years or over.

#### *Secondary Education in Public Schools.*

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high, central and "secondary" schools. High schools are separate units, providing a full secondary course of five years. Central schools are primary schools where secondary instruction is provided for two or more years and the average attendance in secondary classes is 20 pupils; they include schools designated as intermediate high, junior technical, home



science, and district rural. "Secondary" schools are separate units with a minimum average attendance of 300 pupils, providing secondary instruction for three or more years; they include junior high schools (courses up to four years in duration) and, where no primary school is attached, home science and junior technical schools.

Particulars of the principal types of public secondary schools and the average weekly enrolment of secondary pupils in each year 1948 to 1951 are shown in the following table; all "secondary" schools, except the junior high schools, are included in the figures for central schools.

**Table 381.—Public Schools—Principal Types of Secondary Schools and Average Weekly Enrolment.**

Type of School.	Number of Schools.				Average Weekly Enrolment.			
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
High ... ..	58	60	62	62	27,420	32,651	35,126	36,284
Junior High ... ..	9	7	8	9	3,706	2,535	2,769	3,636
Central—								
Intermediate High ... ..	46	47	48	48	10,006	10,750	10,996	11,091
Junior Technical ... ..	25	26	25	25	9,245	10,825	10,636	10,856
Home Science ... ..	29	30	31	31	11,426	12,774	12,591	13,096
District Rural ... ..	15	16	15	15	2,159	2,436	2,444	2,620
Other ... ..	124	120	118	118	8,460	7,550	7,404	7,771
Correspondence ... ..	1	1	1	1	729	690	778	933
Conservatorium ... ..	1	1	1	1	56	58	60	59

In 1951 the 25 junior technical and 31 home science schools included 8 and 10 separate units (or "secondary" schools), respectively. The table above does not include subsidised schools with secondary pupils, primary schools with an average attendance of less than 20 secondary pupils, or evening colleges.

Enrolment is competitive at all agricultural high schools and at high, junior high and intermediate high schools in the metropolitan area, Newcastle and Wollongong. Pupils are selected for these schools by special departmental committees on the basis of the child's primary school record, intelligence tests, and the recommendation of the principal of the school last attended. Pupils for all other public secondary schools are selected by the district inspectors on the basis of the pupil's primary school record (including the results of intelligence tests made in fourth, fifth and sixth classes).

Hostels for high school students required to live away from home are conducted by the Department of Education at East and West Maitland and at Albury. Hostels at other places are conducted by local committees and are subsidised by the Department. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.

During the first three years of secondary education, the pupil is required to study not less than six nor more than eight subjects, including English and either history or social studies or science. The pupil may select the other subjects from five groups which include foreign languages, science, mathematics, business principles, and a group of eight practical and technical subjects (e.g., music, needlework, home economics, woodwork and farm mechanics). In the fourth and fifth years, six subjects must be studied, one being English and the others selected from not less than three

out of five groups of subjects similar to those set for the first three years, except that business principles is replaced by history, social studies and economics. Guidance in the selection of courses is given by school counsellors (see page 426).

The junior technical, home science and rural schools usually have special facilities for the study of the practical and technical subjects indicated by the designation of the school, but the study of such subjects is not confined to these schools; for instance, commercial courses are provided at home science schools. The high schools include two home science, three technical and three agricultural. A full secondary course of five years is provided at the Conservatorium of Music. Particulars of agricultural education in public schools are given on page 423.

In 1921 approximately 8 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in public schools were receiving secondary education, as compared with 22 per cent. in 1939 and 26 per cent. in 1944; the proportion declined to 24 per cent. in 1946 and to 22 per cent. in 1949, and remained at this figure in 1950 and 1951. Fluctuations in the number of births (see page 407) largely account for the variations since 1939.

The following table shows secondary pupils in classes since 1941, according to the effective enrolment on the first Friday in August each year. Similar details in respect of earlier years are not available on the same basis. Secondary pupils at primary schools where the secondary enrolment is less than 20 are included, but subsidised schools and evening colleges are excluded.

**Table 382.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Secondary Education, According to Sex and Class.**

Year.	Effective Enrolment in August.						All Pupils in Public Schools.*
	Secondary Pupils.*						
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Total.	
BOYS.							
1941	19,388	12,371	7,540	1,909	1,417	42,625	175,866
1942	19,366	13,308	7,812	1,782	1,289	43,557	173,181
1943	20,080	14,493	8,529	2,308	1,468	46,878	176,207
1944	19,619	14,497	9,054	2,567	1,807	47,544	176,498
1945	18,439	13,741	9,038	2,657	1,996	45,871	176,480
1946	18,125	12,982	8,304	2,619	1,966	43,996	176,612
1947	17,528	12,889	7,696	2,327	1,935	42,375	179,170
1948	17,720	12,711	7,557	2,166	1,759	41,913	183,582
1949	18,709	13,299	7,387	2,067	1,653	43,115	191,307
1950	19,591	13,719	7,697	2,379	1,631	45,017	199,688
1951	19,698	14,887	8,158	2,430	1,645	46,818	210,210
GIRLS.							
1941	18,367	11,353	5,957	1,149	761	37,587	161,207
1942	18,335	12,520	6,484	1,110	713	39,162	159,999
1943	18,741	13,509	7,267	1,501	845	41,863	162,453
1944	18,299	13,712	7,344	1,684	1,016	42,055	161,974
1945	17,115	13,242	7,425	1,673	1,166	40,621	162,388
1946	16,678	12,380	6,942	1,527	1,164	38,691	162,724
1947	16,289	12,311	6,736	1,522	1,103	37,961	166,201
1948	16,545	12,326	6,773	1,359	1,093	38,096	170,479
1949	17,078	12,868	6,872	1,434	1,020	39,272	178,103
1950	17,931	13,250	7,258	1,557	1,004	41,000	185,615
1951	18,294	14,291	7,696	1,796	1,136	42,213	195,696

\* Pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges are not included.

**Table 382.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Secondary Education, According to Sex and Class—continued.**

Year.	Effective Enrolment in August.						All Pupils in Public Schools.*
	Secondary Pupils. *						
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Total.	
TOTAL.							
1941	37,755	23,724	13,497	3,058	2,178	80,212	337,073
1942	37,701	25,828	14,296	2,892	2,002	82,719	333,180
1943	38,821	23,002	15,796	3,809	2,313	88,741	338,660
1944	37,918	28,209	16,398	4,251	2,823	89,599	338,472
1945	35,554	26,983	16,463	4,330	3,162	86,492	338,868
1946	34,803	25,362	15,246	4,146	3,130	82,687	339,336
1947	33,817	25,200	14,432	3,849	3,038	80,336	345,371
1948	34,265	25,037	14,330	3,525	2,852	80,009	354,061
1949	35,787	26,167	14,259	3,501	2,673	82,387	369,410
1950	37,522	26,969	14,955	3,936	2,635	86,017	385,303
1951	37,992	29,178	15,854	4,226	2,781	90,031	405,906

\* Pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges are not included.

These figures indicate that less than half the first year pupils complete three years of secondary instruction in public schools, and less than 10 per cent. complete the full course of five years. There were 35,787 first-year pupils in 1949, but only 15,854 third-year pupils in 1951, indicating that 56 per cent. left between first and third year. The intermediate certificate is awarded on completion of three years of the secondary course and, as attendance ceases to be compulsory at the age of 15 years, only a small proportion of the pupils remain for the full course.

At public schools, slightly more than half the pupils in the first three years of secondary education are boys, and in the fourth and fifth years the proportion is usually about 60 per cent. of the total. In 1951, boys comprised 51.9 per cent. of the first-year, 51.5 per cent. of third-year, and 59.2 per cent. of fifth-year pupils.

The decline in the number of births in the depression years was mainly responsible for the decrease in the enrolment of first-year pupils in public secondary schools from 38,821 in 1943 to 33,817 in 1947; the number increased to 35,787 in 1949 and to 37,992 in 1951. The number of second-year pupils declined from 28,209 in 1944 to 25,037 in 1948, but rose to 29,178 in 1951. Similar but less marked fluctuations occurred in the case of third-year students.

The following table shows secondary pupils in public schools in 1951, classified according to age and class:—

**Table 383.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Secondary Education, According to Age and Class, 1951.**

Age in Years.	Number of Pupils*—Effective Enrolment in August, 1951.					
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Total Secondary.
Under 12 ... ..	644	1	...	...	...	645
12 and under 13 ... ..	13,929	444	...	...	...	14,373
13 " 14 ... ..	16,505	11,841	380	...	...	28,726
14 " 15 ... ..	6,353	15,055	9,453	285	...	31,146
15 " 16 ... ..	442	1,716	5,389	2,692	141	10,380
16 " 17 ... ..	46	95	583	1,121	1,643	3,488
17 " 18 ... ..	5	6	34	107	858	1,010
18 and over ... ..	68	20	15	21	139	263
Total ... ..	37,992	29,178	15,854	4,226	2,781	90,031

\* Excluding pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges.

In August, 1951, 83 per cent. of the secondary pupils at public schools were under the age of 15 years, when attendance is no longer compulsory; 11 per cent. were 15 years of age and 6 per cent. were 16 years or over. Nearly all the pupils under age 15 and 77 per cent. of those aged 15 years were enrolled in first, second or third year. The majority of fourth-year pupils were aged 15 or 16 years and fifth-year pupils 16 or 17 years.

#### *Secondary Courses in Country Primary Schools.*

Composite courses are provided at public primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. The courses lead to the intermediate certificate and the Public Service entrance examinations.

Secondary instruction by means of leaflets is arranged for children attending small country schools who have completed the primary course and are prepared to continue their education for at least one year. The subjects of instruction include English, mathematics, languages, art, technical subjects (for boys), and home science subjects (for girls). This system differs from instruction by correspondence in that the pupil's work is arranged and corrected by the teacher in charge of the school.

#### *Evening Colleges.*

Evening continuation schools, described in issues of the Year Book prior to No. 50, were re-organised in 1946 as Evening Colleges. These colleges, maintained by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects, physical education and a wide variety of arts, crafts and hobbies, e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving and woodwork. Courses of study may be provided for the intermediate certificate, leaving certificate and

Public Service examinations. No fees are charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1951 there were 36 evening colleges with an enrolment of 14,066 pupils, as compared with about 1,000 before re-organisation.

#### *Agricultural Education.*

The Government of New South Wales maintains three agricultural high schools, viz., the Yanco Agricultural High School (750 acres) in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area; the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (395 acres) at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney; and the Farrer Memorial High School (270 acres) at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth. The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, and the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils.

The course at these schools extends over five years, with an examination for the intermediate certificate at the end of three years, and for the leaving certificate at the conclusion of the course. Successful candidates at the intermediate certificate examination may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the leaving certificate may qualify for matriculation at the University of Sydney or for scholarships at the State Teachers' Colleges. The average weekly enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1951 was 781, viz., 263 at Hurlstone, 251 at Yanco, and 267 at Farrer.

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of junior farmer clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and instruction is given by State teachers. Advisory committees and district councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

At the end of 1951 there were 324 clubs with 7,512 members, of whom 930 had left school. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs; the ages of members range from 10 to 21 years.

#### *School Forestry.*

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

#### *"Opportunity" Classes and Special Schools.*

The Department of Education maintains a number of special schools and classes for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

For primary school pupils there are "opportunity" classes, classified as "A," "B," "C," "D" and "F." Opportunity "A" classes, for children who are dull but educable, are attached to primary schools in the metropolitan area. A syllabus is not fixed, a large measure of discretion being left to

the teacher, and participation in the corporate school life is encouraged. Children are usually admitted at age about 9 years and remain until about 12½ years. For children of the type enrolled in opportunity "A" classes there is also a special residential school at Glenfield. The school serves partly as a demonstration centre and individual instruction is given with emphasis on handicrafts. The enrolment in 1951 was 64 boys and 48 girls.

Opportunity "B" classes are designed for primary pupils of normal capacity but backward on account of illness, irregular attendance or late enrolment, etc. The object of the treatment in the "B" classes is to enable the pupil to return to his normal primary class.

Opportunity "C" classes are for primary school children of superior ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests from the pupils between 9½ and 10¾ years of age in 4th and 5th classes. They are enrolled for two years and grouped in classes limited to 35 pupils under special teachers. The subjects of study are those of the normal 5th or 6th class, but treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities.

Opportunity "D" classes, which are confined to Sydney and Newcastle, are for children who are backward because of partial deafness. Each class is limited to ten pupils and is attached to a primary school. The children are equipped with individual hearing aids and are instructed in lip-reading. The object of the treatment is to enable the pupils to return to their normal classes.

Opportunity "F" classes are designed for children with serious mental defects.

In addition to the classes described above, there are Opportunity 7th, 8th and 9th classes for pupils above 12½ years of age who are considered unlikely to benefit from the normal secondary courses or from a repetition of 6th class work. In the smaller country central schools, where numbers are insufficient to form an opportunity class, children of this type are taught by means of a special correspondence course under the supervision of one of the teachers of the school. The syllabus for the opportunity classes is designed for pupils who are slow to learn.

The following table shows particulars of enrolment in opportunity classes in 1950 and 1951:—

**Table 384.—Public Schools—Pupils Enrolled in "Opportunity" Classes.**

"Opportunity" Class.	1950.			1951.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.
Primary—						
Opportunity "A" ... ..	506	405	911	537	354	891
" " "B" ... ..	785	452	1,237	624	420	1,044
" " "C" ... ..	249	201	450	250	227	477
" " "C6" ... ..	249	230	479	246	199	445
" " "D" ... ..	33	48	81	28	44	72
" " "F" ... ..	...	...	...	20	11	31
Total, Primary ... ..	1,822	1,336	3,158	1,705	1,255	2,960
Secondary—						
Opportunity 7th ... ..	2,962	2,171	5,133	3,024	2,337	5,361
" " 8th ... ..	1,486	1,197	2,683	1,625	1,389	3,014
" " 9th ... ..	50	28	78	53	29	82
Total, Secondary ... ..	4,498	3,396	7,894	4,702	3,755	8,457
Total, Primary and Secondary ...	6,320	4,732	11,052	6,407	5,010	11,417

The ages of pupils in Opportunity "A" classes range from 7 years upwards. The majority in "B" classes are aged from 9 to 13 years, and in "C" classes 10 to 12 years. In "D" classes the pupils range in age up to 14 years, and in "F" classes from 9 years upwards. In the secondary classes, the majority are aged from 13 to 15 years.

There is an Activity School at Enmore for boys of secondary school age of average ability who have completed the primary course, but whose work, particularly in academic subjects, is not in keeping with their ability. The curriculum includes general subjects, but a large proportion of the time is devoted to craftwork and allied activities. The enrolment in 1951 was 177.

At certain hospitals the Department of Education maintains schools for children likely to remain in hospital for long periods.. In 1951 there were 18 hospital schools with a total enrolment of 503 boys and 446 girls.

An Act was passed in 1944 to provide for the education and compulsory school attendance of children who, by reason of blindness or other infirmity, are not capable of being educated by ordinary methods. In February, 1948, the Wahroonga School for the Blind was proclaimed a "special school" under the Act, and the whole of New South Wales was proclaimed the district for that school. As a result of the proclamation, attendance at school is now compulsory for blind children throughout the State between the ages of six and fifteen years. The school at Wahroonga is maintained by the Department and is closely associated with the residential institution maintained by the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind on the same property. In 1951 the school had 53 pupils, and there were 6 full-time and 2 part-time teachers.

Children with defects of speech may receive remedial treatment from speech therapists of the School Medical Service.

The Department of Education provides teachers for schools at 15 child welfare homes.

Particulars of private schools for blind and deaf mutes are given on page 432.

#### *Pre-apprenticeship Classes.*

Pre-apprenticeship courses are provided at certain secondary schools in association with neighbouring technical colleges. These courses are of one year's duration and are designed for fourth year secondary school pupils who intend to enter a trade. Half of each school week is devoted to trade subjects, and the other half to English, mathematics, social studies, and physical training. The enrolment in 1951 was 154 boys.

#### *Physical Education.*

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is a Director of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and a course of training for teachers is provided at the Sydney Teachers' College.

Two forty-minute periods are set aside each week for physical training, and one full afternoon for sport. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie and elsewhere. Weekly swimming classes are conducted each summer. In 1950-51, the number of children taught to swim

was 29,700, including 17,760 in the vacation swimming classes. The Public Schools' Amateur Athletic Association, which has about fifty branches throughout the State, organises inter-school sport and athletic competitions.

#### *Educational and Vocational Guidance.*

In the public school system there is a staff of School Counsellors, consisting of teachers trained in psychology, to assist teachers and parents in the selection of suitable school courses for the children and to help those with special difficulties. A counsellor visits the primary schools in his district. Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher classes, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes.

Attached to each public secondary school is a Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Director of Youth Welfare in the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

In 1951 there were 19 school counsellors in the metropolitan area and 19 at other centres.

#### *Educational Aids.*

Educational aids employed in schools include school broadcasts, still and motion films, film strips and school libraries. In the case of public schools, equipment is provided mainly by the Parents and Citizens' Associations, with the assistance of a 20 per cent. subsidy from the Department of Education in respect of the purchase price of film projectors and library books.

The School Broadcasts Advisory Council, which arranges school broadcasts, consists of representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, and the teachers of public and private schools. At the end of 1951 there were approximately 2,600 receiving sets in use in public schools.

The Department of Education assumes responsibility for the maintenance of film projectors in public schools and the purchase and loan of films. At the end of 1951 there were 5,311 motion films, including some produced by the Department, available for distribution to schools, and there were 579 sound and 36 silent motion film projectors in 615 public schools. The amount of the film subsidy in the year ended 30th June, 1951, was £2,249.

Usually there is a library at each public school in the metropolitan area and larger towns, and for the smaller schools a central library from which boxes of books may be lent to the schools in the district. In 1951 there were 112 district units under the central library scheme. There were also 2,032 libraries with 861,601 volumes in public primary schools and 92 libraries with 244,399 volumes in public secondary schools. Subsidies paid by the Department during the year ended 30th June, 1951, amounted to £10,769.

#### *Religious Instruction in Public Schools.*

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that religious instruction may be given in public schools by visiting ministers and teachers of religious bodies for a maximum period of one hour in each school day, and



the following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in public schools during the past six years:—

**Table 385.—Religious Instruction in Public Schools.**

Year.	Number of Lessons.					
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Total.
1946	71,252	24,811	28,087	33,622	23,021	180,793
1947	76,229	26,567	29,977	34,735	24,272	191,780
1948	76,067	26,430	29,317	34,859	23,995	190,668
1949	76,823	27,713	30,166	36,799	26,086	197,587
1950	77,468	27,268	30,277	34,935	27,291	197,239
1951	83,659	28,386	31,604	35,796	28,686	208,131

The number of religious lessons given in public schools in 1951 was 15 per cent. greater than in 1946.

#### *Education of Migrants.*

Evening classes, with a minimum enrolment of six students, have been established for adult migrants by the Department of Education and are held in schools where practicable. Instruction is given in Elementary English and Civics, and usually continues for each migrant for approximately one year or until the migrant has acquired sufficient knowledge of English for general purposes. In 1951 there were 3,106 migrants attending classes.

Migrant children residing in school districts are normally enrolled in public schools. In the reception centres, hostels, etc., established for migrants by the Commonwealth, special schools are provided for migrant children of primary school age as part of the State educational system. Migrant camp children of secondary school age attend accessible secondary schools. Expenditure by the State on migrant education is reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The position of private schools in the education system of the State is indicated at the beginning of this chapter.

Children of statutory school age must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognised as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister for Education, who takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. This provision applies to both primary and secondary schools where children of statutory ages are educated. The conditions upon which benefits under the Bursary Endowment Act are extended to private secondary schools involve similar inspection and certification, and nearly all of them have been registered by the Department of Education. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools the payment of fees is to some

extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1951 was 740. Of these, 130 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act as qualified to provide the full secondary course, and 90 as qualified for the education of secondary pupils to the intermediate certificate stage.

#### *The Roman Catholic School System.*

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools; and there are two Roman Catholic colleges within the University of Sydney. Special schools are maintained for the training of deaf mutes and the blind (see page 432), as well as orphanages and refuge schools. There are also the training centres of the religious communities and seminaries for the education of the clergy, but particulars of these are not included in the statistics of schools.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. Supervision is exercised by the Bishop through clerical and lay inspectors in each diocese, and a Director of Catholic Education, appointed by the Bishops, is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial primary schools for the education of children from 6 to 15 years of age; at many of them, secondary education to the intermediate certificate standard is provided—especially in country districts—if a Catholic secondary school is not available. These schools are parochial property and the parochial authorities are responsible for the buildings, maintenance, repairs and equipment. The cost is provided only to a small extent by school fees, and these are supplemented by parochial collections and voluntary contributions.

Secondary education, usually the five years' course leading to the leaving certificate examination, is provided at boarding colleges and secondary day schools for boys and for girls, and there are day schools where the course leads to the intermediate certificate examination. The secondary schools are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; in secular subjects they follow the curricula of the Department of Education and they are subject to inspection by the departmental inspectors. As a general rule, the secondary schools are the property of the religious communities who conduct them and are supported by the fees charged. In association with some of the secondary schools for boys, a separate primary school, which is parochial property, is conducted for boys from 9 to 15 years of age by the same community as the secondary school. At the secondary day schools for girls there is, in many localities, a primary department for the elementary education of pupils who proceed to the secondary courses, and the fees are charged at a higher scale than in parochial primary schools.

Commercial and technical training is provided in connection with the secondary day schools, and in some separate institutions; and there are commercial schools for boys and for girls in Sydney. At two institutions—one at Lismore and the other at Campbelltown—theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course; farm

training is also given at the Westmead Home for orphan boys. In all the orphanages special attention is given to training the boys and girls in some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood, and at the Westmead Home there is a fully equipped printing shop where boys are trained in this skilled trade. Home science is a usual subject in the girls' secondary schools; needlework and art form part of the ordinary curriculum, and tuition is given in vocal and instrumental music.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 433, as well as examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary and the intermediate stages. On the results of these examinations, scholarships and bursaries are awarded.

The teaching staffs are, with few exceptions, members of religious communities. Information relating to their training for teaching is shown on page 438.

*Private Schools—Pupils and Teachers.*

Particulars of the average weekly enrolment at private schools (including those attached to charitable institutions) is shown by sexes in Table 367.

In 1951 the average daily attendance at private schools was 116,879, or 89.4 per cent. of the average weekly enrolment, as compared with 87.7 per cent. in the case of public schools. Further particulars of the average daily attendance are given in Table 369.

The following table shows the average weekly enrolment at private schools in 1938 and later years, according to denomination of school:—

**Table 386.—Private Schools—Average Weekly Enrolment.**

Year.	Un-denomina-tional.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presby-terian.	Methodist.	Seventh Day Adventist.	Lutheran.	Other Denom-inations.	Total Private Schools.
1938	6,114	80,553	5,252	1,945	980	626	80	115	95,665
1941	6,390	82,870	5,371	2,111	1,035	341	64	74	98,256
1942	5,657	81,853	5,592	2,088	1,063	457	64	78	96,852
1943	6,212	88,303	6,104	2,477	1,351	447	68	60	105,022
1944	6,680	89,574	6,706	2,856	1,436	465	81	136	107,934
1945	6,846	90,655	7,202	2,928	1,610	454	74	145	109,914
1946	6,212	90,280	7,913	3,085	1,680	443	56	157	109,726
1947	6,098	91,394	8,025	3,265	1,774	437	39	171	111,203
1948	5,920	93,707	8,549	3,363	1,855	438	43	191	114,066
1949	6,167	97,383	8,879	3,531	1,949	449	47	155	118,560
1950	6,116	102,461	9,300	3,770	2,109	489	51	74	124,370
1951	6,279	108,024	9,625	3,888	2,255	569	65	85	130,790
Boys	2,578	53,283	4,972	1,957	825	310	31	46	64,002
Gir s	3,701	54,741	4,653	1,931	1,430	259	34	39	66,788

Of the total enrolment at private schools in 1951, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 82 per cent., Church of England schools 7 per cent., and undenominational schools 5 per cent.

In 1951, boys represented 48.9 per cent. of the average weekly enrolment and girls 51.1 per cent.

Particulars of private schools and teachers, according to denomination of school, are given in the next table:—

**Table 387.—Private Schools and Teachers.\***

Classification.	Number of Schools.			Full-time Teachers.					
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.		
							Males.	Females.	Persons.
Undenominational ... ..	67	65	59	335	336	342	77	263	340
Roman Catholic ... ..	580	593	601	3,168	3,179	3,271	652	2,665	3,317
Church of England ... ..	41	42	45	477	494	503	200	322	522
Presbyterian ... ..	11	12	13	174	192	207	80	124	204
Methodist ... ..	5	5	5	101	103	114	35	78	113
Lutheran ... ..	2	2	3	2	2	2	5	3	8
Seventh Day Adventist ... ..	8	9	13	24	25	26	18	15	33
Christian Science ... ..	1	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...
Hebrew ... ..	1	1	1	5	5	4	1	4	5
Total ... ..	716	729	740	4,294	4,343	4,469	1,068	3,474	4,542

\* Excludes visiting teachers.

The number of teachers, as shown in the table, does not include those who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only, because many of them give instruction in more than one school. The number of visiting teachers (counted in respect of each school) was 1,340 in 1951.

Of the total number of regular teachers at private schools in 1951, viz., 4,542, 23 per cent. were males and 77 per cent. were females. The corresponding proportions in public schools were 52 per cent. and 48 per cent., respectively.

*Private Schools—Ages of Pupils.*

The following table shows the ages of private school pupils in 1947 and later years, according to the effective enrolment:—

**Table 388.—Private Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.  
(Effective Enrolment in August.)**

Age in Years.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.
Under 6 ... ..	12,402	12,854	14,017	14,743	7,222	7,412	14,634
6 and under 7 ... ..	10,011	10,660	10,741	11,919	5,977	6,455	12,432
7 " 8 ... ..	10,109	10,628	11,254	11,447	6,204	6,757	12,961
8 " 9 ... ..	9,890	9,835	10,739	11,201	5,732	6,119	11,851
9 " 10 ... ..	10,153	10,067	10,300	11,193	5,999	6,108	12,107
10 " 11 ... ..	10,210	10,323	10,666	11,035	5,814	6,185	11,999
11 " 12 ... ..	9,992	10,474	10,674	11,121	5,542	5,778	11,320
12 " 13 ... ..	10,011	10,530	11,065	11,237	5,600	6,198	11,807
13 " 14 ... ..	9,845	10,143	10,841	11,497	5,652	6,040	11,692
14 " 15 ... ..	9,323	9,114	9,336	10,172	5,191	5,739	10,930
15 and over ... ..	11,350	10,743	10,487	10,818	6,191	5,095	11,286
Total... ..	113,296	115,371	120,120	126,383	65,133	67,886	133,019

As explained elsewhere in this chapter, fluctuations in the number of pupils in each age group are mainly due to variations in the number of births.

Further particulars of the ages of pupils in private schools are given on page 412.

*Private Schools—Primary and Secondary Pupils.*

The following statement shows the number of primary and secondary pupils (and also the number of boarding and day pupils) enrolled in private schools as indicated in the returns for 1922 (the first year for which the particulars are available) and later years. The form of return was changed in 1945 in respect of the definition of secondary pupils and type of enrolment; particulars for 1945 and later years are therefore not comparable with those for earlier periods:—

**Table 389.—Private Schools—Primary and Secondary Pupils.**

Year.	Primary Pupils.			Secondary Pupils.			All Pupils.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boarders.	Day Pupils.	Total.
Gross Enrolment, December Term.									
1922 ...	30,820	37,768	68,588	5,705	5,954	11,659	7,759	72,488	80,247
1931 ...	35,350	42,239	77,589	8,365	8,063	16,433	8,370	85,652	94,022
1941 ...	38,256	42,917	81,173	12,423	11,723	24,146	12,003	93,316	105,319
1944 ...	40,460	44,438	84,898	15,653	14,086	29,739	14,509	100,128	114,637
Effective Enrolment in August.									
1945 ...	38,159	41,020	79,179	16,182	16,480	32,662	14,707	97,134	111,841
1946 ...	38,571	41,262	79,833	16,027	15,910	31,937	14,686	97,084	111,770
1947 ...	39,428	42,201	81,629	15,822	15,845	31,667	14,826	98,470	113,296
1948 ...	40,454	42,759	83,213	16,090	16,068	32,158	14,791	100,580	115,371
1949 ...	41,953	44,885	86,838	16,536	16,746	33,282	15,070	105,050	120,120
1950 ...	44,478	47,301	91,779	17,153	17,451	34,604	15,867	110,516	126,383
1951 ...	46,867	49,408	96,275	18,266	18,478	36,744	16,373	116,646	133,019

Secondary instruction is given in a high proportion of private schools, including 220 registered under the Bursary Endowment Act (see page 433).

Prior to 1945, secondary pupils were defined in the enrolment returns as those following a course of instruction similar to that of the public secondary schools, and pupils who were not following the full secondary course were omitted. Since 1945, the returns have included all pupils above the primary stage, i.e., above sixth class.

The number of secondary pupils in August, 1951, viz., 36,744, represented 28 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in private schools; the corresponding proportion in 1941 was 23 per cent. Slightly more than half those studying secondary courses were girls.

In 1951 there were 16,373 boarders in private schools, representing 12 per cent. of the total enrolment; 8,295 of the boarders were boys and 8,078 were girls.

*Private Schools—Kindergartens and Nurseries.*

The Kindergarten Union maintains free kindergartens, nursery schools and playgrounds in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August, 1952, there were 35 schools with 102 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 1,981 pupils. The organisation received a State subsidy of £35,000 in 1951-52.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 21 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and six years; in 1952 the effective enrolment was 1,180, and the number of full-time

teachers was 61. Attached to these schools are six day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In 1951-52 the Association received as subsidy £20,000 from the State, and £629 from municipal councils; children's fees and contributions from parents amounted to £34,431.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these organisations are given in the following table for the last five years. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

**Table 390.—Private Kindergartens and Nursery Schools—Enrolment and Ages.**

August.	Under 3 years.		3 to 4 years.		4 to 5 years.		5 years and over.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Children.
Kindergarten Union of N.S.W.											
1948 ...	106	92	341	299	423	375	64	47	934	813	1,747
1949 ...	136	101	385	393	562	435	55	48	1,138	977	2,115
1950 ...	84	92	405	396	480	509	64	43	1,033	1,040	2,073
1951 ...	65	73	401	353	517	536	81	54	1,064	1,016	2,080
1952 ...	57	60	442	377	496	459	36	54	1,031	950	1,981
Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association.											
1948 ...	119	101	145	131	146	123	17	15	427	370	797
1949 ...	133	97	136	125	166	132	13	20	448	374	822
1950 ...	139	117	207	157	203	144	19	22	568	440	1,008
1951 ...	162	119	180	158	256	202	28	15	626	494	1,120
1952 ...	142	133	200	184	273	204	19	25	634	546	1,180

For children of pre-school age there are also numerous small kindergartens and nursery schools not attached to public or private schools or the associations described above. Statistics of these small kindergartens and nurseries are not collected.

#### *Private Schools for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.*

The education of deaf and dumb children is undertaken at a school conducted by the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which is endowed by the State. In August, 1952, there were 250 children in the Institution's school.

Deaf mutes are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls, with 67 inmates in August, 1952, and the other at Castle Hill, where 82 boys were enrolled. There were 23 children at a Roman Catholic school for blind children at Homebush.

The Samuel Cohen Kindergarten at Pymont serves children of pre-school age who are deficient in hearing. Approximately forty children attended the kindergarten in 1952.

#### SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

To test the proficiency of students in secondary schools, a system of public examinations has been organised by the Department of Education and the Board of Secondary School Studies in co-operation with private

secondary schools and the University of Sydney, where appropriate certificates issued by the Department are accepted as evidence of educational qualification. The University of Sydney also holds an annual matriculation examination, on the results of which a number of university scholarships and prizes are awarded.

The regulations of the Department of Education provide for the issue of certificates which mark definite stages in the progress of secondary school pupils. The intermediate certificate marks the satisfactory completion of the first three years of the secondary course in public and private schools. It is issued subject to satisfactory attendance, conduct and application to studies; and a pass in at least four subjects at an internal examination at each school; there is a public (or external) examination for pupils not attending school. Prior to 1949, the requirements included satisfactory school work in four subjects and a pass in two out of three subjects at a public examination.

At the leaving certificate examination, which is held at the close of the five years of the secondary course, candidates may not take more than six subjects nor more than eight papers. A pass in four subjects is required for the issue of the leaving certificate. An appropriate pass at the leaving certificate examination may qualify a student for matriculation at the University of Sydney or the University of Technology.

The intermediate and leaving certificates are generally accepted as proof of sufficient educational qualification for admission to the State and Commonwealth Public Services (with a supplementary examination), the teaching profession, banks, and kindred bodies.

The following statement relates to the number of candidates for the intermediate and leaving certificates during the six years ended 1951:—

**Table 391.—School Examinations.**

Year.	Intermediate Certificate.			Leaving Certificate.		
	Candidates.	Passes.		Candidates.	Passes.	
		No.	Proportion.		No.	Proportion.
			per cent.			per cent.
1946	19,811	15,990	80·7	6,116	4,844	79·2
1947	19,245	15,483	80·4	6,512	4,684	71·9
1948	19,148	15,554	81·2	6,207	4,635	74·7
1949	19,596	17,380	88·7	5,903	4,406	74·6
1950	20,597	18,164	88·2	5,935	4,211	71·0
1951	21,776	19,286	88·5	6,032	4,434	73·5

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

It is the policy of the State to assist promising students to obtain secondary and tertiary education by granting scholarships and bursaries. These are supplemented by privately endowed scholarships, etc.

#### *Bursary Endowment Act.*

By the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, and amendments, provision is made for State bursaries tenable in approved public or private secondary schools, in technical colleges, and in the University of Sydney. The Act

is administered by a Board, consisting of two representatives each of the University of Sydney, the Department of Education, and private secondary schools registered under the Act. The award of bursaries is subject to a condition that the applicant's family income does not exceed a prescribed amount. This amount (in 1952), for a family of three or fewer dependants, ranged from £606 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on the results of the bursary examination (at the end of the primary course) to £906 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on the results of the leaving certificate examination.

The bursaries awarded and accepted in 1952 (on the results of examinations at the end of 1951) were as follows:—301 tenable for five years—140 at public high schools and 161 at private schools; 324 upon results of the intermediate certificate examination, tenable for two years; and 40 tenable at the University of Sydney (or New England University College). In addition, 2 bursaries were accepted for courses at the technical colleges, and 1 was awarded for the University of Technology.

The bursaries tenable at a university are awarded at the leaving certificate examination to candidates under 19 years of age, whose parents' means are inadequate for the expense of a university education.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30th June, 1952, was 1,877, viz., 1,744 attending courses of secondary education, 6 enrolled at technical colleges and 127 at the University of Sydney.

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act at 30th June, 1952, were as follows:—

**Table 392.—Bursary Endowment Act—Bursars and Annual Allowances.**

Rates of Annual Allowance at 30th June, 1952.				At 30th June, 1952.	
For Bursaries tenable in—	Living at Home Rate.	Boarding Rate.	Text-book Allowance (Maximum).	Rate of Annual Allowance.	Number of Bursars.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£	
First Year ...	15	63	1 10 0	75	166
Second Year ...	15	63	1 10 0	70	68
Third Year ...	30	70	1 10 0	63	144
Fourth Year ...	35	75	2 10 0	35	865
Fifth Year ...	35	75	2 10 0	30	210
University ...	35	75	7 10 0	15	424

In 1951-52 an amount of £70,500 was paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Bursary Endowment Fund for allowances to bursars.

#### *Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.*

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Repatriation Commission, applies to children of deceased and incapacitated ex-servicemen. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical training, and in some cases, for university education. In New South Wales the number of applications



for assistance approved in 1951-52 was 1,365 (including 646 for children under 12 years of age and 719 for those aged 12 or over). Of the total number of applications approved, 1,109 were for children of servicemen of the 1939-45 war and the balance for those of servicemen of the 1914-18 war. Commonwealth expenditure on the scheme in New South Wales was £80,477 in 1950-51 and £85,962 in 1951-52.

*Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges—Bursaries, etc.*

The Department of Agriculture awards 8 bursaries annually on the results of the intermediate certificate examination, five of them being tenable at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and three at the Wagga College. Each bursary entitles the holder to exemption from education and maintenance fees up to £110 per annum. In addition, the Department of Education each year awards a number of scholarships conferring free tuition, board and residence for two years. Numerous scholarships and bursaries are also awarded by the Bursary Endowment Board, the Royal Agricultural Society, and other organisations.

*Technical College Scholarships, etc.*

Scholarships, conferring free tuition, are awarded annually on the results of the intermediate and leaving certificate examinations, for various courses at the technical colleges. In addition, a number of scholarships, entitling the holder to higher technical instruction free of charge, is awarded on the results of technical college examinations. In 1952 nineteen scholarships were awarded on the results of the intermediate and thirteen on the leaving certificate examinations held in 1951. Other technical college scholarships awarded numbered thirty.

A number of bursaries for technical college courses is awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 434).

*University of Technology—Scholarships, etc.*

Certain Government Departments and business firms select junior officers for free training at the University of Technology. Students selected receive a living allowance and their university fees. A number of scholarships is also awarded each year by the Joint Coal Board and certain private foundations.

Students of the University of Technology are eligible for scholarships under the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme (see page 457).

*University of Sydney—Exhibitions, Scholarships, etc.*

The system of State exhibitions to the University of Sydney, described on page 1073 of Official Year Book No. 52, was discontinued from 1953.

Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the Senate and by the University colleges from private foundations. A number of University bursaries is awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 434). Two scholarships, tenable at the University of Sydney, with an allowance of £100 per annum for two years, and one with an allowance of £80 per annum for three years, may be awarded annually to certain diploma students of the Sydney Technical College.

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of junior officers for free university training. The trainee receives an allowance of £156 per annum for the first two years and £166 per annum thereafter if living at home, or £216 and £235 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. In addition, there are supplementary allowances during practical training, ranging from £1 to £3 per week, and the university fees are paid by the State. The trainee is required to enter into a bond in the sum of £500 to continue in the public service for a period of five years after obtaining his degree.

Particulars of State teachers' college scholarships and of Commonwealth assistance to reconstruction trainees are described elsewhere in this chapter.

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme, described on page 457, provides free tuition and, in some cases, living allowances for selected students of Sydney University and similar institutions.

#### TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

##### *State Teachers' Colleges.*

Six colleges were maintained by the State during 1951 for the training of teachers for public schools, viz., Sydney (in the University grounds), Balmain, Armidale, Wagga (wholly residential), Newcastle, and Bathurst (opened in 1950).

Scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education on the results of the leaving certificate examination for a period of training which is usually two years for primary school teachers and from three to five years for secondary school teachers. University graduates may be awarded a scholarship for a year's course of professional training. Each scholarship-holder must guarantee to serve the Department for three years where the period of training is two years, or for five years in the case of longer periods of training.

In 1952 the scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age and living at home was £156 per annum in the first two years, and £166 per annum in subsequent years; for such students living away from home the rates were £216 and £235 per annum, respectively. For adult students the allowance was £235 if living at home, and £325 if living away from home. Male students, if married at the time of applying for a scholarship, were entitled to £325 per annum during the full period of their course. In addition to living allowance, the students receive free tuition and £3 per annum for books.

Private students may be admitted to the colleges and are required to pay fees amounting to £27 per annum.

Women students away from home live in a hostel unless specially exempted. A hostel for women is attached to each training college.

Two-year courses are provided for teachers of nursery, infants' and primary schools; there are also two-year courses for specialist teachers in various subjects and a three-year course in physical education. Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the teachers' colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Courses for secondary teachers (four or five years in duration) enable the students to study for a degree in arts, science, agriculture or economics at Sydney University or the New England University College while they

receive training in the theory and practice of education. The final year is devoted to professional training at one of the teachers' colleges, and successful students may qualify for the post-graduate Diploma in Education. There is a similar system for training specialist teachers of music at the Conservatorium, and teachers of art at the technical colleges, with the final year at the Sydney Teachers' College. Post-college training and refresher courses are provided for teachers in the service of the Department of Education. The university fees of teachers in training are paid by the Department.

Particulars of scholarship students enrolled at the teachers' colleges in 1939 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

**Table 393.—State Teachers' Colleges—Scholarship Students Enrolled.\***

Year.	Two-year Courses.			University and Special Courses.			Total Scholarship Students.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	529	677	1,206	68	101	169	597	778	1,375
1946	556	633	1,189	397	265	662	953	898	1,851
1947	606	667	1,273	496	287	783	1,102	954	2,056
1948	603	739	1,342	604	304	908	1,207	1,043	2,250
1949	602	861	1,463	645	337	982	1,247	1,198	2,445
1950	697	989	1,686	594	290	884	1,291	1,279	2,570
1951	775	1,057	1,832	519	272	791	1,294	1,329	2,623

\*Excludes private students.

Male students outnumbered females in the years 1946 to 1950, inclusive, mainly because of the enrolment of ex-servicemen receiving benefits under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme in addition to scholarship benefits. In 1951, female students exceeded males by 35. The total number of scholarship students in 1951, viz., 2,623, was 1,248 or 91 per cent. greater than in 1939.

Students enrolled at the teachers' colleges during 1951 are classified in the following statement according to college and course:—

**Table 394.—State Teachers' Colleges—Students Enrolled during 1951.**

College.	Two-year Courses.			Special Courses.	University Courses.	Total Scholarship Students.	Private Students.
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	Total.				
Sydney ... ..	362	246	608	222	413	1,243	169
Balmain ... ..	30	183	213	...	...	213	...
Newcastle ... ..	158	167	325	...	...	325	...
Armidale ... ..	123	141	264	25	131	420	...
Wagga ... ..	105	157	262	...	...	262	...
Bathurst ... ..	160	...	160	...	...	160	...
Total ... ..	938	894	1,832	247	544	2,623	169
Males ... ..	409	366	775	139	380	1,294	115
Females ... ..	529	528	1,057	108	164	1,329	54

In 1951, 368 students of the teachers' colleges, including 117 women, attended university degree courses. These included 269 students at Sydney University, viz., Arts 168, Science 78, Economics 9, and Agriculture 14; and 99 students studying Arts or Science at the New England University College. In addition, there were 144 at Sydney and 32 at Armidale studying for the post-graduate Diploma in Education.

The libraries at the teachers' colleges contained 123,192 volumes in December, 1951.

### *Training of Teachers—Private Schools.*

Teachers in the Roman Catholic Schools, who are members of religious communities, are trained at twenty-three centres, located in different parts of the State. These centres are registered after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The course of training lasts two years; the first is the novitiate year required by the communities and is devoted largely to the testing and formation of character. The second is the year of professional training; it consists of a course of study in pedagogy, combined with practical exercises and opportunities for observing experienced teachers; it is terminated by an examination in theory and practical work. The entrance qualification is the leaving certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued in three grades—sub-primary, primary, and super-primary—to those who are successful in the examinations at the end of the course.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College at Waverley. There is accommodation for thirty resident trainees, and there were 106 girls in training in 1951, of whom 41 gained diplomas.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1951 there were 61 students.

### CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Public school teachers are classified according to their educational qualifications. Students who have completed a course of training at the teachers' colleges are required to obtain practical experience as teachers before they are classified.

In 1951 there were 13,542 teachers in public schools (excluding subsidised schools and technical colleges), viz., 8,965 primary teachers and 4,577 secondary teachers. Of the primary teachers, 4,477 or 49.9 per cent. were women. Most of the secondary teachers are university graduates, and in 1951, 2,067 or 45 per cent. of them were women.

Teachers of subsidised schools must have sufficient educational attainments to teach the curriculum of primary schools. Schools of method are held in Sydney during the mid-summer vacation for the purpose of increasing the knowledge and efficiency of these teachers. The average number of pupils enrolled in subsidised schools is less than nine per teacher, the schools being situated in remote districts.

Particulars of teachers in public and subsidised schools in 1939 and the last ten years are shown below:—

**Table 395.—Public and Subsidised Schools—Teachers Employed.**

Year.	In Public Schools.					In Subsidised Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	All Teachers.			Males.	Females.	Total.
			Graduates.	Others.	Total.			
1939	5,832	5,254	1,967	9,119	11,086	90	484	574
1942	4,986	5,802	2,163	8,625	10,788	33	291	324
1943	4,753	6,228	2,253	8,728	10,981	13	229	247
1944	4,648	6,345	2,289	8,704	10,993	11	198	209
1945	4,781	6,226	2,269	8,738	11,007	9	198	207
1946	5,769	5,913	2,216	9,466	11,682	13	174	187
1947	5,966	5,806	2,077	9,695	11,772	19	152	171
1948	6,142	5,983	2,182	9,943	12,125	12	106	118
1949	6,388	6,083	2,396	10,075	12,471	11	81	92
1950	6,710	6,343	2,639	10,414	13,053	5	68	73
1951	6,998	6,544	2,780	10,762	13,542	3	57	60

The figures for the years 1942 to 1945 are exclusive of teachers on war service. During this period the total number of teachers varied only slightly, the decline in the number of men being offset by an increase in women. In 1946, owing to the return of ex-servicemen, male teachers in public schools increased by nearly a thousand, and in the next five years there were further increases, totalling 1,229. Women teachers declined from 6,226 in 1945 to 5,806 in 1947, but increased each year thereafter to 6,544 in 1951. Of the total number of public school teachers in 1951, viz., 13,542, men comprised 6,998 or 52.5 per cent. The number of teachers in subsidised schools declined from 514 to 60 between 1941 and 1951.

Graduates comprised 20.5 per cent. of the teachers in public schools in 1951, as compared with 17.7 per cent. in 1939. The degrees held by the 2,780 graduates in 1951 included:—M.A. 115, B.A. 1,833, B.Ec. 243, B.Sc. 515, and B.Sc.Agr. 27. Seventy-two teachers held two or more degrees. Women graduates numbered 937 or 34 per cent. of total graduates.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Under the Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act, 1949, a separate Department of Technical Education was established under the Minister for Education. The Department is administered by a Director, a Senior Assistant Director and Assistant Directors. Prior to this Act, post-school technical education in New South Wales was administered as a branch of the Department of Education.

The Act established a Technical Education Advisory Council to represent industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement and educational authorities. The Director of Technical Education is chairman of the Council and the Director-General of Education is an *ex officio*

member. The council meets four times annually and makes recommendations to the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical Education with those of other educational bodies. The Newcastle and Wollongong areas have been proclaimed technical education districts under the Act, and Technical Education District Councils have been appointed for these districts. Advisory councils have also been appointed for certain metropolitan and country technical colleges.

The Act also established the University of Technology (see page 447).

### *Technical Colleges and Courses.*

The Department of Technical Education conducts a number of technical colleges in various parts of the State. The Sydney Technical College is situated at Ultimo and the East Sydney Technical College at Darlinghurst, and there are seven technical colleges in the suburbs, in addition to a Tanning School at Waterloo and a Horticulture School at Ryde. There are large colleges at Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Goulburn and Canberra, A.C.T., and smaller colleges in 25 country towns. In addition, four mobile units, each consisting of three rail cars, provide practical instruction in skilled trades in 11 country towns. Instruction in one or more technical subjects is given by part-time and itinerant teachers in 90 country towns where no technical college is available. There are also correspondence courses in technical subjects for students unable to attend classes.

Apart from preparatory and special courses, the courses provided by the Technical Education Department may be classified broadly into three groups: diploma courses of professional standard in accountancy, applied psychology, food and nutrition, management, the fine arts, etc. (in 1951, technical college diploma courses in the various branches of science, engineering and architecture were transferred to the University of Technology); trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in the skilled trades; and certificate courses, usually of a semi-professional nature.

A standard of education equivalent to that of university matriculation is required for admission to diploma courses, but there are special preparatory classes in English, mathematics, physics, mechanics and history for those who have not reached this standard. Diploma courses are organised on a part-time basis over a period of five or six years, with an average of eleven hours' attendance per week, and, in general, students must be engaged in an occupation related to the course undertaken. At least three years' occupational experience is required for most diplomas. On completing a diploma course, a student qualifies for the Associateship of the Sydney Technical College (A.S.T.C.). Post-diploma courses in special subjects are held from time to time for holders of diplomas and for university graduates.

The trade courses, also part-time, are designed to supplement work experience; they require attendance for an average of six hours per week over a period of three or four years. There are more than sixty different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available

for students who have completed a trade course. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. Daylight training was introduced in 1944 as a result of an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act; awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers without loss of pay for the equivalent of four hours per week for attendance at technical colleges.

The certificate courses provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical and commercial subjects, including accountancy, industrial management, production management and woolclassing. There are no occupational qualifications and the usual standard required is the intermediate certificate or its equivalent. With the exception of woolclassing and women's handicrafts, certificate courses are part-time, requiring attendance of six to nine hours per week. On satisfactory completion of the course a certificate is issued.

Special courses of short duration are provided from time to time to meet particular needs; they include various engineering subjects, commercial and home science courses, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For some of these courses there are no educational or occupational requirements.

For students who have not the educational qualifications required for most of the technical courses, the Department conducts a certificate entrance course (intermediate certificate standard) and a matriculation course (leaving certificate standard).

Full-time pre-vocational courses are provided for students who have completed the intermediate certificate examination. For boys, there is a choice of eleven pre-apprenticeship courses in the metropolitan area; these are conducted in conjunction with the Department of Education, which provides instruction in the general subjects. For girls, a day secretarial course is conducted at the Sydney Technical College and a number of country centres.

Advisory committees, consisting of representatives of employers and employees together with departmental officers, have been established to advise the Director in regard to the revision or introduction of trade, diploma and certificate courses. This facilitates the co-ordination of technical college courses with industrial developments.

The fees for technical classes are relatively low. The fee for part-time certificate courses is £8 per annum, for trade courses it is £6 per annum, and for the majority of part-time diploma courses £10 per annum. The fee for full-time courses ranges from £6 to £20 per annum.

For the assistance of students and teachers, the Department provides a general student guidance service. In addition, there is a film library containing 950 motion films, and there are film projectors in most of the larger colleges.

For the training of technical teachers, an in-service training scheme operates at the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong colleges. The basic course covers 96 lectures over a period of two years, the first year of the course being available by correspondence. In addition, there are special courses in visual education, voice production, etc.

*Technical Education Department—Expenditure.*

Particulars of expenditure on technical education and receipts from fees, etc., since 1941-42 are given in the following table:—

**Table 396.—Technical Education—Expenditure and Receipts from Fees, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.					Receipts from Students' Fees, etc.
	From Revenue.			From Loan.	Total—from Revenue and Loan.	
	Salaries.	Other.	Total—from Revenue.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1942	314,361	90,677	405,038	8,217	413,255	65,667
1943	320,371	155,040	475,411	29,934	505,345	83,946
1944	361,805	130,004	491,809	94,477	586,286	106,053
1945	416,546	156,656	573,202	34,002	607,204	113,026
1946	469,206	174,275	643,481	76,616	720,097	132,644
1947	671,730	236,336	908,066	40,973	949,039	148,283
1948	834,396	268,987	1,103,383	119,183	1,222,566	248,176
1949	980,176	314,419	1,294,595	354,652	1,649,247	186,915
1950	1,208,248	357,587	1,565,835	384,840	1,950,675	169,435
1951	1,318,497	470,331	1,788,828	409,061	2,197,889	151,304
1952	1,431,356	522,769	1,954,125	695,373	2,649,498	274,787

The total expenditure from revenue on technical education in 1951-52 was nearly five times the expenditure in 1941-42. The increase was partly due to higher salaries and other costs and partly to the growth in enrolments. Loan funds are expended mainly on buildings and sites, and the amount of £695,373 in 1951-52 was a record. Receipts from fees amounted to £151,304 in 1950-51 and £274,787 in 1951-52, as compared with £132,644 in 1945-46; the exceptionally high receipts in 1947-48 and 1951-52 included arrears of fees paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of part-time reconstruction trainees.

Expenditure on part-time reconstruction training is included in the figures shown in Table 396; reimbursements by the Commonwealth for this expenditure amounted to £101,213 in 1950-51, and £37,558 in 1951-52. Particulars of the cost of full-time reconstruction training are given on page 447.

*Technical Education Department—Teachers and Students.*

Particulars of the teachers and students at the technical colleges in 1939 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 397.—Technical Education—Teachers and Students.**

Year.	Teaching Staff.					Students.		
	Full-time.		Part-time.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1939	203	98	832	62	1,195	27,403	9,861	37,264
1941	289	97	1,058	51	1,495	30,368	10,615	40,983
1942	289	97	1,070	59	1,515	29,942	9,439	39,381
1943	356	82	966	106	1,510	26,443	8,497	34,940
1944	412	98	1,030	105	1,645	29,431	10,319	39,750
1945	416	82	1,479	111	2,088	30,940	11,827	42,767
1946	764	137	1,313	148	2,362	38,874	11,078	49,952
1947	842	160	1,333	326	2,661	45,242	14,058	59,300
1948	851	185	1,482	242	2,760	46,325	15,002	61,327
1949	832	178	1,566	189	2,765	48,547	16,355	64,902
1950	849	198	1,246	157	2,450	* 49,381	* 19,704	69,085
1951	903	228	1,214	142	2,487	* 44,002	* 20,163	† 64,165

\* Partly estimated.

† Excludes certain diploma students transferred to the University of Technology.



The number of students in 1950, viz., 69,085, was the highest on record and 62 per cent. higher than the number in 1945. Enrolments declined to 64,165 in 1951, partly as a result of the transfer of the majority of diploma students to the University of Technology. The number of full-time teachers increased from 498 in 1945 to 1,131 in 1951.

In 1950 the distribution of students amongst the various centres was Sydney and East Sydney 26,304, other metropolitan centres 12,257, Newcastle and district 5,270, Wollongong 1,747, other country centres 13,252, and correspondence 8,435.

Particulars of sex and age distribution of students in 1948 and earlier years were given in Year Book No. 52 (page 1080). The following table shows the age distribution of all technical college students (including correspondence students) in each year from 1939 to 1948:—

**Table 398.—Technical Education—Age Distribution of Students.\***

Year.	Age Last Birthday.								Total Students.
	14 and 15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 24.	25 and over.	
1939 ...	4,739	4,748	4,935	4,470	3,190	2,567	6,550	6,065	37,264
1940 ...	5,264	5,156	5,268	4,648	3,650	2,234	5,627	6,689	38,536
1941 ...	5,073	5,057	5,288	4,859	3,786	2,864	6,973	7,083	40,983
1942 ...	5,110	4,935	5,345	4,532	4,009	2,801	8,084	4,565	39,381
1943 ...	3,953	4,808	4,835	4,103	3,639	2,750	10,852		34,940
1944 ...	4,848	5,127	5,589	4,795	4,126	2,936	6,935	5,394	39,750
1945 ...	2,669	4,356	6,395	5,850	4,521	3,432	6,316	9,228	42,767
1946 ...	1,547	4,008	6,172	6,386	5,080	3,819	8,607	14,333	49,952
1947 ...	1,293	3,884	6,270	6,448	5,907	4,802	12,806	17,890	59,300
1948 ...	1,186	4,239	5,919	6,740	5,898	5,016	12,567	19,762	61,327

\* Including Correspondence Students.

Particulars of the ages of correspondence students are not available for later years than 1943. The next table, therefore, shows the sex and age distribution of all technical college students in the last three years, except those studying by correspondence. Particulars for 1951 include the diploma students transferred to the University of Technology.

**Table 399.—Technical Education—Age Distribution of Students.\***

Age.	Males.			Females.			Students.		
	1949.	1950.	1951. †	1949.	1950.	1951. †	1949.	1950.	1951. †
15 years and under ...	975	1,269	1,244	930	1,182	1,278	1,905	2,451	2,522
16 years ...	2,785	3,040	3,561	1,514	1,811	2,000	4,299	4,851	5,561
17 " ...	4,525	4,237	4,647	1,543	1,739	1,764	6,068	5,976	6,411
18 " ...	4,748	4,764	4,533	1,280	1,638	1,370	6,028	6,402	5,903
19 " ...	4,692	4,326	4,259	1,103	1,127	1,107	5,795	5,453	5,366
20 " ...	3,759	3,863	3,567	776	1,052	863	4,535	4,915	4,430
21 to 24 years...	8,280	7,467	7,482	2,118	2,248	2,287	10,398	9,715	9,769
25 years and over ...	13,626	13,425	10,793	5,952	7,462	8,001	19,578	20,887	18,794
Total ...	43,390	42,391	40,086	15,216	18,259	18,670	58,606	60,650	58,756

\* Excluding Correspondence Students.

† Including Diploma Students transferred to the University of Technology.

Of the total students in 1951, females comprised 18,670 or 32 per cent. Students aged 21 years and over numbered 28,563 or 49 per cent. Of the female students in 1951, 55 per cent. were aged 21 years and over, and 23 per cent. from 17 to 20 years; in the case of male students, the proportions were 45 per cent. and 33 per cent., respectively.

*Technical Education Department—Students and Courses.*

Particulars of the courses of study for which students were enrolled in each year since 1948 are given in the next table. The figures for 1951 exclude a number of diploma students studying engineering, science and architecture, who were transferred to the University of Technology.

**Table 400.—Technical Education—Students and Courses.**

Department of Study.	Students Enrolled.							
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.				
				Diploma. †	Certifi- cate.	Trade and Post- Trade.	Others.	Total.
Architecture and Building ...	8,180	8,059	8,489	139	181	5,527	1,232	7,079
Art ... ..	2,269	2,922	3,250	60	...	58	2,859	2,977
Commercial ... ..	5,839	5,896	6,441	249	2,442	...	4,522	7,213
Engineering—								
Civil ... ..	2,737	2,683	2,740	...	230	1,750	209	2,189
Electrical ... ..	5,330	5,376	4,904	5	...	3,772	357	4,134
Mining ... ..	262	425	380	...	175	...	239	414
Mechanical ... ..	12,353	12,197	11,769	...	219	6,484	3,898	10,601
Home Science ... ..	898	1,147	1,714	25	...	...	1,584	1,609
Management ... ..	1,841	1,988	1,971	48	1,864	...	8	1,920
Preparatory Studies ... ..	2,289	2,069	2,185	...	...	...	1,882	1,882
Printing ... ..	794	775	800	...	...	848	40	888
Science ... ..	1,629	1,559	1,649	...	192	...	2	194
Sheep and Wool ... ..	1,383	1,397	1,534	...	243	...	1,434	1,677
Women's Handicrafts. ... ..	9,181	10,085	10,809	...	167	...	10,611	10,778
Other ... ..	1,712	2,028	2,015	15	367	870	396	1,648
Total (exc. Correspondence)	56,697	58,606	60,650	541	6,080	19,309	29,273	55,203
Correspondence ... ..	4,630	6,296	8,435	*	*	*	*	8,962
Grand Total ... ..	61,327	64,902	69,085	*	*	*	*	64,165

\* Not available. † Excluding students transferred to University of Technology.

In 1951, engineering courses occupied 31 per cent. of the students, women's handicrafts 20 per cent., commercial courses 13 per cent., and architecture and building 13 per cent. Diploma students in 1951 numbered 541, and of these 249 were studying accountancy, 60 art, and 139 architecture and building. Students in trades courses numbered 19,309, or 35 per cent. of the total. Most of the certificate students, who comprised 11 per cent. of the total in 1951, were studying management or commercial courses.

The number of trades students has declined in each year since 1948, the figure in 1951 being 16 per cent. lower than in 1948. The decline was spread over most of the trade groups, but important exceptions were automotive mechanics, cabinetmaking, radio and telephone mechanics, and printing.

In 1951 the building and furniture trades accounted for 6,957, or 35 per cent. of all the trades students, the mechanical trades 6,312 or 33 per cent., and the electrical trades 3,772 or 19 per cent. More than half of the building trades students were studying carpentry and joinery, and almost half of the mechanical trades students were being trained in fitting and machining.

Further details of trades students in the last four years are given in the following table:—

**Table 401.—Technical Education—Students Enrolled in Trades Courses.**

Trades Course.	Trades Students Enrolled.			
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>Building and Furniture Trades—</b>				
Bricklaying ... ..	644	409	323	211
Carpentry and Joinery ... ..	4,697	4,401	4,001	3,757
House Painting ... ..	497	584	563	192
Plastering ... ..	117	109	75	58
Plumbing... ..	1,565	1,655	1,656	1,527
Wood Machining ... ..	227	268	247	214
Cabinetmaking ... ..	357	360	365	398
Other ... ..	548	675	690	600
<b>Total, Building, etc. ... ..</b>	<b>8,652</b>	<b>8,461</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>6,957</b>
<b>Mechanical Trades—</b>				
Automotive Mechanics ... ..	1,873	1,960	2,010	1,940
Boilermaking ... ..	652	552	560	398
Fitting and Machining ... ..	4,116	3,681	3,416	3,063
Other ... ..	895	993	953	911
<b>Total, Mechanical ... ..</b>	<b>7,536</b>	<b>7,186</b>	<b>6,939</b>	<b>6,312</b>
<b>Electrical Trades—</b>				
Electrical Fitters ... ..	3,695	3,460	3,143	3,043
Radio Mechanics ... ..	185	234	252	240
Telephone Mechanics ... ..	309	491	359	489
<b>Total, Electrical ... ..</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>3,772</b>
<b>Printing Trades ... ..</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>837</b>
Footwear Trade ... ..	522	527	594	507
Pastrycooking... ..	959	376	294	182
Other Courses ... ..		674	627	462
<b>Total, Trades Courses ... ..</b>	<b>22,644</b>	<b>22,167</b>	<b>20,912</b>	<b>19,029</b>
<b>Post—Trades Courses ... ..</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>22,845</b>	<b>22,295</b>	<b>21,043</b>	<b>19,309</b>

The number of students who completed trades courses in 1951 was 1,972, as compared with 2,466 in the previous year. Of the total in 1951, 833 completed training in mechanical engineering, 416 in the electrical trades, and 369 in the building and furniture trades.

In 1951 a total of 652 women students completed courses in women's handicrafts; of these, 335 had studied dressmaking and 100 millinery. Students who completed certificate courses numbered 543, comprising mainly management (291) and sheep and wool (123).

Particulars of students who completed the principal courses of study in 1950 and 1951 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 402.—Technical Education—Students Completing Courses.**

Course.	Students Completing Courses.		Course.	Students Completing Courses.	
	1950.	1951.		1950.	1951.
<b>Diploma—</b>			<b>Certificate Courses—</b>		
Engineering ... ..	207	173*	Management ... ..	301	291
Science ... ..	150	125*	Sheep and Wool ... ..	†	123
Architecture ... ..	50	56*	Other Courses ... ..	129	129
Art ... ..	25	14			
Other Courses ... ..	12	6	<b>Total Certificate Courses ...</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>543</b>
<b>Total, Diploma Courses ...</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>374*</b>			
<b>Trades—</b>			<b>Women's Handicrafts—</b>		
Building and Furniture ...	599	369	Dressmaking ... ..	357	335
Mechanical Engineering ...	851	833	Millinery ... ..	90	100
Electrical Trades ... ..	661	416	Other Courses ... ..	175	217
Plumbing, etc. ... ..	91	127			
Printing ... ..	156	131	<b>Total, Women's Handicrafts</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>652</b>
Other Courses ... ..	108	96	<b>Preparatory Studies ... ..</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>Total, Trades Courses ...</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>1,972</b>			

\* Includes students who completed final year at University of Technology.

† Not available.

### *Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme—Technical-type.*

A brief description of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme is given on page 401.

In New South Wales, technical-type training under the scheme is administered by the Director of Technical Education. Successful applicants receive full-time vocational and professional training at the technical colleges, approved industrial establishments or private training institutions. Part-time training is provided at the technical colleges or at private institutions, either by attendance at classes or by correspondence. Full-time trainees receive a living allowance during the period of training.

The majority of the full-time students are vocational (or trades) trainees. After reaching a standard of proficiency equal to an earning capacity of at least 40 per cent. (usually in 3 to 12 months), these trainees are placed in employment for further practical training. They receive award wages, and their employers are subsidised by the Commonwealth to the extent of the difference between the full wage and the trainee's standard of proficiency, which is assessed at three-monthly intervals. Trainees who had reached the necessary standard of proficiency before demobilisation are placed directly in subsidised employment.

The following table shows particulars of technical-type reconstruction trainees in New South Wales in each year from 1946 to 1951:—

**Table 403.—Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme in New South Wales—Technical-type Students and Courses.**

December.	Full-time Students.			Part-time Students.			Trainees in Subsidised Employment.		
	At Technical Colleges.	At Other Institutions.	Total.	At Technical Colleges.	At Other Institutions.	Total.	Without Prior Training.	After Training.	Total.
1946 ...	4,245	958	5,203	16,622	4,044	20,666	1,609	1,392	3,001
1947 ...	4,483	604	5,087	24,973	6,458	31,431	2,119	5,896	8,015
1948 ...	1,020	55	1,075	20,012	5,391	25,403	2,169	7,861	10,030
1949 ...	677	75	752	9,154	2,984	12,138	901	6,009	6,910
1950 ...	184	25	209	5,889	1,963	7,852	411	2,609	3,020
1951 ...	64	12	76	2,039	510	2,549	*	*	*

\* Not available.

Throughout 1946 and 1947 the number of full-time students was more than 5,000, but thereafter it declined rapidly, as ex-service men and women completed their training, and at the end of 1951 there were only 76 technical-type students in full-time training. Part-time students reached a peak of 31,431 at the end of 1947, but the number had fallen to 2,549 by December, 1951. Trainees in subsidised employment reached a peak of 10,030 in 1948.

Of the full-time trainees at the end of 1951, 40 were studying art. The part-time students at the same date included 466 studying various building trades and 711 studying accountancy.

Up to December, 1951, 15,711 full-time and 14,917 part-time trainees in New South Wales had completed technical-type training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on technical-type reconstruction training in New South Wales includes subsidies to the State technical education authorities, fees and allowances to trainees, and subsidies to employers. Expenditure on the scheme by the Technical Education Department from Commonwealth subsidies was £189,684 in 1949-50 and £128,330 in 1950-51.

In the year ended 30th June, 1952, Commonwealth expenditure on fees and allowances to technical-type trainees in New South Wales was £32,578, and subsidies to employers £204,785, a total of £237,363. In the previous year, the combined expenditure on these items was £563,355.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY.

The New South Wales University of Technology was established by the State Government in 1948 to provide higher specialised instruction in technology and to confer degrees of university status. The powers and functions of this University, as defined in the Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act, 1949, are vested in a Council of thirty members representing the New South Wales Parliament, industry and commerce, the trade unions and professional bodies, the Technical Education Department, the University of Sydney, and the teaching staff, graduates and undergraduates. The executive officer of the Council is the Director of the University.

The Council may establish branches or colleges at Newcastle, Wollongong, or other places, and may provide courses in applied science, engineering, technology, commerce, etc. Under this provision the Newcastle University College was established on 3rd December, 1951. Degrees may be conferred on completion of courses and honorary degrees may be awarded. Special investigations may be carried out for any person or organisation.

Under the Act, the University is subsidised by the State Treasury to the extent of the difference between its income from other sources and its expenditure. In 1951-52, expenditure on the University from Consolidated Revenue was £607,008, and from State loan funds, £490,914. In addition, the University of Technology receives an annual grant from the Commonwealth under the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1951. A building to house the University (at present located at the Sydney Technical College, Ultimo) is being erected at Kensington (Sydney).

Degree courses were commenced in March, 1948, in four branches of engineering, viz., Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining. Two additional courses, Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, were introduced in 1949, a course in Architecture in 1950, and courses in Applied Physics and Wool Technology in 1951. The degrees awarded on completion of these courses are Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.), Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), and Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.). In addition to attending lectures and demonstrations, students are required to gain practical industrial experience amounting, in the case of engineering students, to five months in each year. In all faculties there are compulsory courses in language, literature, history, economics and psychology. In 1950, "conversion" courses were introduced to enable holders of technical college diplomas to qualify for degrees by further study. In addition, at the beginning of 1951, 3,544 technical college diploma students were transferred to the University of Technology.

The entrance qualifications for degree courses are the same as the matriculation requirements of the University of Sydney, except that a knowledge of mathematics is essential for all courses. The fee payable is £30 per annum for a full-day course, or £15 per annum for a part-day, part-evening course. Particulars of scholarships, etc., are given on page 435.

Particulars of the staff, students, and finances of the University of Technology are given in the following table:—

**Table 404.—University of Technology—Staff, Students and Finances.**

Staff and Students.	Number.		Receipts and Expenditure.	Amount.	
	1950.	1951.		1950.	1951.
<b>Staff—</b>					
Teaching and Research—			Receipts—	£	£
Full-time ... ..	9	196	State Govt. Grants ...	80,055	533,967
Part-time ... ..	83	409	Commonwealth Grants ...	...	24,863
Administration ... ..	7	194	Students' Fees ... ..	6,466	26,346
Laboratories ... ..	21	93	Other ... ..	7,602	21,432
Total Staff ... ..	120	892	Total Receipts ... ..	94,123	606,608
<b>Students Enrolled—</b>			Expenditure—		
Reconstruction Trainees ...	21	270	Teaching Departments ...	71,548	474,838
Other ... ..	230	3,857	Administration ... ..	6,825	49,717
Total Students ... ..	251	4,127*	Other ... ..	15,361	62,161
			Total Expenditure ... ..	93,734	586,716

\* Includes Diploma students transferred from technical colleges.

The students enrolled in 1951 included 23 studying for higher degrees and 383 for bachelor degrees (science 89, engineering 279 and architecture 15). Diploma students numbered 3,417, viz., science 1,069, engineering 2,053, and architecture 295. Forty-nine of the students in 1951 were women.

New students (excluding those transferred from the technical colleges) numbered 958 in 1951. Of these, 416 or 43 per cent. were 21 or more years of age.

#### HAWKESBURY AND WAGGA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, administered by the Department of Agriculture, provide training in agriculture, animal husbandry and allied sciences, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The Hawkesbury College is situated at Richmond near the Hawkesbury River, and accommodates 240 resident students; it includes a farm of 3,493 acres and a library of 4,000 volumes. The Wagga College (opened in 1949) has accommodation for 60 students and includes a farm of 3,228 acres.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years), Horticulture (3 years), Dairying (2 years) and Food Technology (2 years). Applicants for enrolment must have the intermediate certificate, produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 16 years of age for the agriculture and horticulture courses and at least 17 years for the dairying course. Education and maintenance fees in 1952 amounted to £96 per annum; in addition, each student must pay a deposit of £7 at the commencement of his course.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in 1951 was 190, of whom 164 were studying Agriculture, 6 Horticulture, 13 Dairying, and 7 Food Technology. There were 55 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College. In 1951 there were 63 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 7 in Dairying and 7 in Horticulture. Expenditure on maintenance of the colleges in 1951-52 was £186,964, and loan expenditure on buildings, etc., was £91,206.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and it was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858, when its graduates were accorded the same status in the British Empire as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges. The centenary of the University was celebrated in October, 1950.

Within the University there are ten faculties, viz., Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Architecture, and Economics. Bachelor degrees are awarded in all the faculties and Master or Doctor degrees on completion of post-graduate studies in most faculties. Degrees, Bachelor and Doctor, may be awarded in Divinity. Diplomas are awarded in specified subjects. Particulars of the duration and cost of courses are shown on page 452.

Residential colleges established within the University grounds are Church of England (St. Paul's, 1854), Roman Catholic (St. John's, 1857,

and Sancta Sophia for women, 1929), Presbyterian (St. Andrew's, 1867), and Methodist (Wesley, 1910). There is also the Women's College (1889), which is conducted on an undenominational basis.

A Teacher's College, not affiliated with the University, is situated in the University grounds; it is non-residential and is maintained by the State for the training of teachers.

#### *New England University College.*

An Act was passed in 1937, giving the Senate power to establish university colleges outside the metropolitan area. The first college, the New England University College, was established at Armidale in 1938. Courses are available for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees and for the first year in veterinary science and agriculture.

Expenditure of the College (included in the University expenditure shown in Table 406) was £100,760 in 1950 and £140,333 in 1951. Students in attendance in 1951 numbered 147 males and 81 females.

The following text and tables relating to the University of Sydney refer also to the New England University College unless otherwise stated.

#### *University Finances.*

The University of Sydney is supported chiefly by Government aid, the fees paid by students, and income derived from the private foundations. Under the University and University Colleges Act, 1900-1951, the State provides the University with a permanent endowment of £125,000 per annum. In addition, the State pays to the University the amounts by which the expenditure of the New England University College exceeds its income; the amount was £78,945 in 1950 and £73,066 in 1951. The University also receives each year additional State grants not fixed by statute; these amounted to £126,164 in 1950 and £309,725 in 1951.

In 1950 and earlier years the University received grants from Commonwealth funds for research and for administration of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. Under the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1951, there is provision for Commonwealth grants to be made as follows:—

- (i) Special grants for the six months ended December, 1950, of £117,920 for Sydney University and £5,810 for the New England University College in lieu of the former research and reconstruction training grants;
- (ii) Basic grants of £279,023 for Sydney University and £13,099 for the New England College in each of the three years 1951, 1952 and 1953, subject to the aggregate of State grants and fees reaching £783,369 and £64,164 per annum respectively; and
- (iii) Additional grants for each of the three years 1951, 1952 and 1953, at the rate of £1 for every £3 by which the aggregate of State grants and fees exceeds £783,369 for Sydney University and £64,164 for the New England College, to maximum limits of £101,070 and £4,980, respectively.

Many benefactions have been bestowed on the University by private persons.



The following statement shows the amount derived from the principal sources of revenue and the total expenditure in 1939 and later years:—

**Table 405.—University of Sydney\*—Classification of Receipts.**

Year.	Receipts.						Expenditure.
	Government Grants.		Fees.	Interest, Rent, Dividends and Donations.	Other.	Total.	
	State.	Commonwealth.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	115,530	14,164	97,999	70,242	17,425	315,361	304,704
1941	127,481	18,204	106,756	85,739	12,343	350,523	343,887
1942	143,748	55,074	90,081	85,614	11,399	385,916	352,247
1943	128,926	54,411	103,120	88,852	12,307	387,616	358,386
1944	199,295	51,547	109,355	97,198	13,971	471,366	383,873
1945	160,609	63,847	140,447	96,804	16,424	478,131	462,195
1946	142,865	135,492	260,521	98,849	21,428	659,155	645,744
1947	164,893	163,239	308,165	113,144	23,404	772,845	789,947
1948	191,470	162,922	394,557	145,143	25,941	920,083	920,987
1949	285,911	145,133	371,944	161,967	32,402	997,357	997,059
1950	330,109	143,629	336,726	247,453	35,663	1,093,580	1,075,820
1951	507,791	359,826	419,017	228,322	90,415	1,605,371	1,418,324

\* Includes New England College.

Receipts in 1951 were more than three times as high as in 1945. In 1951, fees comprised 26 per cent. of the total receipts, Government grants 54 per cent., and other items 20 per cent. Fees paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of reconstruction trainees and scholarship students are included in the total receipts from fees.

Since 1945 the total expenditure of the University has more than quadrupled. The teaching departments accounted for 57 per cent. of the expenditure in 1951. The expenditure, excluding capital items, in 1939 and later years was distributed as follows:—

**Table 406.—University of Sydney\*—Classification of Expenditure.**

Year.	Administration.	Teaching Departments.	Libraries.	Maintenance of Properties.	Special Research.	Adult Education.	Other Items.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	21,674	195,407	8,964	24,813	14,436	5,862	33,548	304,704
1941	26,313	201,857	11,010	23,851	24,520	5,302	51,034	343,887
1942	26,192	198,075	9,867	23,219	55,462	4,941	34,491	352,247
1943	24,814	206,729	9,693	23,604	56,590	5,815	31,141	358,886
1944	27,191	226,193	10,595	25,348	41,437	9,065	44,044	383,873
1945	31,625	279,675	11,943	24,898	43,550	11,420	59,084	462,195
1946	45,958	402,880	14,141	39,620	40,564	10,852	91,729	645,744
1947	61,204	500,761	15,977	57,475	50,056	8,752	95,722	789,947
1948	77,490	572,788	19,474	71,079	67,775	10,578	101,803	920,987
1949	81,537	605,598	21,404	65,788	101,569	9,570	111,593	997,059
1950	92,781	628,030	25,614	99,281	107,517	8,247	114,350	1,075,820
1951	136,883	812,850	41,126	152,604	105,120	12,085	157,656	1,418,324

\* Includes New England College.

Expenditure of the University in 1951 included £11,415 for scholarships, prizes, etc.

*University Courses, Staff and Students.*

Before admission to courses of study leading to degrees, students must pass in prescribed subjects at the leaving certificate or matriculation examination. Non-matriculated students are admitted to lectures and to laboratory practice in certain faculties, but are not eligible for degrees; on the satisfactory completion of any course, however, they may be awarded a certificate. Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculties of Arts and Economics. Students are required to attend at least 90 per cent. of the lectures in each course of study leading to a degree.

Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty and, in 1952, ranged from three years and £259 in Arts to six years and £741 in Medicine. In addition to lecture fees there is a matriculation fee of £3 and a degree fee ranging from £3 to £10 according to the faculty. A general service fee is imposed on all students attending lectures, including students exempt from payment of ordinary fees.

The principal diploma courses and the term of study in each case are as follows: Education, one year; Social Studies, two years; Pharmaceutical Science, three years. The diploma course in medicine was transferred in 1949 from the control of the University to the Post-graduate Committee in Medicine. Diploma courses in Commerce and Public Administration were discontinued in 1943 and 1945 respectively.

In 1951 the teaching staff of the University (including the New England College) comprised 460 full-time and 515 part-time professors, lecturers and demonstrators. Other staff, including librarians and laboratory assistants, numbered 705.

Particulars of scholarships and bursaries at the University are given on page 435. Students assisted include reconstruction trainees and Commonwealth scholarship students (see pages 401 and 457). In 1951, students receiving State or Commonwealth assistance numbered 5,051, and those assisted by the University, 162. Some students receive more than one form of assistance; the number of individual students in receipt of assistance was 4,451 in 1951.

In 1951 there were 5,769 men and 1,449 women studying for bachelor degrees, and there were 742 students in sub-graduate and 166 in post-graduate diploma courses.

The following statement shows the number of students in the various faculties at the University and the New England College in each year since 1946:—

**Table 407.—University of Sydney\*—Students Enrolled in Courses.**

Course.	Number of Students.†							
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Higher Degrees (All Faculties)</b>	...	2	2	2	20	15	2	17
<b>Bachelor Degree—</b>								
Arts ... ..	1,812	2,265	2,490	2,402	2,260	1,157	871	2,028
Divinity ... ..	14	9	11	8	8	8	...	8
Law ... ..	588	738	819	812	750	572	27	599
Economics ... ..	676	703	693	616	534	463	22	485
Science ... ..	975	1,071	1,082	958	792	438	172	610
Medicine ... ..	1,602	1,872	1,929	1,937	1,934	1,512	274	1,786
Engineering ... ..	834	993	979	893	725	618	...	618
Agriculture ... ..	200	214	204	195	186	133	11	144
Veterinary Science ... ..	316	377	381	358	345	245	24	269
Dentistry ... ..	577	777	787	766	631	454	24	478
Architecture ... ..	162	217	247	245	230	169	24	193
<b>Diploma (Post-graduate)—</b>								
Anthropology ... ..	4	...	...	1	2	2	...	2
Education ... ..	103	109	116	185	205	119	45	164
Medicine ... ..	88	93	113	6	...	...	...	...
<b>Diploma (Sub-graduate)—</b>								
Town and Country Planning ... ..	...	...	...	61	52	35	...	35
Commerce ... ..	19	14	8	1	...	...	...	...
Public Administration ... ..	57	45	25	5	1	...	...	...
Social Studies ... ..	152	139	82	79	89	7	81	88
Physiotherapy ... ..	73	79	137	140	113	2	121	123
Pharmacy ... ..	240	231	377	426	461	379	117	496
<b>Miscellaneous (Odd Subjects)</b> ... ..	302	276	284	331	395	172	85	257
<b>Total</b> ... ..	8,794	10,324	10,766	10,427	9,733	6,500	1,900	8,400

\* Includes New England College.

† Includes students enrolled in more than one course.

The particulars in the foregoing table include students who were attending more than one course. The number of individual students enrolled in various years since 1921 is shown below:—

**Table 408.—University of Sydney\*—Individual Students.**

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1921	2,506	769	3,275	1945	3,271	1,717	4,988
1929	1,815	705	2,520	1946	6,556	2,155	8,711
1939	2,864	972	3,836	1947	8,078	2,135	10,213
1941	2,994	1,171	4,165	1948	8,488	2,172	10,660
1942	2,166	1,087	3,253	1949	8,293	2,134	10,427
1943	2,113	1,292	3,405	1950	7,588	2,038	9,626
1944	2,364	1,497	3,861	1951	6,450	1,886	8,336

\* Includes New England College. Post-graduate students not included prior to 1939.

Prior to the war, the proportion of women students was relatively constant at somewhat less than 30 per cent. of the total. The proportion increased during the war as a result of the withdrawal of male students for war service, and it declined in the post-war years owing to the enrolment of ex-servicemen for reconstruction training; it was 20 per cent. in 1949, but rose to 23 per cent. in 1951.

In 1941 the number of students, viz., 4,165, was the highest recorded to that date, but there was a sharp decline to 3,253 in the following year owing to the wartime quota system of enrolment. After the war, mainly owing to the enrolment of reconstruction trainees, the number rose rapidly to a peak of 10,660 in 1948. Thereafter the number declined, and in 1951 it was only 8,336, or 22 per cent. less than in 1948.

Particulars of students enrolled in 1939, 1948 and 1949, according to sex and age, are shown below:—

**Table 409.—University of Sydney\*—Sex and Age of Students.**

Age (Years).	1939.			1948.			1949.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16 ... ..	80	34	114	116	66	182	116	57	173
17 ... ..	283	144	427	536	319	855	530	275	805
18 ... ..	406	185	591	689	409	1,098	755	406	1,161
19 ... ..	374	153	527	858	394	1,252	761	394	1,155
20 ... ..	388	147	535	791	289	1,080	782	285	1,067
21 ... ..	341	86	427	838	157	995	709	180	889
22 ... ..	286	68	354	796	113	909	704	101	805
23 ... ..	188	25	213	725	82	807	680	78	758
24 ... ..	126	25	151	704	70	774	619	50	669
25 and over ...	392	105	497	2,435	273	2,708	2,637	308	2,945
Total ...	2,864	972	3,836	8,488	2,172	10,660	8,293	2,134	10,427

\* Includes New England College.

Students aged 25 years or over comprised 13 per cent. of the total in 1939, and 28 per cent. in 1949. The increase in age may be attributed mainly to the enrolment of reconstruction trainees; there were 3,410 such students in 1949, including 1,951 aged 25 years or over.

Particulars of the ages of all students enrolled are not available for later years than 1949, but the following table shows the sex and age of new students enrolled in 1950 and 1951:—

**Table 410.—University of Sydney\*—Sex and Age of New Students.**

Age (Years).	1950.			1951.		
	Males.	Females.	Students.	Males.	Females.	Students.
16	117	73	190	103	76	179
17	391	194	585	431	194	625
18	302	130	432	288	144	432
19	196	85	281	189	58	247
20	105	47	152	116	47	163
21	92	18	110	84	27	111
22	78	14	92	71	14	85
23	95	17	112	73	8	81
24	60	11	80	55	12	67
25 and over	363	77	440	256	70	326
Total	1,808	666	2,474	1,666	650	2,316

\* Includes New England College.

In 1951 the proportion of new students aged 21 years or over was 29 per cent., but there was a considerable difference in the case of males (32 per cent.) and females (20 per cent.). Of the total number of new students enrolled in 1951, 650 or 28 per cent. were females.

In 1951 the number of degrees conferred was 1,962, representing an increase of 986 or of 112 per cent. as compared with 1946. Particulars of degrees conferred in 1950 and 1951 are given below:—

**Table 411.—University of Sydney\*—Degrees Conferred.**

Degree.	Degrees Conferred.				Degree.	Degrees Conferred.			
	1950.	1951.				1950.	1951.		
		Males.	Females	Persons.			Males.	Females	Persons.
Arts—					Engineering—				
M.Ed. ...	1	1	...	1	Ph.D. ...	...	1	...	1
M.A. ...	14	7	3	10	M.E. ...	2	...	...	...
B.A. ...	523	238	155	393	B.E. ...	214	193	...	198
Law—					Agriculture—				
LL.D. ...	...	2	...	2	D.Sc.Agr. ...	1	1	...	1
LL.B. ...	154	173	3	176	M.Sc.Agr. ...	1	...	...	...
Economics—					B.Sc.Agr. ...	41	42	3	...
M.Ec. ...	4	1	...	1	Veterinary Science—				
B.Ec. ...	103	103	5	108	B.V.Sc. ...	83	17	1	18
Science—					Dentistry—				
Ph.D. ...	...	1	2	3	D.D.Sc. ...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc. ...	3	...	1	1	M.D.S. ...	2	3	1	4
M.Sc. ...	23	28	4	32	B.D.S. ...	168	184	6	190
B.Sc. ...	243	195	49	244	Architecture—				
B.Sc.For. ...	14	12	...	12	B. Arch. ...	20	49	6	55
B.Sc.(Med.) ...	2	4	...	4	Divinity—				
†Medicine—					B.D. ...	5	4	...	4
Ch.M. ...	2	1	...	1					
M.D. ...	2	1	...	1					
M.S. ...	14	...	...	...					
M.B. ...	152	202	27	229					
B.S. ...	151	201	27	228	Total ...	1,942	1,669	293	1,962

\* Includes New England College.

† See text below table.

In 1951 more degrees were conferred in the School of Medicine than in any other faculty, the number being 459 or 23 per cent. of the total. In order to qualify for registration as medical practitioners, students must complete a course of six years, which leads to two degrees, viz., M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine) and B.S. (Bachelor of Surgery). In 1951, degrees in Arts comprised 21 per cent. and in Science 15 per cent. of the total conferred. Comparatively few degrees are conferred in Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Architecture.

Degrees conferred on women in 1951 numbered 293 or 15 per cent. of the total, as compared with 276 or 32 per cent. of the total in 1946. In 1951 more degrees were awarded to men than women in all faculties. The increase in the proportion of degrees awarded to men is largely due to the completion of the training of ex-servicemen under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.

The Senate granted 214 post-graduate and 46 sub-graduate diplomas in 1951, as compared with 220 and 46, respectively, in 1950.

*University Clinics.*

Five metropolitan hospitals, viz., Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, St. Vincent's, Royal North Shore, and Repatriation General Hospital provide clinical schools for students in medicine, who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children provision is made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children.

Clinical training and practice in obstetrics is provided at the Royal Hospital for Women (Paddington), the Women's Hospital (Crown-street), and King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of students. The University lecturers in surgical and mechanical dentistry are, *ex officio*, honorary dental surgeons of the hospital.

*University Extension Lectures.*

University extension lectures are conducted under the direction of a University Extension Board of twelve to eighteen members appointed annually by the Senate. Courses of lectures upon topics of literary, historical, and scientific interest are given in various centres at a charge of £2 per course. Regular classes in various foreign languages are also held at the University. At the conclusion of a systematic course of twenty lectures, an examination may be held and certificates awarded to successful candidates. Lectures are delivered each year in Sydney and various country towns. The cost of Extension Board classes was £2,691 in 1950 and £3,195 in 1951.

*Tutorial Classes.*

In conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 459), the Senate has established evening tutorial classes in particular branches of study at the University and in suburban and country centres. There is a resident tutor at Newcastle and one at Armidale. A sum of £22,185 was expended upon the maintenance of tutorial classes during 1950 and £22,917 in 1951.

## THE (COMMONWEALTH) UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

The Universities Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1943 to administer a scheme of financial assistance (replaced by the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme in 1951) to university students. Under the Commonwealth Education Act, 1945, the Commission is also required to provide university-type training for discharged members of the Forces, and to advise the Minister in regard to university training and associated matters.

Reconstruction trainees have their fees paid and receive a living allowance not subject to a means test (see page 402). The Universities Commission controls their training in professional-type courses (both full-time and part-time) at universities and at other governmental and private institutions. In 1951, there were 1,805 trainees studying professional-type courses

in New South Wales; they comprised 1,285 studying at the University of Sydney, 270 at the University of Technology and 250 at other institutions. The number of full-time students receiving living allowances was 1,359, and of the total number of students, 126 or 7 per cent. were women.

Enrolments of reconstruction trainees at Sydney University (including the New England College) and the University of Technology in each year 1946 to 1951 are shown below. The reconstruction trainees include a proportion taking refresher courses.

**Table 412.—Reconstruction Trainees at University of Sydney\* and University of Technology.**

Course.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.		
						Males.	Females.	Students.
Arts ... ..	519	807	897	663	437	164	8	172
Law ... ..	387	529	505	388	258	113	...	113
Economics ... ..	317	480	371	278	195	99	1	100
Science ... ..	236	348	347	251	133	47	...	47
Medicine ... ..	316	493	549	510	432	346	8	354
Engineering ... ..	370	485	483	388	246	131	...	131
Agriculture ... ..	79	79	75	53	38	13	...	13
Veterinary Science ... ..	99	134	134	110	87	56	2	58
Dentistry ... ..	249	370	400	351	221	118	...	118
Architecture ... ..	87	128	137	142	124	81	2	83
Other Courses ... ..	143	266	254	276	172	362	4	366
Total ... ..	2,802	4,119	4,152	3,410	2,343	1,530	25	1,555

\* Includes New England College.

Expenditure on university-type training of reconstruction students in New South Wales at the University of Sydney and other institutions was £591,310 in 1950, and £342,593 in 1951. The greater part of these amounts consisted of fees and allowances to students.

#### *Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.*

In 1951 the Commonwealth Scheme of Financial Assistance to University and Technical College Students (described in the 1948-49 and earlier issues of this Year Book) was replaced by a Scholarship Scheme. The new scheme provides for 3,000 competitive scholarships in tertiary education each year, to be divided among the States on a population basis. Scholarships are awarded for approved part-time as well as full-time courses.

In general, an applicant is required to have matriculated and to be under 21 years of age, and, in addition, he and his parents must have permanent residence in Australia. A limited number of "mature age" scholarships is provided for persons between 25 and 30 years of age.

Selection is made entirely on merit. All scholarship holders receive free tuition and, in addition, those taking full-time courses are eligible for a living allowance, subject to a means test. For ordinary scholarships, the maximum allowances payable (December, 1952) are £149 10s. per annum for a student living at home, and £214 10s. per annum for a student living away from home. The maximum allowances are reduced by £3 for every £10 by which the adjusted family income exceeds £450. The adjusted family income comprises the combined income of student and parents for the

preceding financial year, less £100 for the first dependent child under 16 years (other than the applicant) and less £50 for each other dependent child.

A "mature age" student who is single is permitted to have an income of up to £1 10s. per week without deduction from the maximum living allowance; if he is a married man, the maximum allowance is £214 10s. per annum, plus £1 4s. per week for his wife and 9s. per week for the first dependent child, and there is no deduction unless the combined income of husband and wife exceeds £3 per week.

The general administration of the scheme is the responsibility of the Office of Education, but its application in detail is carried out by the respective State Departments of Education.

The following table shows particulars of students assisted in New South Wales under the Financial Assistance and Scholarship Schemes in each year since 1946:—

**Table 413.—Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme in New South Wales—Students and Courses.**

Particulars.	Financial Assistance Scheme.					Scholarship Scheme.*
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
University of Sydney—						
Arts ... ..	53	96	118	124	94	403
Law ... ..	8	9	11	15	16	105
Economics ... ..	14	17	11	8	4	25
Science ... ..	157	127	127	121	103	250
Medicine ... ..	237	220	215	215	173	608
Engineering ... ..	113	117	113	116	82	226
Agriculture ... ..	39	28	30	27	16	41
Veterinary Science ... ..	35	41	40	33	23	48
Dentistry ... ..	77	76	57	69	48	151
Architecture ... ..	17	18	18	15	10	44
Other Courses † ... ..	11	11	8	12	8	164
Total ... ..	761	769	748	755	577	2,065
University of Technology ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	63
Other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	97
Total Students Assisted ...	761	769	748	755	578	2,225

\* Includes balance of students under Financial Assistance Scheme. † Diploma students.

The university-type students assisted by the Commonwealth in New South Wales increased from 578 in 1950 to 2,128 in 1951 as a result of the increased number of scholarships available under the new scheme.

Of the students at the University of Technology in 1951, 30 were studying Engineering. The 97 students at non-university institutions included 30 at technical colleges and 9 at State teachers' colleges.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the fees and allowances of scholarship students in New South Wales in 1951 was £208,893.

#### INSTITUTES FOR TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES.

Classes for the technical, commercial and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railways Institute, which is under the control of a director.



The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are branches in various parts of the State. The total membership, 33,010 at 30th June, 1952, embraces more than half the railway employees. Instruction is given in elementary railway principles and various subjects to the university matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided. The number of students was 9,687 at 30th June, 1952. The institute possesses a library of 140,619 volumes.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Road Transport and Tramways Institute. The membership at 30th June, 1952, was 10,587, and 221 students were enrolled. There were 47,777 books in the institute's library.

#### EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests, and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

The learned professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicians and surgeons, dentists and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations or societies.

#### *Workers' Educational Association.*

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in June, 1913. It organises tutorial classes, discussion groups, study circles, summer and holiday schools and public lectures. In 1951 the membership of the association consisted of 1,182 individual members and 67 organisations other than tutorial classes affiliated with it.

In 1951, 108 tutorial classes were held, including 69 in Sydney and suburbs, 36 in the Newcastle district, and 3 in country towns. The number of students enrolled was 2,737. The association co-operates with the University of Sydney in organising discussion groups throughout the State; the number of groups in 1951 was 141, with a total enrolment of 2,171.

The income of the association in 1951 was £18,367, including grants from the State, £9,622, and subscriptions, fees, etc., £2,762.

#### CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State in 1915, provides tuition in music, from elementary to advanced stages. The studies are divided into two sections. The music school section provides tuition in theory and practice leading to annual examinations in five grades and the issue of certificates to successful students. On passing the examination at the highest grade, the student may be admitted to the diploma section, in which a course of two years' tuition, leading to the professional diploma, is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. A preparatory theoretical course is available for beginners, and an opera school was opened in February, 1935. Training is also provided in chamber and orchestral music, and there is a full secondary school course of five years, which includes instruction in music. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened at Newcastle early in 1952.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium was 2,215 in 1951, as compared with 2,325 in 1950. In

1951 twelve students gained the Conservatorium diploma, and there were 18,483 candidates for examinations under the Australian Music Examination Board's system. Receipts in this year consisted of fees, proceeds from concerts, etc., amounting to £57,209, and the gross expenditure was £71,687. Teachers engaged at the Conservatorium are paid from students' fees less a commission for administrative costs and rental of studios.

Expenditure by the State on the Conservatorium amounted to £30,027 in 1950-51 and £36,414 in 1951-52.

#### SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra receives subsidies of £20,000 per annum from the State Government and £10,000 per annum from the Sydney Municipal Council, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Expenditure in the year ended 31st December, 1951, was £139,548; receipts comprised £35,696 from concerts, etc., £30,000 from the State and municipal grants, and £73,852 from the Broadcasting Commission. During the year, the orchestra provided 148 concerts, of which 53 were given free.

#### MUSEUMS.

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. It is incorporated under the control of trustees, with a statutory endowment of £1,000 per year, which is supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. It contains fine specimens of the principal objects of natural history and a valuable collection of zoological, mineral and ethnological specimens. A library containing 33,363 volumes at 31st December, 1951, is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum and are open to the public. During the year ended 30th June, 1951, visitors to the Museum numbered 239,869. The expenditure was £36,463 in 1950-51 and £47,542 in 1951-52.

There is a Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Sydney, administered by a Board of Trustees under the Minister for Education. It contains a valuable series of specimens illustrative of various stages of manufacturing, and a collection of natural products. The scientific staff conducts research work in connection with the development of the natural resources of Australia. There are also technological museums at Goulburn, Bathurst, West Maitland, Broken Hill and Albury. During 1951, the number of visitors to the Sydney Museum was 161,202, and the number of volumes in the museum's library at the end of the year was 7,699. Expenditure in 1951-52 was £40,296.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The Agricultural and Forestry Museum is an adjunct to the Department of Agriculture.

The public have access to the "Nicholson" Museum of Antiquities, the "Macleay" Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, attached to the Sydney University, and the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Botanic Gardens. Housed in the Macleay Museum is the Aldridge collection of Broken Hill minerals.

## LIBRARIES.

*Public Library of New South Wales.*

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, with a body of trustees and an annual statutory endowment of £2,000, which is supplemented by parliamentary appropriations.

The library embraces a General Reference Library, a Country Circulation Department, the Mitchell Library and the William Dixson Gallery, all housed in a building completed in June, 1942. The Mitchell Library consists of a collection of books, manuscripts and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1898. The William Dixson Gallery comprises a collection of pictures and prints relating to Australian history.

The Country Circulation Department sends books to rural schools, agricultural bureaux, municipal libraries operating under the Library Act, 1939, schools of arts and similar institutions, as well as to individual students. The library includes a research department which collects bibliographical references mainly of a scientific and technical nature, and a school where librarians are trained for the Public and other libraries. The main reading room of the library accommodates 375 seated readers.

Expenditure on the library during 1951-52 amounted to £160,172, including £11,335 for books and periodicals.

The library staff numbered 115 at 30th June, 1952. The average number of seated readers during the year ended 30th June, 1952, was estimated at 186 on week-days, 302 on Sundays and 173 on holidays. The number of volumes in the library at 30th June, 1952, exclusive of pamphlets was 606,705, viz., General Reference Library 317,748, Mitchell Library 152,609, Model School Library 2,069, and Country Circulation Department 134,279. The Research Department made 631 researches in 1950-51 and 576 in 1951-52.

*Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939-52.*

The Library Act, 1939-52, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Board to administer the Act and to assist in the organisation of local library services. The subsidy provisions of the Act were proclaimed as from 1st January, 1944, and the Library Board of New South Wales was constituted during that year. The Principal Librarian of the Public Library is executive member of the Board and acts for the local libraries in the purchase and processing of books. Librarians are trained in a school conducted by the Public Library.

Local authorities which adopt the Act are entitled to State subsidy provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents (except that a charge may be made for works of fiction) and that they expend from rates at least 1s. per head of population per annum. The maximum amount of State subsidy was increased from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per head per annum from 1st January, 1952.

At 30th June, 1952, 116 councils had adopted the Act, and of these, 97 had established libraries. There were 107 libraries in operation, including 24 in Sydney and suburbs, 5 in Newcastle and 78 in other localities. The staff numbered 276. In 1951-52 the Board expended £123,938, including subsidies to councils £119,913, and the aggregate amount contributed

by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was £182,002. In 1950-51, expenditure by the Board was £46,733 including £43,098 for subsidies. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 30th June, 1952, was 690,500.

The largest public library service subsidised under the Library Act is that of the City of Sydney. The main library and branches together contained 122,043 volumes in 1951. In that year, 584,475 books were lent, equal to 1,942 daily. Maintenance costs amounted to £42,469 (including £7,739 for new books) in 1951, and £33,470 (including £6,371 for new books) in 1950.

#### *Sydney University Library.*

The library of the University of Sydney is the Fisher Library, named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of £30,000 was received in 1885. The library contained 329,697 volumes at 30th June, 1951. The Fisher Library is primarily for the use of the University, but may be used by other students. There is a medical branch and other departmental sections and a fine collection of periodicals, especially scientific publications, and valuable old books and manuscripts. The Reading Room, with 18,000 volumes on the open access system, can accommodate 300 students.

#### *Children's Library Movement.*

The Children's Library Movement, which commenced operations in 1924, has established 30 free libraries and centres and a travelling library; the total number of books is approximately 50,000. Books may be borrowed or used at the centres, and facilities are provided for arts and crafts. The funds of the movement are derived mainly from private sources but are supplemented by an annual grant of £1,250 from the State Government and by grants (amounting to £2,318 in 1952) from municipal councils.

#### *Other Libraries.*

Local libraries established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads—Schools of Arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and are dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established by municipalities or shires. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Subject to certain conditions, libraries operated by municipalities and shires are entitled to State subsidy under the Library Act, 1939-52 (see above).

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students. It contains 33,363 volumes. In the library attached to the National Herbarium there are approximately 10,000 volumes.

In December, 1951, there were 41,856 volumes in the central and class libraries of the Sydney Technical College, and the number in the libraries of other technical colleges was 36,628. Volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences numbered 7,699.

There are 123,192 volumes in the libraries of the teachers' colleges and 1,060,000 in 2,124 libraries attached to public schools.

The Parliamentary Library contains 107,838 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

The Royal Sydney Industrial Blind Institution in East Sydney conducts a free Braille Library, containing 20,000 volumes.

#### NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The National Art Gallery contains a number of oil paintings, water colours, and statuary, including some works of prominent modern artists, and some valuable gifts from private persons.

Apart from 1,297 reproductions, there were 4,992 works of art in the Gallery at the end of 1951, 1,069 oil paintings, 715 water-colours, 1,915 black-and-white works, 236 statuary casts and bronzes, and 1,057 other works of art. The total amount expended during the year in purchasing works of art was £3,957. Twenty-two works of art were acquired by gift during the year, and 35 by purchase.

Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects. During 1951, 472 works of art were lent to Government departments and other institutions.

Maintenance expenditure on the Gallery was £20,794 in 1950-51 and £23,332 in 1951-52.

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## LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

### SOURCES OF LAW.

The law in force in New South Wales consists of—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or was made applicable by the New South Wales Constitution Act passed in 1828.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth, or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.)

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

### THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

The characteristic features of the judicial system are—(a) The law is enforceable in public courts; (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive; (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law; (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

*Administration.*

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the Government. He is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defender, parliamentary draftsmen, court reporters and Adult Probation Service, as well as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, and the Legal Assistance Act. He also advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts, of gaols and penal establishments, and the operations of the various offices connected with the Supreme and District Courts. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, landlords and tenants, inebriates, real property, land titles, registration of firms, companies and deeds, births, deaths and marriages, and licensed trades and callings.

*The Courts.*

The work of the courts is distributed amongst various jurisdictions with a view to simplifying procedure and avoiding unnecessary delay. Minor civil matters are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts), which have a jurisdiction limited in point of locality and amount. The civil jurisdiction of District Courts also is limited in these respects. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction is limited only in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Courts. In criminal matters, less serious offences are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions, and other offences, not being of a capital nature, are dealt with by Courts of Quarter Sessions. Capital charges are tried at sittings of the Supreme Court and, in practice, offences of an important public nature are often so dealt with.

A number of legal tribunals have been established to deal with special matters, viz., Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Crown Employees' Appeal Board, and, among courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District

Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales as a State of the Commonwealth forms part of the Commonwealth judicial system. By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-1947, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with Commonwealth jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the High Court of Australia, respectively, in proper cases. The British Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

#### JUDGES, MAGISTRATES AND COURT OFFICERS.

##### *Judges of the Supreme Court.*

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices," and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years' standing. The judges have power to make rules governing court procedure and to control the admission to practice of barristers and solicitors and to supervise their conduct.

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years at a salary fixed by statute; the rate in July, 1952, was £3,612 per annum. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from office by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted a pension on retirement according to his salary and length of service. The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees' Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

##### *Judges of the District Court.*

A barrister of five years' standing or attorney of seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. District Court judges hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of 70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge of any District Court is also chairman of every Court of Quarter Sessions in the State. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on length of service. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court judge.

##### *Officers of the Courts.*

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, viz., Crown Prosecutors



to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting<sup>†</sup> persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies to act as Clerks for the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court, there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdiction; these are the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He acts as registrar of the Courts of Admiralty and Criminal Appeal. The Prothonotary or his deputy is empowered under rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrars, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a Stipendiary Magistrate. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

#### *Magistrates.*

Magistrates are appointed from among members of the Public Service unless it is certified by the Public Service Board that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have attained the full age of thirty-five years, and have passed the prescribed examination in law. They hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

Within the districts of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Windsor, Richmond, Ryde, Hornsby and Wollongong the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by Stipendiary Magistrates.

In country districts, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by Stipendiary Magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases. The designation of the magistrates in country districts was changed from Police to Stipendiary Magistrates in July, 1947.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as District Registrars in Bankruptcy, Revising Magistrates, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

#### *Justices of the Peace.*

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in

law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

The functions of justices are numerous, extending over the administration of justice generally, the maintenance of peace and the judicial duties of the office. The judicial powers are explained later (see page 487); other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths and certification of documents.

On 31st December, 1951, there were 65,685 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 3,977 were women.

#### JURY SYSTEM.

Crimes and misdemeanours prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases may be tried before a jury of four persons or a jury of twelve persons, upon application and with the consent of the court. The jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912-1947, and other Acts regulate special cases.

All men (with certain exceptions) entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections became eligible for jury service from 1st January, 1948. The Jury (Amendment) Act, 1947, contains provisions, proclaimed in October, 1952, in respect of certain areas, extending eligibility to act as jurors to women who submit their names for inclusion in jury lists.

The principal exceptions from liability to serve as jurors are foreign subjects who have resided in New South Wales for less than seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Persons specially exempted include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defence forces, salaried officers of the State public service, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, druggists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Special petty sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special petty sessions held before a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices.

The jurors summoned to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge eight jurors in criminal cases, and twenty in capital cases, without assigning reasons. In striking the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a

unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation, the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

#### POOR PERSONS' LEGAL EXPENSES.

Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1907, a person committed for trial for an indictable offence may apply for legal aid for his defence before the jury is sworn. If the judge or committing magistrate considers that the person is without adequate means and that such legal aid should be supplied, the Attorney-General may arrange for the defence of the accused either by the Public Defender or by some other counsel or attorney, and for payment of expenses of all material witnesses.

The Legal Assistance Act, 1943-47, which came into force on 1st July, 1944, provides for the appointment of a Public Solicitor and lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted.

The Public Solicitor keeps lists of barristers and solicitors who are willing to investigate and report on applications for legal assistance or to act for assisted persons in proceedings. He issues certificates of eligibility for assistance. He may act for an assisted person or may assign a solicitor whose name is on the list so to act.

#### LEGAL PROFESSION.

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors. Women are eligible for admission.

By the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898-1940, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancers' certificates; for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers; and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund. The fund is maintained from annual contributions from or levies imposed on solicitors. From it may be paid the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor of any moneys or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation, and in certain instances costs of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice at intervals since 1939:—

**Table 414.—Barristers and Solicitors.**

End of Year.	Barristers.			Solicitors.			Certificated Conveyancers.
	Queen's Counsel.	Other.	Total.	Sydney.	Country.	Total.	
1939	28	257	285	1,118	647	1,765	37
1946	35	284	319	1,128	600	1,728	27
1947	33	291	324	1,106	613	1,719	27
1948	34	290	324	1,124	631	1,755	25
1949	37	303	340	1,149	669	1,818	24
1950	39	296	335	1,199	687	1,886	24
1951	43	302	345	1,248	734	1,982	19

The number of barristers at the end of 1951 included 43 Queen's Counsel. The number stated in the table does not include the District Court judges, the Master in Equity, magistrates, State officials who are barristers, non-practising barristers, nor those on the roll, but not resident in New South Wales.

Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association, and solicitors under the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales. There is also a Society of Notaries.

#### SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. Jurisdiction is exercised by a Chief Justice and not more than fourteen Puisne Judges, of whom eight are engaged usually in the Common Law, including Commercial Causes and Criminal Jurisdictions, and the remainder in Equity, Bankruptcy, Probate, Lunacy, Matrimonial Causes, and the Land and Valuation Court.

The Court possesses original jurisdiction over all litigious matters arising in the State, except where its jurisdiction is excluded by statute, in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, in Admiralty and in appeal. Its original jurisdiction is exercised usually by one judge. The procedure and practice of the Court are defined by statute, or regulated by rules which may be made by any three or more judges. The Supreme Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court from inferior courts is purely the creation of statute law. In proper cases, appeals may be carried from findings of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia or to the Privy Council.

Particulars are given below of each division of the civil jurisdiction of the Court. Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is given in conjunction with that of other Higher Criminal Courts on page 479.

*Common Law Jurisdiction.*

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at *nisi prius*, before one judge and a jury of four, or of twelve in special cases. A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

The following table gives particulars of causes set down and writs issued in the Supreme and Circuit Courts (Common Law Jurisdiction) in each year since 1941. The number of writs issued includes cases which were settled by the parties without further litigation.

**Table 415.—Common Law Jurisdiction—Writs and Cases.**

Year.	Writs Issued.	Judgments Signed.	Cases Settled or not Proceeded with.	Cases Tried.					Total Cases Disposed of.
				Verdict for Plaintiff.	Verdict for Defendant.	Jury Dis-agreed.	Non-Suit.	Total.	
1941	2,845	1,522	244	292	50	...	12	354	598
1942	2,206	1,097	159	216	40	9	9	274	433
1943	1,723	758	92	153	35	...	7	195	287
1944	1,629	677	91	188	39	...	7	234	325
1945	1,726	607	80	170	28	2	...	200	280
1946	2,527	803	64	172	41	1	9	223	287
1947	3,215	1,130	72	201	34	1	4	240	312
1948	3,661	1,393	101	281	51	1	4	337	438
1949	4,030	1,548	260	605	74	1	4	684	944
1950	4,384	1,778	395	210	39	1	1	251	646
1951	5,298	1,897	374	149	25	1	3	178	552

The difference between the number of writs issued and judgments signed indicates the extent to which suits are not proceeded with, and the difference between the number of judgments signed, and the number of cases tried indicates the extent to which cases are settled without legal proceedings in court. The number of writs issued increased in each year from 1,629 in 1944 to 5,298 in 1951.

*Equity Jurisdiction.*

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions, writs for specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. The Court in making binding declarations of right may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.

The office of the Court is under the control of the Master in Equity who performs many judicial functions, and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. He is also Registrar of the Court, and controls the records and funds within its charge.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1952, included the following:—Decrees 66, orders on motions and petitions 1,942, and orders by Judge in Chambers, 206. In 1950-51, 69 decrees were made, 1,918 orders on motions and petitions, and 234 orders by Judge in Chambers.

#### *Lunacy Jurisdiction.*

The Supreme Court in its Lunacy jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master in Lunacy and the Deputy Master in Lunacy.

Persons whose affairs are brought under control by the Lunacy Act are grouped in three main classes—(1) persons of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs; (2) persons who are incapable of managing their affairs through mental infirmity arising from disease or age; and (3) insane patients in the mental hospitals. The affairs of those in the first class are administered by committees, and those in the second class by managers, subject in both cases to the order and direction of the Court constituted by the Master; and the affairs of insane patients are administered by the Master in Lunacy.

The amount of trust funds controlled by the Master in Lunacy was £2,110,492 at 30th June, 1952. The funds comprised mortgages £7,431, Commonwealth Government securities £1,952,185, fixed deposits £36,223 and cash £114,653. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc. A deduction ranging up to 4 per cent. from the net income of insane persons whose estates are managed by the Master in Lunacy amounted to £8,976 in 1951-52, and fees collected to £379.

#### *Probate Jurisdiction.*

The Supreme Court of New South Wales in its probate jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. Pending a grant of probate or administration, all property of the deceased person vests in the Public Trustee, and with a few exceptions, the property cannot be dealt with in any way until a grant has been obtained. The court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and death duty paid.

The powers of the Court are exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar. The latter deals with all applications for probate and administration where there is no contention, all matters regarding the filing of accounts by executors and administrators (including the allowance to them of commission for their trouble), and any other matters prescribed by the rules or directed by the Judge. At the request of any interested person, or in cases of doubt or difficulty, the Registrar is required to refer the matter to the Judge sitting in open court, usually without a jury.

The records of the Court are available for public inspection, and copies of wills and other documents may be obtained.

The following table shows the number and value of estates dealt with in the past seven years:—

**Table 416.—Probate Jurisdiction—Number and Value of Estates.**

Year.	Probates Granted.		Letters of Administration.		Total.	
	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.
		£		£		£
1946	9,384	37,078,201	3,426	3,425,861	12,810	40,504,062
1947	8,917	50,573,875	3,547	4,868,810	12,464	55,442,685
1948	9,789	54,482,363	2,917	4,821,922	12,706	59,304,285
1949	9,039	46,131,232	3,128	4,525,495	12,167	50,656,727
1950	9,612	50,001,014	2,908	3,676,691	12,520	53,677,705
1951	9,817	52,626,070	3,267	5,531,254	13,084	58,157,324
1952	10,902	72,115,136	3,619	6,576,176	14,521	78,691,312

The values shown above represent the gross value of estates, inclusive of those not subject to duty, and of estates dealt with by the Public Trustee. In some cases, probate or letters of administration are taken out a second time, and such estates are duplicated in the foregoing figures. Where estates are less than £300 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, without the intervention of a solicitor. The average gross value of estates in 1952 was £5,420, as compared with £3,162 in 1946.

#### *Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce).*

This jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873. Previously, marriages could be dissolved only by special Act of Parliament. This Act, with its amendments, was consolidated in 1899, and the consolidated Act was amended in 1929, 1943, 1947, 1949 and 1951.

A Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed Judge in Divorce, but any other judge may act for him. The forms of relief granted are dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, declaration of nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and orders for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders for the custody of children, alimony, damages, and settlement of marriage property may be made. Decrees for the dissolution of marriage are usually made provisional for a short period, and absolute at the expiration thereof if no reason to the contrary is shown, e.g., collusion. Where there is reason to believe that dissolution of marriage is sought for ulterior motives and that collusion has taken place between the parties, it is customary for the Crown to intervene and place before the Court any relevant facts in its possession. The Crown, however, cannot intervene after the *decree nisi* has been made absolute.

Under the District Courts (Amendment) Act, 1949 (proclaimed on 13th February, 1950), certain undefended cases where the petitioner's solicitor is registered outside the County of Cumberland, are automatically remitted

to a District Court for determination of fact. Undefended cases excluded from this provision comprise (a) suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, (b) suits involving claims for damages, (c) cases where the petitioner has committed adultery, and (d) cases under the Federal Act.

The grounds on which dissolution may be granted on petition are as follows:—

*Husband v. Wife.*—Adultery; desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness and neglect of domestic duties for three years; desertion by reason of non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; imprisonment for three years or more at time of petition and under sentence for at least seven years; conviction, within one year previously, of attempt to murder or to inflict grievous bodily harm; repeated assaults and cruel beatings during one year preceding the date of filing the petition.

*Wife v. Husband.*—Adultery; rape, sodomy or bestiality; desertion for three years or more; habitual drunkenness for three years, coupled with cruelty or neglect to support; desertion by reason of non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; imprisonment for three years or more at time of petition and under sentence for at least seven years; imprisonment under frequent sentences, amounting in the aggregate to three years, within five years preceding the presentation of the petition, and leaving the wife habitually without means of support; conviction, within one year previously, of attempt to murder or to inflict grievous bodily harm; repeated assaults and cruel beatings within one year of petition.

Suits may be instituted for the purpose of obtaining restitution of conjugal rights, and failure to comply with a decree made in such a suit constitutes desertion (even though three years have not elapsed), upon which a suit for desertion may be brought.

A marriage may be declared null and void on the following grounds: incapacity to consummate owing to impotence; marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity; prior marriage (bigamy); breach of a provision of the Marriage Act essential to validity; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud or duress.

The number of petitions for divorce, judicial separation or nullity of marriage rose steeply from 2,002 in 1941 to a peak of 4,309 in 1946; thereafter it declined to 3,876 in 1949, but increased to 3,939 in 1950, and 4,104 in 1951. Similar but sharper changes were recorded in the case of petitions for the restitution of conjugal rights; the number was 375 in 1941, 1,538 in 1946, and 772 in 1951.

In normal years, wives outnumber husbands in petitions for divorce, but in the years 1942 to 1947, inclusive, as a result of wartime conditions, the number of husbands exceeded that of wives. Invariably, more husbands than wives petition for the restitution of conjugal rights.



The following statement shows the number of petitions lodged in matrimonial causes in New South Wales in 1939 and later years:—

Table 417.—Divorces and Matrimonial Causes—Petitions Lodged.

Year.	Petitions Lodged.					Sex of Petitioner.			
	Divorce.*	Nullity of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Total.	Divorce.*		Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	
						Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
1939	1,931	11	31	397	2,370	879	1,052	256	141
1941	1,959	17	26	375	2,377	920	1,039	257	118
1942	2,379	19	15	474	2,887	1,211	1,168	347	127
1943	2,978	41	19	776	3,814	1,615	1,363	590	186
1944	3,746	45	16	1,100	4,907	2,094	1,652	838	262
1945	4,120	50	29	1,244	5,443	2,242	1,878	921	323
1946	4,237	47	25	1,538	5,847	2,244	1,993	1,109	429
1947	4,076	34	18	1,057	5,185	2,040	2,036	746	311
1948	3,819	40	19	867	4,745	1,787	2,032	610	257
1949	3,815	39	22	716	4,592	1,695	2,120	473	243
1950	3,879	39	21	796	4,735	1,704	2,175	508	288
1951	4,044	31	29	772	4,876	1,710	2,334	520	252

\* Includes some who had previously petitioned for restitution of conjugal rights.

The number of petitions lodged with a suspension of fees or *in forma pauperis* during 1951 was 515; of these 484 were for divorce, 3 for nullity of marriage, 3 for judicial separation and 25 for restitution of conjugal rights.

The following table shows the number of decrees granted in matrimonial causes in the last eleven years, in comparison with the average per year in quinquennial periods since 1923:—

Table 418.—Divorces and Matrimonial Causes—Decrees Granted.

Year.	Decree Nisi.				Judicial Separation.	Restitution of Conjugal Rights.
	Divorce.		Nullity of Marriage.			
	Granted.	Made Absolute.	Granted.	Made Absolute.		
1923-27*	992	903	9	8	13	168
1928-32*	1,060	967	11	9	10	180
1933-37*	1,216	1,124	11	11	13	224
1938-42*	1,589	1,521	6	6	9	285
1943-47*	2,836	2,701	26	23	6	767
1941	1,514	1,559	7	8	10	258
1942	1,698	1,602	6	4	5	273
1943	1,980	1,828	11	9	3	454
1944	2,905	2,027	36	17	5	741
1945	2,621	3,097	31	32	10	681
1946	3,453	2,771	22	21	6	1,117
1947	3,222	3,784	31	37	5	840
1948	3,352	3,277	28	23	8	754
1949	2,835	2,631	23	24	5	512
1950	3,319	3,419	30	31	6	523
1951	2,861	3,303	23	25	4	468

\* Average per year.

In recent years the number of decrees granted has been considerably higher, as compared with pre-war averages, in all cases except that of judicial separation.

The number of petitioners of each sex in cases where decrees for divorce or nullity of marriage were made absolute or judicial separation was granted during each year since 1939 was as follows:—

**Table 419.—Divorce, Nullity of Marriage, Judicial Separation—Sex of Persons Granted Final Decrees.**

Year.	Decrees Absolute granted to—			Year.	Decrees Absolute granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.		Husband.	Wife.	Total.
1939	667	886	1,553	1946	1,469	1,329	2,798
1940	671	826	1,497	1947	2,048	1,778	3,826
1941	722	855	1,577	1948	1,734	1,574	3,308
1942	772	839	1,611	1949	1,312	1,348	2,660
1943	918	922	1,840	1950	1,625	1,831	3,456
1944	1,115	934	2,049	1951	1,458	1,874	3,332
1945	1,703	1,436	3,139				

Usually, the majority of decrees for divorce, nullity or separation are granted on the petitions of wives, but from 1944 to 1948, inclusive, husbands outnumbered wives. The proportion of husbands was 43 per cent. in 1939, 53 per cent. in 1947, and 44 per cent. in 1951.

The grounds for divorce in cases where decrees were made absolute in 1939 and the last six years were as follows:—

**Table 420.—Divorce Decrees made Absolute—Grounds of Decree.**

Year.	Grounds of Decree.							Total.
	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion—Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.	Habitual Drunkenness with Cruelty or Neglect.	Repeated Assaults and Cruel Beatings.	Imprisonment of Husband for 3 years or more.	Other Grounds.	
HUSBAND AS PETITIONER.								
1939	328	136	199	2	...	...	...	665
1946	493	419	547	2	1	...	...	1,462
1947	681	663	684	5	...	...	1	2,034
1948	607	630	490	1	...	...	...	1,728
1949	556	413	331	4	...	...	...	1,304
1950	806	402	401	4	1	...	...	1,614
1951	751	351	341	8	...	...	...	1,451
WIFE AS PETITIONER.								
1939	571	106	150	31	11	6	...	875
1946	758	138	323	56	16	16	2	1,309
1947	982	234	432	64	28	9	1	1,750
1948	814	281	302	92	48	11	1	1,549
1949	779	182	251	59	49	6	1	1,327
1950	1,142	186	323	90	52	10	2	1,805
1951	1,171	184	311	111	59	15	1	1,852

**Table 420.—Divorce Decrees made Absolute—Grounds of Decree—continued.**

Year.	Grounds of Decree.							Total.
	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion—Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.	Habitual Drunkenness with Cruelty or Neglect.	Repeated Assaults and Cruel Beatings.	Imprisonment of Husband for 3 years or more.	Other Grounds.	
ALL PETITIONERS.								
1939	899	242	349	33	11	6	...	1,540
1946	1,251	557	870	58	17	16	2	2,771
1947	1,663	897	1,116	69	28	9	2	3,784
1948	1,421	911	792	93	48	11	1	3,277
1949	1,335	595	582	63	49	6	1	2,631
1950	1,948	588	724	94	53	10	2	3,419
1951	1,922	535	652	119	59	15	1	3,303

In all years, more divorces are granted on the ground of desertion for three years or more than for any other reason, the proportion in 1951 being 58 per cent. of all divorces made absolute. Adultery normally ranks next in importance, although in 1948 and 1949 decrees made absolute on this ground were exceeded in number by those for desertion resulting from non-compliance with orders for the restitution of conjugal rights. Wives are more numerous than husbands as petitioners in all cases except adultery and non-compliance with orders for the restitution of conjugal rights. Very few husbands are granted decrees on the grounds of habitual drunkenness or assault. In recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of divorces granted on the grounds of habitual drunkenness or assault, the number being 178 or 5.4 per cent. of the total in 1951, as compared with 44 or 2.9 per cent. in 1939.

The following table shows the principal grounds of decree and the proportion of decrees made absolute in each year since 1939:—

**Table 421.—Divorce Decrees made Absolute—Principal Grounds of Decree.**

Year.	Proportion of Total Decrees.			Year.	Proportion of Total Decrees.		
	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion—Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.		Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion—Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1939	58	16	23	1946	45	20	31
1940	53	19	21	1947	44	24	29
1941	55	18	21	1948	43	23	24
1942	57	16	24	1949	51	23	22
1943	58	15	24	1950	57	17	21
1944	51	17	27	1951	58	16	20
1945	47	19	30				

Particulars of the duration and issue of marriage in cases in which decrees *nisi* for divorce were made absolute in 1939 and the last three years are shown below:—

**Table 422.—Divorces—Duration of Marriage and Issue.**

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces.				Number of Children.	Divorces.			
	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.		1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>Years.</b>									
Under 5 ...	89	222	260	257	0	476	1,028	1,253	1,129
5 to 9 ...	420	991	1,275	1,157	1	523	763	1,128	1,068
10 to 14 ...	457	579	787	777	2	296	453	613	630
15 to 19 ...	264	346	446	464	3	137	203	232	241
20 to 29 ...	259	394	518	510	4	57	98	99	103
30 and over	51	99	133	138	5 and over	51	83	94	127
					Not stated	...	3	...	...
Total ...	1,540	2,631	3,419	3,303	Total ...	1,540	2,631	3,419	3,303

The duration of marriage, i.e., the interval between marriage and the date the decree *nisi* for divorce was made absolute, was less than 5 years in 6 per cent., and less than 10 years in 33 per cent., of the cases in 1939. The corresponding proportions were 8 per cent. and 45 per cent. in 1950, and 8 per cent. and 43 per cent. in 1951.

There was no child of the marriage in 31 per cent., and one child in 34 per cent., of the cases in 1939, and no child in 34 per cent., and one child in 32 per cent., of the cases in 1951.

Particulars regarding the age at marriage of persons divorced—decrees made absolute—in 1951 are shown below:—

**Table 423.—Divorces, 1951—Age of Husband and Wife at Marriage.**

Age of Husband at Marriage.	Age of Wife at Marriage.					Husbands.	
	Under 21 years.	21 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 years and over.	Total.	Per cent.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Under 21 years ...	317	65	8	1	...	391	12
21 to 24 years ...	685	590	109	12	1	1,397	42
25 to 29 years ...	253	383	213	45	4	893	27
30 to 34 years ...	48	96	92	64	19	319	10
35 years and over ...	17	39	58	77	90	281	9
Wives—Total ...	1,320	1,173	480	199	114	3,303*	...
Per cent. ...	40	36	15	6	3	...	100

\* Includes 17 divorces in which ages of the parties were not stated.

Forty per cent. of the wives and 12 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1951 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 76 per cent. of the wives and 54 per cent. of the husbands were under 25 years of age. These proportions vary little from year to year.

Ages of persons at the time of divorce in respect of the same parties as in Table 423—decrees made absolute in 1951—are shown in the following summary:—

**Table 424.—Divorces, 1951—Age of Husband and Wife at Divorce.**

Age of Husband at Divorce.	Age of Wife at Divorce.						Husbands.	
	Under 25 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Total.	Per cent.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Under 25 years ...	45	18	...	1	...	...	64	2
25 to 29 years ...	139	310	51	2	...	...	502	15
30 to 34 years ...	35	295	307	64	6	1	708	22
35 to 39 years ...	5	87	286	245	40	5	668	20
40 to 44 years ...	2	23	76	227	173	41	542	17
45 years and over	...	6	36	97	182	481	802	24
Wives—Total ...	226	739	756	636	401	528	3,303*	...
Per cent.	7	22	23	20	12	16	...	100

\* Includes 17 divorces in which ages of the parties were not stated.

Twenty-nine per cent. of the wives and 17 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1951 were under 30 years of age, and 72 per cent. of the wives and 61 per cent. of the husbands were under 40 years of age.

Of the persons divorced in 1951, 15 per cent. were married by the Registrar and 85 per cent. by ministers of religion, including Church of England 41 per cent. and Roman Catholic 17 per cent. These proportions hardly vary from year to year.

The 3,303 divorces made absolute in 1951 included 1,023 cases where there were prior proceedings in the Children's Courts.

#### *Admiralty Jurisdiction.*

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales on 1st July, 1911, by Order-in-Council, under the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act (Imperial), 1890. The Prize Act (Imperial), 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated by Order-in-Council of 19th October, 1939.

#### HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS.

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Supreme Court on circuit, and Courts of

Quarter Sessions held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions. These courts deal with indictable offences, which are the more serious criminal cases. Offences punishable by death may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on circuit.

All persons charged with criminal offences must be charged before a judge with a jury of twelve chosen by lot from a panel provided by the sheriff. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after the direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within twelve hours, the jury is discharged and the accused may be tried before another jury.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.

#### *Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit.*

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Usually capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court, and in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

#### *Courts of Quarter Sessions.*

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. Forty-eight places were appointed in 1952, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to four times a year in country centres, but eleven times in Sydney, ten times in Parramatta, and six times in Newcastle.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other courts, e.g., Licensing Courts. Appeals from Quarter Sessions or sittings of the Supreme Council by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

#### *Cases before Higher Criminal Courts.*

The following table relates to the number of distinct persons tried before Courts of Quarter Sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns and the Central Criminal Court, and it shows the number of con-

victions in each of the classes of more serious offences. Where two or more charges were preferred against the same person, account has been taken only of the principal charge.

**Table 425.—Higher Criminal Courts—Persons Tried and Convictions.**

Year ended 30th June.	Distinct Persons Tried.	Not Guilty.	Convictions—Class of Offence.					
			Against the Person.	Against Property.	Against Currency, and Forgery.	Other Offences.	Total Persons Convicted.	
							Number.	Per 10,000 of Population.
1931	1,711	503	170	977	36	25	1,208	4.75
1939	1,173	369	188	577	29	10	804	2.94
1945	1,347	297	253	772	6	19	1,050	3.62
1947	1,812	416	351	1,008	16	21	1,396	4.71
1948	1,710	413	329	930	12	26	1,297	4.31
1949	1,756	387	380	943	18	28	1,369	4.47
1950	1,775	423	347	971	8	26	1,352	4.26
1951	1,700	401	362	914	12	11	1,299	3.97
1952	1,815	427	381	967	11	29	1,388	4.13
<b>Males</b>	1,751	410	364	941	9	27	1,341	7.93
<b>Females</b>	64	17	17	26	2	2	47	0.28

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen. Nevertheless, only about 77 per cent. of the persons tried during the five years ended June, 1952, were convicted; in the case of offences against the person, the proportion was approximately 64 per cent.

Of the persons convicted during the year ended 30th June, 1951, males numbered 1,341 and females 47. The total number of convictions in 1951-52 was 73 per cent. higher than in 1938-39 and 32 per cent. higher than in 1944-45.

The majority of convictions are for offences against property, the proportion in 1951-52 being 66 per cent.; in the same year, convictions for offences against the person represented 27 per cent. of the total, and all other offences 7 per cent. Particulars of convictions for specific offences are shown in the following table:—

**Table 426.—Higher Criminal Courts—Convictions for Specific Offences.**

Offences.	Number of Offenders Convicted.					
	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52
<b>Against the Person—</b>						
Murder ... ..	6	11	9	5	8	10
Attempted Murder and Shooting with Intent ... ..	4	3	1	8	8	10
Manslaughter ... ..	4	8	15	12	14	8
Rape ... ..	2	5	1	...	...	10
Other Offences against Females ... ..	48	75	85	92	84	117
Unnatural Offences ... ..	26	64	108	95	85	102
Abortion and Attempts to Procure ... ..	7	1	2	2	4	3
Bigamy and Offences Relating to Marriage ... ..	19	53	67	46	47	32
Assault ... ..	28	30	34	24	26	16
Other ... ..	44	79	58	63	82	78
<b>Total, Against the Person ... ..</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>381</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>						
Burglary and Housebreaking ... ..	374	559	560	574	505	533
Robbery and Stealing from the Person ... ..	37	75	57	55	37	51
Embezzlement and Stealing by Servants... ..	10	19	20	35	40	47
Larceny, Other ... ..	50	134	161	158	214	214
Unlawfully Using Vehicles or Animals ... ..	5	8	13	15	16	22
Receiving ... ..	44	68	49	43	26	38
Fraud and False Pretences ... ..	39	52	62	73	67	49
Arson ... ..	6	2	3	5	3	7
Other ... ..	12	13	18	13	6	6
<b>Total, Against Property ... ..</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>967</b>
Forgery, etc. ... ..	19	12	18	8	12	11
Conspiracy ... ..	7	4	4	3	...	4
Perjury and Subornation ... ..	1	9	4	3	2	4
All Other Offences ... ..	12	13	20	20	9	21
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,388</b>

The major offences against property are burglary and housebreaking and various types of larceny; in 1951-52, convictions for these crimes numbered 845, or 87 per cent. of all convictions in the higher courts for offences against property. In the case of offences against the person, offences against females and unnatural offences are the most numerous, representing 58 per cent. of the total in 1951-52. Of the 120 convictions for offences against females in 1951-52, 99 were for carnal knowledge of a female under 16 years of age. Convictions for murder, attempted murder and manslaughter numbered 30 in 1951-52, as compared with 14 in 1938-39.

Particulars of the ages of persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 427.—Higher Criminal Courts—Ages of Persons Convicted.**

Year ended 30th June.			Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Groups (years).								
			Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	Total.
1939	...	...	158	201	150	109	56	73	39	18	804
1947	...	...	297	393	228	161	134	118	41	24	1,396
1948	...	...	190	348	390	153	122	119	51	24	1,297
1949	...	...	206	366	269	164	118	159	59	28	1,369
1950	...	...	239	357	252	165	115	142	60	22	1,352
1951	...	...	202	360	264	163	119	113	54	24	1,299
1952	...	...	224	383	284	163	134	126	54	20	1,388
Males	...	...	219	371	273	156	129	123	50	20	1,341
Females	...	...	5	12	11	7	5	3	4	...	47



Usually, between 60 and 70 per cent. of the persons convicted in the higher courts are less than 30 years of age. In 1951-52, of the total persons convicted, 16 per cent. were under 20 years of age, 27 per cent. between 20 and 25 years, 20 per cent. between 25 and 30 years, and 37 per cent. were aged 30 years or more.

Of the 20 persons convicted of murder or attempted murder in 1951-52, 12 were between 20 and 30 years of age. Nearly half of the persons convicted of offences against females in the same year were under 25 years of age, but only one-fifth of those found guilty of unnatural offences (mainly indecent assault on a male person) belonged to this age group. The persons convicted of housebreaking in 1951-52 included 417 or 78 per cent. who were less than 30 years of age. More than half of the persons guilty of receiving or fraud were 30 years of age or over.

Further particulars of the ages of persons convicted of specific offences in 1951-52 are given in the following table:—

**Table 428.—Higher Criminal Courts—Ages of Persons Convicted of Specific Offences, 1951-52.**

Offence.	Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Groups (Years).						Total.
	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40 and Over.	
<b>Against the Person—</b>							
Murder and Attempted Murder ...	...	8	4	3	1	4	20
Manslaughter ...	...	1	3	1	3	2	10
Rape ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Other Offences against Females ...	21	35	16	13	10	22	117
Unnatural Offences ...	6	15	24	6	17	34	102
<b>Bigamy and Offences relating to</b>							
Marriage ...	...	5	8	8	3	8	32
Assault ...	5	4	3	1	2	1	16
Other ...	6	23	8	16	10	18	81
<b>Total, Against the Person ...</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>381</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>							
Burglary and Housebreaking ...	126	173	118	49	30	37	533
Robbery and Stealing from the Person ...	10	22	7	2	6	4	51
Larceny, Other ...	29	61	62	38	35	36	261
Unlawfully Using Vehicles, etc. ...	6	8	5	1	1	1	22
Receiving ...	4	9	5	7	3	10	38
Fraud and False Pretences ...	...	8	8	12	9	12	49
Arson ...	...	1	2	...	...	4	7
Other ...	1	...	2	1	1	1	6
<b>Total, Against Property ...</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>967</b>
<b>All Other Offences ...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,388</b>

#### DISTRICT COURTS.

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges with special legal training, whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1951. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court. At the close of 1951 there were 71 district courts and 13 district court judges.

Ordinarily, cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds £20. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues of fact in equity, probate and divorce proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court and over actions at Common Law involving an amount not exceeding £1,000, or £200 where a title of land is involved.

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Particulars of suits brought in District Courts in their original jurisdictions during 1939 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

**Table 429.—District Courts—Transactions.**

Year.	Cases Tried.		Cases Dis-continued or Settled without Hearing.	Judgment for Plaintiff by Default, Confession, or Agreement.	Cases Settled by Arbitration.	Total Suits disposed of.	Total Suits arising during Year.	Cases Pending and in Arrear.
	Verdict for Plaintiff.	Verdict for Defendant (including Nonsuit, etc.).						
1939	840	246	4,058	6,890	1	12,035	12,481	4,591
1946	501	171	2,099	1,653	3	4,427	5,151	1,802
1947	817	171	3,037	2,551	2	6,578	7,337	2,561
1948	871	199	2,903	2,946	2	6,921	6,031	1,671
1949	1,076	240	3,979	3,558	1	8,854	9,112	1,929
1950	1,045	232	3,946	5,085	13	10,321	10,839	2,447
1951	1,214	283	5,353	3,832	5	10,687	11,224	2,928

The number of suits disposed of declined from 12,035 in 1939 to 4,427 in 1946, but rose to 10,687 in 1951. Of the cases tried during 1951, 227 were tried by jury and 1,270 without a jury.

In addition to the suits covered by the foregoing table, a considerable amount of work under various Acts is done in the District Courts.

#### LAND AND VALUATION COURT.

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted at the close of 1921, as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a judge, who is also a Judge of the Supreme Court; he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

The Court exercises original jurisdiction in: (a) claims for compensation arising out of resumption by public authorities or for damages caused by the execution of authorised works; (b) registration of land agents and their charges; and (c) determination of certain rentals under the Landlord and Tenant Act. The Court has appellate jurisdiction in respect of (a) appeals from the decisions of the local land boards under the Crown

Lands Acts, Pastures Protection Acts, Irrigation Acts and kindred Acts; (b) valuations by the Valuer-General; (c) valuations by rating authorities, including the City Council, where the valuation exceeds £5,000; (d) claims for compensation in respect of delicensed premises; (e) claims for compensation under the Mines Subsidence Act; (f) appeals under the Reclamation Act and the Transport Act; (g) appeals under the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act; and (h) appeals from decisions of local authorities in regard to the erection of buildings, the opening of new public roads or the subdivision of land, and from decisions of town and country planning authorities.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and three other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. Under certain conditions, an acting judge may be appointed.

The chairman of the Commission is also chairman of the Insurance Premiums Committee, which fixes workers' compensation insurance premium rates, and administers the workers' compensation Loss Ratio Scheme; it also levies and collects contributions from insurers and self-insurers for purposes of the Silicosis Compensation Fund.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees, and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, those contested before the Commission laying down the principles on which the majority of such settlements are based.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, on insurers who undertake the liability to pay compensation, and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter "Employment."

## COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY.

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. Provision is made in the Navigation Act, 1901-49, for appeal from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Supreme Court.

The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth.

## STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes from time to time, and the present basis is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-50.

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales, the chief industrial tribunal, is comprised of six members, one of whom is President. Members have the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and must be drawn from judges of the Supreme Court, District Court judges, or practising barristers or solicitors of not less than five and seven years' standing, respectively. The Commission may divide and sit simultaneously as two full courts of the Commission. At its sittings three members must be present, and matters are resolved by majority decision. Where particular matters are delegated to a single member, appeal from his findings lies to the Commission.

It is the function of the Commission, on reference or application, to make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, determine the standard hours to be worked in industries within its jurisdiction, and determine any widely defined "industrial matter." It has authority to adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes, lockouts or unlawful dismissals, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference, and hear appeals from determinations of subsidiary tribunals. It may also investigate union ballots in cases of alleged irregularities.

The Commission has power to conduct investigations regarding the prices of commodities and services and the rents of dwellings, but during the war (1939-45) these functions were undertaken by Commonwealth authorities, and currently they are discharged under the State Prices Regulations and Landlord and Tenant Acts (see the chapter, "Food and Prices").

Conciliation Commissioners, up to five in number, inclusive of the Apprenticeship Commissioner, are appointed for a period of seven years under the Act, as amended in 1943. These act as the Chairman of Conciliation Committees established for various industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industry, and on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is impending, a Conciliation Commissioner may summon the parties to a compulsory conference.

Apprenticeship Councils have power to regulate wages, hours and conditions of apprenticeship in an industry, and comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for each particular industry.

Industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding these tribunals and the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration is published in the chapter relating to "Industrial Arbitration."

#### LOWER COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION.

##### *Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts).*

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act, 1912, as amended, on magistrates and justices sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debt or damages. The jurisdiction of these courts is ordinarily limited to cases involving not more than £50, but in respect of certain matters under the Hire Purchase Agreements Act, 1941, and the Moneylenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941, jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to £250. A stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to £30 and one justice up to £5. In cases of unliquidated demands, the jurisdiction of two justices extends only to cases involving £10 or, by consent of the parties, up to £30, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In general, a decision of the court is subject to review only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Particulars of the transactions of Small Debts Courts during 1939 and the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 430.—Small Debts Courts—Transactions.**

Year.	Plaints Entered.	Verdicts for Plaintiff.		Executions Issued.	Garnishee Orders Issued.
		Number.	Amount.		
			£		
1939	78,970	45,300	426,429	10,664	13,544
1946	20,245	9,832	110,321	2,136	2,432
1947	24,397	10,822	135,243	2,906	2,596
1948	26,579	11,246	146,525	3,695	2,130
1949	31,362	11,924	163,810	4,263	2,191
1950	33,090	13,005	168,891	4,657	2,523
1951	33,425	11,445	155,766	4,621	2,361

In garnishee cases, the Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over £3 per week. The garnishee cases numbered 2,361 in 1951, as compared with 13,544 in 1939.

The number of complaints entered declined steeply during the war years, but rose rapidly after 1946 to 33,425 in 1951.

#### *Licensing Courts.*

Under the Liquor Act, 1912 (as amended), three persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Courts for all licensing districts of the State, and also sit as stipendiary magistrates in the Metropolitan District to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary magistrates. Under a general delegation, applications for renewals, transfers, booth licences and other minor matters outside the Metropolitan Licensing District, are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court, and appeals from its decisions lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions, except in certain matters such as applications for the grant or removal of licences, where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The three licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licences.

Provision for reconstitution of the Licensing Courts and the Board on a date to be proclaimed has been made by the Liquor Amendment Act of 1946 (see page 313). This provision had not been proclaimed up to 31st December, 1952.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown on page 313.

#### *Wardens' Courts (Mining).*

Under the Mining Act, 1906-1952, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute between miners (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final, where the right or property in dispute does not exceed £50 in value. In other cases there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, but any party so appealing loses his right of appeal to the Supreme Court on points of law. Similarly, any party appealing direct to the Supreme Court loses his right of appeal to the Mining Appeal Court.

Generally, a warden is appointed to a Warden's District, but each warden may preside over any Wardens' Court in New South Wales. A warden also has certain administrative functions.

*Land Boards.*

Local Land Boards, each consisting of a salaried chairman, usually an officer of the Lands Department, possessing legal and administrative experience, and two other members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge, were first appointed under the Crown Lands Act of 1884. These boards sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions. Their functions are to determine questions under the Crown Lands Act, and other matters referred by the Minister. Sittings are held as required at appointed places in each of thirteen Land Board Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State. There are also special Land Boards for the Yanco, Mirrool and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and two for War Service Land Settlement matters, having the powers and duties of a Local Land Board.

There are Land Boards in the administrative districts of the western division as in other territorial divisions. The members are the Western Lands Commissioner, one of the two Assistant Commissioners and a local representative (paid by fees). Two members constitute a quorum.

*Fair Rents Courts.*

The State Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1952, which commenced on 16th August, 1948, replaced Commonwealth regulations on the determination of rents and the State Fair Rents Act, 1939, which was repealed from 16th August, 1948.

Under the Act, rents of certain types of premises are determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate; rents of shared accommodation in the County of Cumberland are determined by the Rent Controller. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the regulation of rents in New South Wales are published in the chapter "Food and Prices."

## LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

*Courts of Petty Sessions.*

These courts are held daily in large centres and periodically in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal, quasi-criminal and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation.

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the State Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Vagrancy Act, the Police Offences Act, and, during the war period, the Commonwealth National Security or other regulations, which describe the nature of the offences, penalties and procedure, and prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences.

In the quasi-criminal and civil jurisdiction, issues arise in tort and contract under the Small Debts Recovery Act (see page 487), and under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to moratorium orders, hire-purchase agreements, money-lending transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, inebriates, lunacy, marriage, husbands and wives, and masters and servants.

Courts of Petty Sessions were appointed tribunals in respect of matters arising under the National Security Act or the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act and regulations thereunder.

Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902-1947. Cases are heard in Sydney and in nine other centres by a stipendiary magistrate; in other districts by a magistrate or justices of the peace, unless the magistrate has exclusive jurisdiction.

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily; it includes most offences against good order and breaches of regulations and certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the defendant. Other offences, originally indictable, may be determined summarily without the consent of the defendant, as provided by the State Crimes Act, where the amount of the money or the value of the property in respect of which the offence is charged does not exceed ten pounds, or under the Commonwealth Crimes Act, where the offence relates to property the value of which does not exceed fifty pounds. In other indictable cases, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court when a *prima facie* case is established.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 480.

#### *Children's Courts.*

Children's courts, established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-41, which was brought into operation on 1st December, 1939. Each court consists of a special magistrate with jurisdiction within a proclaimed area. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a court may be exercised by a special magistrate or two justices of the peace. Where practicable, children's courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and at any hearing or trial, persons not directly interested are excluded. By these means children are protected against the adverse influences which they would encounter in the ordinary courts.

The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children.

The functions of the Court are reformatory, not punitive; it is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents or to the care of the Minister for Education to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act and complaints for maintenance of wife and children under the Deserted Wives and Children Act. They act reciprocally with other States of the Commonwealth under the Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, and with other British Dominions under the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899-1934.

Appeal from its decision lies in proper cases to the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions or, in certain circumstances, to a District Court.



Statistics compiled by the Child Welfare Department in respect of the two principal children's courts in Sydney show the number of children under 18 years of age dealt with annually. Where a juvenile has been charged with more than one offence, generally only the principal offence has been counted. Between 1942-43 and 1949-50, the number of children appearing before these courts declined from 4,287 to 2,251, or by 48 per cent. There was an increase in each of the next two years, but the number in 1951-52, viz., 3,022, was still 29 per cent less than in 1942-43. Particulars since 1942-43 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 431.—Children's Courts, Sydney—Cases Dealt With.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Juveniles.			Year ended 30th June.	Number of Juveniles.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Persons.		Boys.	Girls.	Persons.
1943	3,564	723	4,287	1948	1,864	598	2,462
1944	3,309	750	4,059	1949	1,853	511	2,364
1945	2,712	728	3,440	1950	1,770	481	2,251
1946	2,243	614	2,857	1951	2,028	516	2,544
1947	2,087	526	2,613	1952	2,420	602	3,022

A dissection of the number of juveniles in these cases according to the nature of the offence and action taken is shown in the next table. Many children are charged with offences under the Child Welfare Act, and only a negligible proportion of children is sentenced to gaol terms. Where detention is ordered, they are generally committed to an institution controlled by the Child Welfare Department.

**Table 432.—Children's Courts, Sydney—Offences and Action Taken.**

Particulars.	Number of Juveniles.					
	1944-45.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<b>OFFENCE.</b>						
<b>Criminal—</b>						
Stealing and Breaking and Entering ...	970	649	713	717	818	901
Other Criminal Offences ...	407	305	288	225	309	482
<b>Child Welfare Act—</b>						
Uncontrollable Child ...	297	226	215	125	134	84
Absconding from Proper Custody ...	235	216	135	106	99	110
Other Offences under Child Welfare Act ...	689	502	510	453	546	620
<b>Tram, Train and Traffic Offences ...</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>767</b>
Truancy under Public Instruction Act ...	289	135	89	58	77	58
Total Cases ...	3,440	2,462	2,364	2,251	2,544	3,022
<b>ACTION TAKEN.</b>						
Imprisoned ...	46	21	6	3	2	...
Committed to Prison—Order Suspended ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fined ...	510	335	319	489	547	740
Bound over ...	44	40	40	35	51	35
Detained to Rising of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Committed for Trial ...	38	26	10	8	3	1
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department ...	540	367	396	343	352	341
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department—Order Suspended ...	112	78	52	89	70	154
Returned to Former Custody ...	98	62	35	40	35	49
Isolated Detention within Institution ...	72	56	23	12	13	11
Committed to Care of Approved Person ...	232	128	108	92	99	129
Committed to Care of Minister ...	155	121	108	101	117	116
Released on Probation ...	688	782	964	849	1,072	1,071
Admonished, Discharged, etc. ...	871	412	288	182	177	339
Variation of Order ...	34	34	15	8	6	25
Total Cases ...	3,440	2,462	2,364	2,251	2,544	3,022

Of the juveniles dealt with in 1951-52, 46 per cent. were charged with criminal offences, 27 per cent. with offences under the Child Welfare Act, and 27 per cent. with truancy and transport offences. The number of juveniles charged with criminal offences, mainly stealing and breaking and entering, declined from 1,377 in 1944-45 to 942 in 1949-50, but increased to 1,383 in 1951-52. There were only 58 cases of truancy in 1951-52, as compared with 289 in 1944-45.

Most of the juveniles dealt with are released on probation, fined, or committed to institutions of the Child Welfare Department; in 1951-52 the proportions were 35 per cent., 24 per cent., and 11 per cent., respectively. In 1944-45 forty-six juveniles were sentenced to imprisonment by the Sydney courts, but in 1951-52 only seven were committed to prison, and in each case the sentence was suspended.

Separate statistics of the proceedings of Children's Courts in districts other than Sydney are not available, as they are included with those of ordinary Courts of Petty Sessions.

Training schools for delinquent children are conducted by the Child Welfare Department (see page 301). Particulars of juveniles admitted to and discharged from the principal institutions are shown in the following table:—

**Table 433.—Principal Institutions for Delinquents—Children Admitted and Discharged.**

Year ended 30th June.	Juveniles Admitted—Age in Years.					Juveniles Discharged—Period of Detention.				
	Under 12.	12 to 15.	15 and over.	Not Stated.	Total.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 to 2 years.	2 years and over.	Total.
1939 ...	57	197	249	8	511	86	123	192	33	434
1946 ...	36	195	256	...	487	131	243	120	46	540
1947 ...	35	175	262	...	472	73	191	166	36	466
1948 ...	36	164	216	1	417	45	179	169	11	404
1949 ...	47	159	260	...	466	30	188	150	31	399
1950 ...	60	182	258	1	501	22	171	191	49	433
1951 ...	36	203	326	...	565	45	219	152	30	446
1952 ...	34	189	285	...	508	51	186	162	17	416
Boys	33	162	212	...	407	44	153	134	14	345
Girls	1	27	73	...	101	7	33	28	3	71

Of the juveniles admitted in 1951-52, 7 per cent. were under 12 years of age, 37 per cent. between 12 and 15 years, and 56 per cent. 15 years or over. Of those discharged in the same year, 12 per cent. had been detained for less than six months, 45 per cent. for 6-12 months, and 43 per cent. for longer periods. Girls comprised 20 per cent. of the juveniles admitted and 17 per cent. of those discharged.

The following table shows the number of juveniles released on probation from Children's Courts and institutions for delinquents in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 434.—Children's Courts and Institutions for Delinquents—Juveniles Released on Probation.**

Year ended 30th June.	Metropolitan and Country Courts.			Institutions for Delinquents.			Total Released on Probation.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Juven- iles.	Boys.	Girls.	Juven- iles.	Boys.	Girls.	Juven- iles.
1939 ...	1,141	146	1,287	203	36	239	1,344	182	1,526
1947 ...	1,194	232	1,426	260	39	299	1,454	271	1,725
1948 ...	1,197	302	1,499	309	54	363	1,506	356	1,862
1949 ...	1,399	334	1,733	253	38	291	1,652	372	2,024
1950 ...	1,371	307	1,678	265	46	311	1,636	353	1,989
1951 ...	1,643	367	2,010	341	51	392	1,984	418	2,402
1952 ...	1,861	385	2,246	352	65	417	2,213	450	2,663

Of 2,246 juveniles released on probation from metropolitan and country children's courts in 1951-52, 71 were under eight years of age, 298 from eight to twelve years, 964 from twelve to fifteen years, and 907 were 15 years of age or over. Of the total, 8 had been detained for less than six months, 457 from six to twelve months, 1,236 from one to two years, and 530 for two years or over; in fifteen cases particulars of the period of detention were not available.

*Cases before Magistrates' Courts.*

Particulars of the number of offences charged and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts are shown below:—

**Table 435.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Charges and Convictions.**

Year.	Cases Withdrawn or Discharged.	Convictions and Penalty.				Cases Committed to Higher Courts.	Total Offences Charged.
		Fined.	Imprisoned.	Other. *	Total Convictions.		
1939 ...	16,207	97,739	4,623	23,991	126,353	2,288	144,848
1941 ...	12,018	86,563	3,771	29,401	119,735	1,717	133,470
1942 ...	11,792	103,058	5,066	32,496	140,620	2,119	154,531
1943 ...	14,326	75,598	5,311	37,457	118,366	2,811	135,503
1944 ...	12,862	69,229	4,406	37,373	111,008	2,631	128,501
1945 ...	12,036	75,196	5,072	45,714	125,982	3,061	141,079
1946 ...	12,637	89,087	5,662	62,359	157,108	3,566	173,311
1947 ...	12,215	93,809	4,669	67,194	165,472	3,148	180,835
1948 ...	11,976	100,928	4,549	77,890	183,367	3,113	198,456
1949 ...	12,086	112,365	4,351	73,239	189,955	3,776	205,817
1950 ...	11,762	119,448	4,925	75,246	199,619	3,513	214,894
1951 ...	13,945	137,961	5,229	81,324	224,514	3,706	242,165
<b>Males</b>	<b>12,522</b>	<b>131,756</b>	<b>4,795</b>	<b>76,982</b>	<b>213,533</b>	<b>3,594</b>	<b>229,649</b>
<b>Females</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>6,205</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>10,981</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>12,516</b>

\* Mainly forfeiture of bail by persons charged with drunkenness.

Except where otherwise stated, the foregoing figures represent the total number of offences charged, and where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each. The figures should not be

used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in tabulating the statistics of crime. It is not possible to determine the number of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Since 1916, persons arrested for drunkenness have been allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The majority of the cases of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner and they are included in the statistics as convictions, as well as those cases where the offender is admonished and set free without penalty.

Since 1945 there has been a steady increase in the number of offences charged, the number in 1951 being 72 per cent. higher than in 1945. In 1951, offences by females represented 5 per cent. of the total.

Only a small proportion of the offences for which summary convictions are effected are really criminal offences, that is, offences against persons or property. The penalty in most cases is a fine; in 1951, sentence of imprisonment was imposed in 5,229 cases, or 2.3 per cent. of total convictions.

The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded, and the rate per 1,000 of mean population:—

**Table 436.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Convictions.**

Year.	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Against Good Order.		Transport and Traffic.	Other Offences (Mainly Administrative)	Total Summary Convictions.
			Drunkenness.	Other.			
NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.							
1939	1,667	10,968	32,405	14,288	42,181	24,844	126,353
1941	1,639	10,019	34,637	13,929	39,453	20,058	119,735
1942	1,914	12,426	34,870	17,748	35,998	37,664	140,620
1943	2,065	13,420	34,906	15,869	25,369	26,737	118,366
1944	2,315	12,652	34,562	15,196	20,325	25,958	111,008
1945	2,387	13,329	43,561	19,650	22,542	24,513	125,982
1946	2,815	11,939	62,120	25,370	29,200	25,664	157,108
1947	2,668	11,731	67,324	22,683	36,128	24,938	165,472
1948	2,777	10,427	82,625	22,981	43,205	21,352	183,367
1949	2,551	10,327	78,206	22,278	52,732	23,861	189,955
1950	2,779	11,250	78,477	23,771	60,879	22,463	199,619
1951	2,787	12,769	82,837	25,228	76,051	24,842	224,514
NUMBER PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.							
1939	0.61	3.99	11.78	5.19	15.34	9.03	45.04
1941	0.59	3.58	12.36	4.97	14.09	7.16	42.75
1942	0.68	4.39	12.31	6.27	12.71	13.30	49.66
1943	0.72	4.70	12.22	5.55	8.88	9.35	41.42
1944	0.81	4.38	11.97	5.27	7.04	8.09	38.46
1945	0.82	4.57	14.93	6.73	7.73	8.40	43.18
1946	0.96	4.05	21.09	8.61	9.91	8.71	53.33
1947	0.89	3.93	22.55	7.60	12.10	8.36	55.43
1948	0.92	3.44	27.27	7.59	14.26	7.05	60.53
1949	0.83	3.32	25.11	7.15	16.93	7.66	61.00
1950	0.86	3.49	24.38	7.87	18.88	6.97	61.90
1951	0.84	3.85	24.06	7.59	22.92	7.49	67.65

Convictions classified under the heading "other offences," consist mainly of breaches of administrative law, e.g., local government and suppression of gambling. A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met with the infliction of a fine. As local and other administrative activities extend, such offences become more numerous. The number has increased in each year since 1945, and in 1951 it was the highest on record. The bulk of the increase has occurred in convictions for drunkenness and other offences against good order, and transport and traffic offences.

Particulars of convictions and imprisonments for specific offences are shown in the next table:—

**Table 437.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Principal Offences and Number of Convictions.**

Type of Offence.	Summary Convictions.				Number Imprisoned.			
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>Against the Person—</b>								
Offences against Females	960	926	1,069	1,102	60	78	87	83
Attempted Suicide ...	75	80	81	74	14	9	17	15
Common Assault ...	1,630	1,467	1,521	1,536	131	142	112	132
Other ... ..	112	78	108	75	14	4	13	12
<b>Total, Against the Person</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>								
Housebreaking ...	893	755	914	1,054	116	139	140	139
Larceny and Receiving ...	7,463	7,465	7,874	8,901	1,796	1,774	1,946	2,026
Fraud and False Pretences ...	475	467	514	563	222	200	204	240
Malicious Damage ...	767	773	897	977	18	13	21	13
Other ... ..	829	867	1,051	1,274	247	253	319	324
<b>Total, Against Property</b>	<b>10,427</b>	<b>10,327</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>12,769</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>2,742</b>
<b>Against Good Order—</b>								
Drunkenness ... ..	82,625	78,206	78,477	82,837	183	101	112	108
Other ... ..	22,981	22,278	23,771	25,228	1,320	1,308	1,580	1,596
Forgery, etc. ... ..	104	105	112	76	36	45	27	27
Transport and Traffic Offences ... ..	43,205	52,732	60,879	76,051	3	4	8	1
All Other Offences ...	21,248	23,756	22,351	24,766	389	281	339	513
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>183,367</b>	<b>189,955</b>	<b>199,619</b>	<b>224,514</b>	<b>4,549</b>	<b>4,351</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>5,229</b>

Most of the convictions for offences against the person are for offences against females and common assault; these comprised 94 per cent. of the total in 1951. Larceny and receiving usually constitute about 70 per cent. of offences against property.

More than half the imprisonments on conviction are for offences against the person or against property. Most of those imprisoned for offences against good order were convicted of vagrancy.

*Magistrates' Courts—Applications for Orders.*

The following table shows particulars of applications for orders made to Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in 1945 and the last three years:—

**Table 438.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Applications for Orders.**

Classification.	Number of Applications.				Number of Orders Made.			
	1945.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1945.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>For Maintenance—</b>								
Wife ... ..	2,548	3,075	2,994	2,888	1,469	1,735	1,720	1,682
Child ... ..	892	1,023	1,120	847	681	826	937	709
Under Lunacy Act ... ..	117	37	111	6	80	28	40	4
Varying Order for Maintenance ... ..	1,390	1,464	1,380	1,590	1,047	1,065	1,027	1,243
*Preliminary Expenses ... ..	96	93	96	90	70	71	72	71
Uncontrollable or Neglected Child ... ..	1,532	488	420	475	929	326	328	336
Detention of Property ... ..	1,115	2,622	2,719	2,605	565	1,369	1,411	1,215
Lunacy Act—Detention in Institution ... ..	2,291	2,701	3,135	3,411	1,442	1,606	1,836	2,075
Landlord and Tenant ... ..	6,583	7,572	6,238	5,881	3,552	3,638	3,124	2,576
Masters and Servants Act (Wages) ... ..	299	540	562	505	189	414	404	419
Other ... ..	1,904	4,070	3,230	3,744	1,288	2,193	1,951	2,427
Total ... ..	18,767	23,690	22,005	22,042	11,312	13,271	12,850	12,757

\* Expenses incidental to birth of ex-nuptial child.

Applications in 1951 numbered 22,042, but orders were made in respect of only 12,757 or 52 per cent. of them. Applications for maintenance orders, or for variation of such orders, totalled 5,331, and orders were issued in 68 per cent. of the cases. Applicants for orders under the Landlord and Tenant Act were successful in less than half the cases, but orders under the Lunacy Act for detention in an institution were issued to more than 60 per cent. of the persons applying for them. Of the total applications in 1951, 5,232 or 24 per cent. were for orders against women.

In 1951 there were 4,078 cases of non-compliance with orders of Petty Sessions Courts, 3,936 of which were for maintenance. In 1,198 instances the case was withdrawn or discharged, and in 2,081 the order was subsequently obeyed. In addition, 799 men were imprisoned, all except three for failure to comply with orders for the maintenance of wife or child.

*Coroners' Courts.*

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1912, which consolidated previous laws.

Every stipendiary magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, the Metropolitan Police District being under the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In districts not readily accessible to magistrates, a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, is appointed coroner.

At the Coroner's discretion, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols or in mines and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. The Coroner may order any

medical practitioner to attend at the inquest and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination. On the evidence submitted, the Coroner is empowered to commit for trial persons adjudged guilty of manslaughter, murder or arson, and in such cases may grant bail.

In certain cases a jury of six persons may be empanelled to find as to the facts of the case, and on their verdict against any person he may be committed for trial. An inquest is held into the cause of every death occurring among prisoners in gaols and lock-ups; in such cases a jury of six is empanelled. Persons apprehended by the police subsequent to the decisions of coroners are charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

During 1951, 23 persons were committed for trial by coroners on charges of murder, 59 for manslaughter and 20 for arson.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 46 fires in 1951 and found that 15 fires were accidental, 19 were caused wilfully, and in 12 cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the origin.

#### APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Magistrates' Courts, by the Supreme Court from District Courts and Magistrates' Courts, by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court, and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeal on points of law (usually by stating a case) may be made to the Supreme Court from special courts, e.g., Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission.

There is a Court of Criminal Appeal, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court.

##### *Appeals to Quarter Sessions.*

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into a recognizance, or for giving security. The Appeal Court rehears the cases, and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

##### *Appeals to the Supreme Court.*

Three or more Judges of the Supreme Court may sit in its various civil jurisdictions to hear appeals from District Courts or from decisions of justices in chambers, and to consider motions for new trials and kindred matters, or to hear appeals from orders and decrees made by one justice in the various jurisdictions of the court. One judge may sit in chambers to hear applications for writs of mandamus or prohibition, and to determine special cases stated by magistrates.

##### *Court of Criminal Appeal.*

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act of 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground

which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court, or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may also appeal against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal, the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases, the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the court of trial. It may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

#### *Appeals to the High Court of Australia.*

Appeals to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in respect of any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at £300 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, divorce or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

#### *Appeals to the Privy Council.*

Appeals from Australian Courts to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Commonwealth, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard on appeal by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of £500 or more, and as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance, including criminal cases in special circumstances. Except where the High Court consents, no appeal may be made to the Privy Council upon any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or States.

#### COURTS OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION.

Section 71 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth vests the judicial power of the Commonwealth in the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as Parliament creates, or in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. Federal courts which have been established under this power are the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Bankruptcy Court. Federal jurisdiction has from time to time been conferred on State Courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the Judiciary Act, 1903-1950, the Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1950 and the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1945.



The High Court, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other justices. Its principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in the capital cities of the various States as occasion requires. District Registrars have been appointed for all capital cities.

The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. In some cases this jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts, in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, which may be exercised in the first instance by one judge, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters arising directly under treaty, in suits between States, between a State and a resident of another State or between the Commonwealth and a State, or in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth, or a federal court, or in matters involving any question as to the limits, *inter se*, of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and any State or States, or of any two or more States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in matters in which the Commonwealth is a party (other than those mentioned above) or between residents of different States and in trials of indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth. In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from judgments given in its original jurisdiction and appeals from the Supreme Courts of the States (or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen in Council) in matters involving questions of status or of property worth £300 or more.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was established in 1905 and now consists of a Chief Judge and six other judges. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, but sittings of this Court are also held in the various State capitals, at which registries have been established. (An account of this Court is given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".)

The Federal Court of Bankruptcy was established in 1930 and at present consists of one judge who deals with bankruptcy work in New South Wales and Victoria, in each of which States he sits alternatively. The Principal Registry of this Court is in Melbourne, and there are registries in each capital city.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

The State law in Bankruptcy was superseded by the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1946, on 1st August, 1928.

The Commonwealth has been divided into bankruptcy districts which conform generally with State boundaries. Certain State courts have been vested with Commonwealth jurisdiction for bankruptcy purposes. In addition, a Commonwealth Court of Bankruptcy has been created, and this court exercises jurisdiction in the bankruptcy districts of New South Wales (which includes the Australian Capital Territory) and Victoria.

A Registrar and an Official Receiver for each bankruptcy district and an Inspector-General for the Commonwealth have been appointed.

Any person unable to pay his debts may voluntarily file his petition in the Court of Bankruptcy for the sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration, provided the debts to the petitioning creditors or creditor amount in the aggregate or singly to £50, or the debtor may surrender his estate under Parts XI or XII of the

Bankruptcy Act. Provision is made for the postponement and payment by instalments of fees payable by a debtor on filing his own petition for relief against creditors pressing him in case of hardship. Upon the issue of an order for sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor, to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy, has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. After sequestration of his estate, a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, subject to the approval of the Court.

The Court has power to decide questions of priorities and other questions of law affecting a bankrupt estate. Questions of fact may be tried before a jury.

The Registrar in Bankruptcy has such duties as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth directs, or as are prescribed, and he exercises powers of an administrative nature, delegated by the Court. He may hear debtors' petitions, make full examination of the bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt, and make sequestration orders on debtors' petitions. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed deputy-registrars in country districts.

All sequestrated estates are vested in the Official Receiver, who is a permanent officer of the Commonwealth Public Service. His duties have relation to the conduct of a debtor and the realisation and administration of his estate. He acts under the general authority of the Attorney-General and is controlled by the Court.

Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to be trustees of estates. In cases where a registered trustee under a deed of arrangement or composition, etc. (Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptcy Act) is removed from or vacates his office, the Official Receiver assumes the position and completes the administration of the estate unless the creditors appoint another registered trustee.

Particulars of the operations in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth are shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

#### PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1942. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; executor of a will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, is dead or absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general, the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £600. He may act as manager, guardian or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, or as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed £200, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow, and he may apply the share of an infant, not exceeding £500, to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent, he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes. etc. Agents of the Public Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State.

Operations are not conducted for profit; fees and commission are chargeable to provide for working expenses and may be supplemented, if necessary, by transfer from interest earnings on current accounts of estates. The accounts of the Public Trust Office are audited by the Auditor-General.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act, the Matraville Soldiers' Settlement and the sale of land under the Local Government Act for the non-payment of rates. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the Public Trust Office during the last six years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund are not included.

**Table 439.—Public Trust Office—Transactions.**

Year ended 30th June.	Estates received for Administration.	Trust Moneys.		Commission and Fees.	Office Administration.	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury.	Value of Estates in Active Administration.
		Received.	Paid.				
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947	2,479	2,142,999	2,265,284	104,255	104,255	5,694	7,635,269
1948	2,347	2,377,289	2,350,827	118,278	118,278	12,134	7,261,872
1949	2,207	2,257,230	2,295,094	126,972	126,972	6,129	7,375,355
1950	2,463	2,430,574	2,279,526	145,697	145,697	9,580	7,129,258
1951	2,468	2,656,234	2,746,523	169,357	169,357	5,035	7,623,695
1952	2,705	2,836,228	2,795,656	206,509	206,509	4,689	8,027,764

\* Office revenue.

#### REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales registers certain occurrences and transactions of special legal significance as prescribed by Acts of Parliament. Registrations are made of births, deaths and marriages; conveyances, transfers, leases, mortgages and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; dealings with land under the Real Property Act; liens on crops and wool, and stock mortgages; companies, business names and bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing and certain other Acts.

The registers and certain of the documents relating to registration in the Deeds and Land Titles Branches are usually available for inspection by the public. Fees are charged for registration and inspection. No fees are charged for registration of births, deaths and marriages, but fees are payable for certified copies of entries in and extracts from the registers, which are not available for inspection by the public.

The amount collected by the Registrar-General during 1951 was £487,304, of which £310,807 was collected by the Land Titles Branch, £148,556 by the Deeds Branch, and £27,941 by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Branch.

#### REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The registration of patents, trade marks, designs and copyrights devolves upon the Commonwealth authorities. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1952, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, Norfolk Island, and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fifth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1905-1948, a trade mark is registered for a period of fourteen years, but may be renewed from time to time on payment of the prescribed fee, and on proof of substantial use during the period of registration. Provision is made for the licensing of the use of trade marks by persons other than the registered proprietors.

Registration of a design under the Designs Act, 1906-1934, subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force under the Copyright Act, 1912-1935.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent, and rectification of the registers of trade marks, designs and copyright.

#### EXTRA-TERRITORIAL SERVICE AND EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS.

By the Service and Execution of Process Act of the Commonwealth, civil process commenced in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth may be served in any other State or Territory, and judgment obtained in any State may be enforced in any other State. In criminal proceedings, a warrant issued in one State for the apprehension or commitment of a person and endorsed by a Justice of the Peace in another State may be duly executed in the latter State, and is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the person named in the warrant.

Special arrangements concerning fugitive offenders as between different parts of the British Commonwealth are made in terms of the Imperial Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 and 1915.

Extradition to foreign countries is governed by the Imperial Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1935, and the Extradition Act, 1903-1950, of the Commonwealth, or local Acts, in pursuance of treaties concluded with the countries concerned by the Government of the United Kingdom, though, since 1930, the right of the Australian Government to enter into such treaties on its own account, subject to certain conditions, has been conceded.

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## POLICE

The police force of New South Wales is organised under the Police Regulation Act of 1899-1944; it covers the whole State. The Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction of the Premier, is charged with the superintendence of police and is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner of Police may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Superintendents and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed constable unless he is at least 19 years and under 30 years of age, of good character and reasonably educated. A high physical standard is required of recruits. Any person who has been convicted of a felony or is in other employment may not act as an officer of police.

Youths between 16 and 19 years of age may be appointed as police cadets, and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. If satisfactory, they may be appointed as probationary constables on attaining the age of 19 years. At 31st December, 1952, there were 138 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 25 and 30 years, and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. Thirty-six women police were employed at the end of 1952.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner for whom the age of retirement is 65 years.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension fund are shown on page 339 of this volume.

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect offenders and to bring them to justice, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order throughout the State. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State, e.g., they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, inspectors under the fisheries and other Acts, and they collect a large volume of statistical returns. In the metropolitan area and Newcastle the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter entitled "Motor Transport and Road Traffic." An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking police," consisting of partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations; parking police wear distinctive uniforms. There were 100 parking police at 31st December, 1952.

The police radio network permits wireless broadcasts to the police stations in Sydney and Newcastle, as well as two-way communication with the patrol cars operating in these cities and the police launches on both harbours. Direct wireless communication is maintained with the other capital cities of Australia.

*Strength of the Police Force.*

Police stations in the State numbered 466 at the close of 1952. The strength of the police force, including cadets, women police, trackers, parking police, etc., was 4,806 at 31st December, 1952. A classification is shown below:—

**Table 440.—Police—Classification, 31st December.**

Classification.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
General... ..	3,036	3,117	3,164	3,256	3,268	3,260	3,395
Criminal Investigation Branch ...	121	242	249	248	257	268	277
Others on detective work ... ..	224	387	397	333	351	365	354
Traffic ... ..	361	285	313	337	334	418	430
Water ... ..	23	21	23	32	32	32	33
Total of Forgoing ... ..	3,765	4,052	4,151	4,206	4,292	4,343	4,489
Cadets ... ..	128	129	127	120	103	124	138
Women Police ... ..	8	36	33	29	28	36	36
Matrons ... ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trackers and Cadet Trackers ...	12	18	20	18	15	12	14
Special Constables ... ..	6	25	22	27	26	24	25
Parking Police ... ..	...	97	101	100	100	99	100
Total ... ..	3,923	4,361	4,458	4,504	4,568	4,642	4,806

The following statement shows for various years since 1939 the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, women police, matrons, trackers and parking police) in relation to the population:—

**Table 441.—Police Force in relation to Population.**

At 31st Dec- ember.	Number of Police.	Inhabitants to each Policeman.	At 31st Dec- ember.	Number of Police.	Inhabitants to each Policeman.
1939	3,765	735	1948	4,151	738
1944	3,431	846	1949	4,206	755
1945	3,468	846	1950	4,292	764
1946	3,770	786	1951	4,343	773
1947	4,052	742	1952	4,489	762

The strength of the police force has been increased by 724 men since 1939, and at the end of 1952 there was one police officer in New South

Wales to every 762 inhabitants. At the end of 1952, there were 3,234 police officers stationed in the metropolitan district and 1,255 in other districts. There has been a considerable growth in the volume of administrative work done by the police apart from the extension of duties arising from the increase in population.

*Cost of Police Services.*

A comparative statement of the annual cost of police services is shown below:—

**Table 442.—Cost of Police Services.**

Year ended 30th June.	Payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund.				Payments from Road Transport Funds.		Total Expenditure.
	Salaries.	Contributions to Superannuation Fund.	Other.	Total.	Contributions to Superannuation Fund.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1942	1,113,628	240,699	317,367	1,671,694	22,301	314,725	2,008,720
1943	1,220,890	192,550	315,135	1,728,575	47,450	234,025	2,060,050
1944	1,270,613	221,000	345,552	1,837,165	29,615	209,395	2,076,175
1945	1,281,444	236,000	380,661	1,848,105	29,615	209,395	2,087,115
1946	1,289,306	252,600	415,236	1,957,142	29,615	223,568	2,210,325
1947	1,500,626	183,500	525,995	2,210,121	37,242	299,038	2,546,401
1948	1,738,899	272,000	631,161	2,642,060	53,278	335,001	3,030,339
1949	2,025,677	241,000	624,392	2,891,069	49,219	384,758	3,325,046
1950	2,384,629	271,000	632,091	3,287,720	45,160	679,261	4,012,141
1951	2,543,293	275,000	703,644	3,521,937	49,405	728,003	4,299,345
1952	3,312,823	305,595	891,528	4,509,946	49,405	798,452	5,357,803

Expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenses under this head include salaries, cost of uniforms, contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police, etc.

## PRISONS

A prison may be established by proclamation of the Governor, at any premises prepared and maintained as a prison at the public expense. A Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the direction of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons in custody not being prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction are held by the Comptroller-General for the Sheriff, as also are prisoners under sentence of death.

All prisons must be visited at least once a week by a stipendiary magistrate appointed to be "Visiting Justice," who may enter and inspect and report to the Minister of Justice upon any matter connected with the gaol as often as he deems necessary. Such justice may hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell as punishment. Any judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30th June, 1952, there were 15 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal gaols, one as minor, six as special establishments and two as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for women—both at Long Bay, Sydney—the Goulburn Training Centre, and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary, Long Bay, is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of prisoners convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the State Penitentiary in the first instance, the short sentence men being retained and those serving longer periods of imprisonment being drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided at Long Bay for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. Special treatment is provided for first offenders at the Goulburn Training Centre, and prisoners convicted more than once are imprisoned at Bathurst and Parramatta.

The minor and police gaols are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences and for the detention of those who require special treatment apart from other long-sentence prisoners. The special establishments are the Afforestation Camps at Glen Innes, Oberon, and Mannus, the Training Centres at Emu Plains and Berrima, and Grafton Gaol. At Emu Plains, prisoners—usually first offenders under 25 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps for prisoners of the several classes; at Berrima, prisoners are trained in cabinet-making and in farm work. At these establishments the conditions of gaol life are modified with the object of fitting the men to lead useful lives after release, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination. Prisoners guilty of serious misbehaviour in other gaols are sent to Grafton Gaol.

Police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding fourteen days, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense in consequence of the shortness of the term of imprisonment.



The prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

Educational classes for prisoners were held in five establishments at June, 1952.

Libraries in prisons contained 13,870 volumes at 30th June, 1952.

#### HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowers a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time of specified criminal offences. Since 1924 the system has applied to persistent offenders convicted summarily, as well as to those convicted on indictment. In the cases first mentioned, a stipendiary magistrate may direct that an application be forwarded to a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Court of Quarter Sessions to have the prisoner declared an habitual criminal.

The habitual criminal serves the definite sentence imposed for the offence of which he has been convicted, and then is detained for an indefinite term until he is deemed fit for freedom. The indeterminate stage is divided into three grades—intermediate, higher, and special.

The cases of all habitual criminals are considered at quarterly intervals by a consultative committee appointed for the purpose, and each case is brought annually under the notice of the Minister of Justice. Releasees are required to report to the authorities at stated intervals during a period specified in the licence.

The Habitual Criminals Act prescribes that while under detention as an habitual criminal every prisoner should work at some useful trade and receive a share of the proceeds of his work. As the majority of these persons have not been trained in any branch of skilled labour, facilities are afforded them, while serving the definite term, to acquire training in some remunerative employment.

Twenty-eight men were declared habitual criminals during the year ended 30th June, 1951, and thirty-seven in the following year. At 30th June, 1952, there were under detention 65 men who had not yet completed the definite period of their sentence and 60 men who had passed into the indeterminate stage.

#### REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, and its amendments, for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not previously been convicted of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences punishable summarily and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months.

The hearing of charges against female first offenders, except cases of larceny in retail shops, must be in private unless the defendant elects to be heard in open court, and reports of such cases may not be published.

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-quarter of the sentence for first offenders to one-sixth for incorrigible criminals; prisoners sentenced to three months or less are usually detained for the full period. Many prisoners are released on licence. The licences operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the licence and recommittal to gaol for the balance of the sentence.

#### STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

The number of gaol entries during various years since 1931 and the number of prisoners in gaol at the close of each year are shown below:—

**Table 443.—Prisons—Numbers of Prisoners.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Gaol Entries during Year.	Prisoners under Sentence.							
		Received during Year.				In Prison at end of Year.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population.
1931	12,731	8,863	1,264	10,127	39.8	1,628	63	1,691	6.6
1939	10,636	7,642	753	8,395	30.7	1,314	50	1,364	5.0
1944	9,699	5,976	923	6,899	24.0	1,578	161	1,739	6.0
1945	9,874	6,291	886	7,177	24.7	1,714	142	1,856	6.4
1946	10,562	6,770	896	7,666	26.1	1,598	86	1,684	5.7
1947	12,119	7,993	993	8,986	30.3	1,758	89	1,847	6.2
1948	10,969	7,238	867	8,105	27.0	1,540	47	1,587	5.2
1949	11,215	7,450	918	8,368	27.3	1,665	52	1,717	5.5
1950	10,905	7,210	882	8,092	25.5	1,796	58	1,854	5.8
1951	11,547	7,636	890	8,526	26.0	1,816	69	1,885	5.7
1952	11,688	7,403	835	8,238	24.6	2,002	68	2,070	6.1

The number of gaol entries shown in the table includes convicted persons, persons awaiting trial, debtors, naval and military offenders, and persons on remand, some of whom were received and counted several times.

The number of persons received into prison under sentence in 1951-52, counted once each time received, was 8,238, viz., males 7,403 and females 835, showing a decrease of 233 in males and 55 in females as compared with the preceding year. The number of prisoners received into gaol under sentence per 1,000 of the population was 2.5 in 1951-52.

The number of distinct persons received into gaol under sentence in 1951-52 was 5,831, of whom 421 were women.

The following table shows particulars of all prisoners received and released (counted each time) during each year from 1947-48 to 1951-52, and the manner of release:—

**Table 444.—Prisoners Received into Gaol and Released during year.**

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
In gaol at beginning of year ... ..	1,933	1,732	1,821	1,959	1,916
Received during year ... ..	10,969	11,215	10,905	11,547	11,683
Total in gaol during year ... ..	12,902	12,947	12,726	13,506	13,604
Released during year—					
Sentence Expiry ... ..	5,837	6,038	5,545	6,014	5,328
Remission of Sentence ... ..	672	597	642	624	672
On Licence ... ..	561	457	548	469	564
Special Authority ... ..	384	252	280	430	324
Payment of Fines ... ..	641	677	616	761	715
Transferred to Mental Hospitals ... ..	19	19	13	32	24
Died ... ..	5	10	11	10	17
Escaped ... ..	6	5	7	2	6
Habitual Criminals on Licence ... ..	16	10	11	14	7
Unconvicted, etc. ... ..	3,029	3,061	3,094	3,234	3,723
Total Released ... ..	11,170	11,126	10,767	11,590	11,380
In Gaol at end of Year—					
On Remand and Trial ... ..	145	104	105	31	154
Under Sentence ... ..	1,587	1,717	1,854	1,885	2,070

Of the 7,657 convicted prisoners released in 1951-52, 5,328 or 70 per cent. were released by expiry of sentence, 672 or 9 per cent. by remission of sentence, and 888 or 11 per cent. on licence or special authority. The total released, viz., 11,380, included 3,723 or 33 per cent. who were unconvicted.

Many persons are committed to prison each year in default of payment of fines; in 1951-52 the number was 4,781, including 4,232 males and 549 females. Most of these prisoners complete their sentences, usually of short duration, but some (numbering 715 in 1951-52) are released from custody on payment of the fine.

#### *Prisoners—Age Distribution.*

The age distribution of persons received into prison under sentence (counted each time received) in 1938-39 and the last six years is shown below:—

**Table 445.—Prisoners—Ages of Prisoners Received.**

Year ended 30th June.	Prisoners Received During Year.							
	Under 21 Years.	21-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40-49 Years.	50 Years and Over.	Age Not Stated.
1939	785	882	1,059	904	1,015	2,074	1,664	12
1947	849	1,095	957	846	759	1,935	2,351	104
1948	632	835	905	744	778	1,762	2,447	2
1949	507	844	809	785	735	1,822	2,856	10
1950	486	758	965	798	725	1,806	2,535	19
1951	474	739	918	790	821	1,841	2,930	13
1952	550	788	982	849	767	1,735	2,538	29

Prisoners under the age of 25 years, counted each time received into gaol during the year, represented 19.9 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 16.2 per cent. in 1951-52. Those from 25 to 50 years of age numbered 4,333, or 53 per cent. of the total in 1951-52, and those aged 50 years or over, 2,538 or 31 per cent.

The following table shows the age and sex of prisoners received into gaol during 1951-52, and those in gaol at the end of the year:—

**Table 446.—Prisoners—Age and Sex, Year ended 30th June, 1952.**

Age.	Sentenced Prisoners Received during Year.*			Prisoners in Gaol at end of Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 21 years ...	497	53	550	231	11	242
21 to 24 years ...	700	88	788	352	13	365
25 „ 29 „ ...	911	71	982	431	14	445
30 „ 34 „ ...	767	82	849	273	6	279
35 „ 39 „ ...	703	64	767	214	6	220
40 „ 44 „ ...	733	98	831	162	3	165
45 „ 49 „ ...	799	105	904	123	4	127
50 „ 59 „ ...	1,364	163	1,527	146	6	152
60 „ 69 „ ...	776	89	865	63	4	67
70 years and over ...	124	22	146	6	1	7
Not stated ...	29	...	29	1	...	1
Total ...	7,403	835	8,238	2,002	68	2,070

\* Counted each time received.

The prisoners in gaol at the end of 1951-52 included 607 or 29 per cent. aged 25 years or under, 1,236 or 60 per cent. between 25 and 50 years, and 226 or 11 per cent. aged 50 years or over.

#### PRISONERS—SENTENCES.

The sentences imposed on 58 per cent. of the male prisoners, and on 77 per cent. of the females received during 1951-52, did not exceed one month. Of the total number committed to gaol, 7,461, or 91 per cent., were received from lower courts; only 3 from courts martial and Commonwealth courts, and 774, or 9 per cent., from higher courts. The number of persons committed to prison in default of payment of fines were 4,781, or 58 per cent. of the total.

Particulars of the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol during each of the last six years are as follows:—

**Table 447.—Prisoners Received into Gaol during Year—Sentences.**

Sentences.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
One week and under ... ..	3,435	3,494	4,030	3,671	4,097	3,392
Over one week to one month ... ..	2,066	1,670	1,553	1,452	1,540	1,517
Over one month to six months ... ..	2,234	1,515	1,399	1,598	1,581	1,954
Over six months to one year ... ..	394	424	393	395	327	374
Over one year to two years ... ..	268	340	295	309	274	278
Over two years to five years ... ..	141	215	201	164	155	216
Over five years to ten years ... ..	27	27	23	24	10	19
Over ten years ... ..	11	7	4	4	1	6
Governor's pleasure ... ..	8	10	5	4	10	1
Life (including Death Sentences) ... ..	16	19	12	12	12	14
Term not specified* ... ..	18	37	128	114	235	190
Maintenance Confinées ... ..	368	347	325	345	284	277
Total ... ..	8,936	8,105	8,368	8,092	8,526	8,238

\* Including prohibited migrants.

The prisoners remaining in gaol under sentence on 30th June, 1952, numbered 2,070, including 83 serving life sentences, and 60 who had been declared habitual criminals to be detained for an indefinite period. The prison figures exclude a number of habitual criminals in mental hospitals.

The following table shows particulars of the sentences of prisoners in gaol on 30th June in each year from 1945 to 1952:—

**Table 448.—Prisoners under Sentence at 30th June—Period of Sentence.**

Period of Sentence.	Number of Prisoners at 30th June.							
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Three months and under ... ..	329	348	340	254	215	299	284	324
Over three months to six months... ..	217	240	269	184	196	216	227	256
Over six months to twelve months ... ..	246	249	273	252	241	236	263	292
Over one year to two years ... ..	505	310	320	290	335	344	363	367
Over two years to five years ... ..	292	257	293	274	383	396	393	382
Over five years to ten years ... ..	71	74	81	69	88	94	96	97
*Over ten years ... ..	108	102	120	119	130	132	141	136
Habitual Criminals ... ..	37	46	59	39	36	35	53	60
Maintenance Confinées ... ..	51	55	82	92	71	91	61	86
†No term specified ... ..	...	...	10	14	20	10	4	69
Debtors ... ..	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	1
Total ... ..	1,856	1,684	1,847	1,587	1,717	1,854	1,885	2,070

\* Including "Life," "Death" and "Governor's Pleasure." † Including prohibited migrants.

Of the persons in gaol under sentence at 30th June, 1952, 42 per cent. were serving sentences of twelve months or less; 36 per cent. were serving sentences of one to five years, and 11 per cent. sentences of more than five years.

Capital punishment may be inflicted in New South Wales, but executions are unusual. From January, 1918, to June, 1952, there were only seven executions—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, and one in each of the years 1937-38 and 1939-40.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinees," who have been imprisoned for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deductions towards the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc. Maintenance confinees received into gaol numbered 284 in 1950-51 and 277 in 1951-52; the number in gaol on 30th June, 1952, was 86. Of those received into gaol in 1950-51, 192, or 75 per cent., were sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

*Prisoners—Offences and Previous Convictions.*

The next table shows particulars of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1951-52, classified according to the type of offence for which they were sentenced. For a number of reasons, the figures in this table are not strictly comparable with the statistics of convictions recorded in the lower and higher courts, as given in the chapter "Law and Crime." For instance, the figures in the table below include persons imprisoned in default of payment of fines, and they naturally exclude cases where a sentence of imprisonment is suspended. Furthermore, the lower court statistics are on a calendar year basis, and the higher courts record convictions only, and not sentences.

**Table 449.—Prisoners Received into Gaol under Sentence—Offences, 1951-52.**

Offence.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Offence.	Males.	Females	Persons
<b>Against the Person—</b>				<b>Against Property—<i>contd.</i></b>			
Murder and Attempt ...	15	1	16	Illegally using Motor Vehicle ...	267	...	267
Manslaughter ...	13	1	14	Other ...	48	3	51
Inflicting Bodily Harm ...	7	...	7				
Robbery ...	39	...	39	Total, Against Property ...	1,898	75	1,973
Assault ...	257	13	270				
Sexual Offences ...	101	...	101				
Homosexual Offences...	82	...	82				
Other ...	16	5	21				
				<b>Against Good Order—</b>			
Total, Against the Person ...	530	20	550	Drunkenness ...	2,668	421	3,089
				Vagrancy ...	636	192	828
				Riotous Behaviour, etc.	637	102	739
				Other ...	413	10	423
<b>Against Property—</b>				Total, Against Good Order ...	4,354	725	5,079
Breaking and Entering ...	321	5	326				
Larceny ...	865	2	867	Forgery and Currency Offences ...	14	1	15
Stealing and Embezzlement ...	224	57	281	Breaches of Acts generally	585	13	598
False Pretences ...	83	6	89	Debtors ...	22	1	23
Receiving ...	90	2	92				
				Grand Total ...	7,403	835	8,238

Of the total prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1951-52, 5,079, or 62 per cent., were sentenced for offences against good order (mainly drunkenness). Those imprisoned for offences against property numbered 1,973, or 24 per cent., and for offences against the person, 550, or 7 per cent. Only 20, or less than 3 per cent. of the women prisoners, were sentenced for offences against the person, and only 75, or 9 per cent., for offences against property.

Nearly half of the prisoners sentenced for offences against the person were convicted of assault. Prisoners sentenced for murder or manslaughter numbered 30, or 5 per cent., and sex offenders totalled 183, or 33 per cent.

The following table consists of an analysis of prisoners received under sentence in 1951-52 according to age group and principal type of offence:—

**Table 450.—Prisoners Received into Gaol under Sentence—Ages and Offences, 1951-52.**

Type of Offence.	Age in Years.								Total Prisoners
	Under 21.	21-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-49.	50 and over.	Not Stated.	
Against the Person ... ..	53	93	125	73	62	87	57	...	550
Against Property with Violence ...	76	70	78	38	27	33	4	...	326
Against Property without Violence	257	289	319	231	148	228	174	1	1,647
Forgery and Currency ... ..	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	...	15
Against Good Order... ..	132	256	343	398	451	1,251	2,235	13	5,079
Breaches of Acts ... ..	29	59	69	52	30	59	32	14	344
Maintenance Confinees ... ..	1	17	46	56	48	74	34	1	277
Total ... ..	551	787	982	849	767	1,735	2,538	29	8,238

Persons under 30 years of age comprised 55 per cent. of those imprisoned for offences against property, but only 47 per cent. and 14 per cent., respectively, of those sentenced for offences against the person and against good order.

Only a small proportion of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence have not previously been convicted. Of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1951-52, 1,981, or 24 per cent., had no previous convictions, and 4,249, or 52 per cent., had more than two previous convictions. Further particulars of previous convictions and details of the marital status of prisoners received into gaol in 1951-52 are given in the following table:—

**Table 451.—Prisoners Received into Gaol under Sentence—Previous Convictions and Marital Status, 1951-52.**

Previous Convictions.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Marital Status.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Not previously convicted ... ..	1,887	94	1,981	Single ... ..	5,403	277	5,680
Previously convicted, not imprisoned	416	66	482	Married ... ..	1,888	431	2,319
Previously imprisoned once ... ..	1,027	67	1,094	Widowed or divorced	102	127	229
Previously imprisoned twice ... ..	402	30	432	Not stated ... ..	10	...	10
Previously imprisoned more than twice ... ..	3,671	578	4,249				
Total ... ..	7,403	835	8,238	Total ... ..	7,403	835	8,238

The prisoners received into gaol in 1951-52 included only 2,319, or 28 per cent., who were married. The proportion of married women prisoners, viz., 52 per cent., was higher than that of men (26 per cent.).

*Birthplaces and Religions of Prisoners.*

Of the prisoners received under sentence during the year ended 30th June, 1952, 66 per cent. were natives of New South Wales, 13 per cent. were born in other States of the Commonwealth, 12 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, and the remainder, 9 per cent., were chiefly New Zealanders and other Europeans.

Particulars of birthplaces of prisoners received in 1951-52, and religions of prisoners under sentence at 30th June, 1952, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 452.—Prisoners—Birthplaces and Religions, 1951-52.**

Birthplace.	Received Under Sentence, 1951-52.			Religion.	Serving Sentences, 30th June, 1952.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.		Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.
New South Wales ... ..	4,842	618	5,460	Church of England ... ..	779	32	811
Other Australian States ... ..	952	126	1,078	Roman Catholic ... ..	718	26	744
New Zealand ... ..	164	12	176	Methodist ... ..	80	1	81
United Kingdom ... ..	956	68	1,024	Presbyterian ... ..	91	3	94
Europe, Other ... ..	352	10	362	Salvation Army ... ..	22	4	26
Africa ... ..	16	...	16	Other Christian ... ..	53	...	53
Asia ... ..	85	1	86	Non-Christian ... ..	14	...	14
Canada ... ..	6	...	6	Unspecified ... ..	245	2	247
Other American ... ..	15	...	15				
Unspecified ... ..	15	...	15				
Total ... ..	7,403	835	8,238	Total ... ..	2,002	68	2,070

In general, the proportions of prisoners in each birthplace group and religious denomination show little variation from year to year. However, the number of prisoners of European origin (other than Australia, New Zealand and United Kingdom) was 362, or 4.4 per cent., of the total in 1951-52, as compared with 191, or 2.4 per cent., in 1949-50, and 162, or 1.9 per cent., in 1948-49.



## COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

The following table shows particulars of gross and net expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales during 1938-39 and the last four years, as well as the amount of fines and fees and returns from prisoners' labour paid into Consolidated Revenue:—

Table 453.—Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries, etc., of Judiciary ... ..	78,953	89,474	91,151	96,549	126,054
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice ... ..	551,724	972,119	1,110,856	1,325,102	1,752,349
Police (including Traffic Services) ... ..	1,985,011	3,325,046	4,012,141	4,299,345	5,357,803
Prisons ... ..	264,322	541,872	634,440	737,558	955,772
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children ... ..	95,059	195,539	221,178	242,768	363,762
<b>Total Expenditure</b> ... ..	<b>2,975,069</b>	<b>5,124,050</b>	<b>6,069,766</b>	<b>6,701,322</b>	<b>8,555,740</b>
RECEIPTS.					
Fines and Forfeitures ... ..	69,214	227,853	259,749	299,665	430,387
Fees ... ..	366,814	537,162	622,869	638,879	754,321
Proceeds of Prison Industries ... ..	64,278	137,718	146,832	169,122	229,484
Commonwealth Payments for Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaol ... ..	473	1,072	355	512	183
Other ... ..	11,141	3,435	2,908	4,721	6,335
<b>Total Receipts</b> ... ..	<b>511,920</b>	<b>907,240</b>	<b>1,032,713</b>	<b>1,162,899</b>	<b>1,420,710</b>
<b>NET EXPENDITURE</b> ... ..	<b>2,463,149</b>	<b>4,216,810</b>	<b>5,037,053</b>	<b>5,538,423</b>	<b>7,135,030</b>

The cost of police services in 1951-52 was £5,357,803, or 62 per cent. of the total expenditure on maintenance of law and order. Expenditure on prisons was £955,772, or 11 per cent., of the total.

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and control of traffic is paid from the Road Transport funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see page 177).



## PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities, viz.:—(1) The Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; and (3) the Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local governing bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Commonwealth contributions under the uniform income taxation laws and the Financial Agreement, State taxes, the State lottery, and the sale and leasing of its lands and forests. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, law and order, and social aid, and the administration of land, agricultural, mining, and factory laws. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies, are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways, tramways and omnibuses, Sydney harbour works, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. Revenue by way of motor taxation is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income, sales, pay-rolls, etc., and the earnings of certain business undertakings such as the Post Office. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with war, defence and repatriation services, and an extensive group of social services; the control of oversea trade and aviation; post office; administration of territories; representation abroad; meteorological services, subsidies; payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Local governing bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both State and Federal Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, described on page 571.

The local governing bodies and some of the statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of £100,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

## TAXATION.

The following statement shows particulars of taxation collected in New South Wales by State instrumentalities during the five years ended 30th June, 1952. State income tax collected after 1941-42 consists of arrears of tax only. Receipts from Commonwealth reimbursements under the uniform income tax scheme, described later, are shown at the foot of the table.

Table 454.—State and Local Taxation in New South Wales.

Head of Taxation or Charge.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<b>STATE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Income Tax (arrears) ...	238,609	142,765	158,708	202,510	81,630
Land Tax ... ..	1,966	2,243	2,360	2,476	2,373
Probate ... ..	4,610,742	4,871,876	5,140,657	6,408,560	7,587,964
Stamp Duties... ..	2,462,483	2,809,202	3,979,100	4,988,445	4,805,519
Racing and Betting Taxes *	1,066,611	1,354,952	1,352,789	1,498,148	2,001,355
Liquor Licences ... ..	1,073,646	1,191,308	1,221,036	1,367,012	1,649,804
Other ... ..	79,210	81,337	81,577	79,436	85,542
<b>Total Governmental Taxation</b>	<b>9,533,267</b>	<b>10,453,683</b>	<b>11,936,227</b>	<b>14,546,587</b>	<b>16,214,187</b>
<b>Motor Tax, Licences, etc.†</b>	<b>3,469,003</b>	<b>3,957,888</b>	<b>4,647,645</b>	<b>6,303,638</b>	<b>8,626,245</b>
<b>Total, State Taxation</b>	<b>13,002,270</b>	<b>14,411,571</b>	<b>16,583,872</b>	<b>20,850,225</b>	<b>24,840,432</b>
<b>LOCAL RATES</b>					
‡ Municipal, Shire and County Councils:—					
General Services ... ..	7,217,224	8,211,135	9,681,981	10,969,905	14,276,670
Water, Sewerage, etc. ...	696,133	791,663	892,326	1,016,407	1,179,866
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage	3,712,948	4,047,559	4,356,328	4,641,703	5,232,455
<b>Total Local Rates</b>	<b>11,626,305</b>	<b>13,050,357</b>	<b>14,930,635</b>	<b>16,628,015</b>	<b>20,688,991</b>
<b>Total State and Local</b>	<b>24,628,575</b>	<b>27,461,928</b>	<b>31,514,507</b>	<b>37,478,240</b>	<b>45,529,423</b>
<b>Commonwealth Reimburse- ments—Uniform Tax</b>	<b>18,302,325</b>	<b>21,878,947</b>	<b>25,331,151</b>	<b>¶36,613,369</b>	<b>¶47,818,370</b>

\* Including Stamp Duty on betting.

† Motor taxes, etc., are credited to special Road and Transport Funds. (See page 549.)

‡ Year ended 31st December preceding.

¶ Including supplementary grants of £8,276,966 in 1950-51 and £13,073,529 in 1951-52—see page 526.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenue collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Federal land and income taxes paid by persons owning property and deriving income in more than one State are included in assessments made by the Central Office, and are not allocated to the individual States. The average amount of Commonwealth taxation per head of population in the Commonwealth was £62 13s. 2d. in 1949-50, £86 9s. 2d. in 1950-51, and £107 12s. 5d. in 1951-52. The net amount of taxation per head retained by the Commonwealth after reimbursing the States under the uniform income tax scheme, was £54 18s. 6d., £75 12s. 4d. and £93 11s. 9d. in the successive years.

The amounts stated in Table 454 are shown below at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

**Table 455.—State and Local Taxation per Head of Population.**

Head of Taxation or Charge.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>STATE.</b>					
Income Tax (arrear) ...	0 1 7	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 0 6
Probate ...	1 10 8	1 11 10	1 12 5	1 19 2	2 5 3
Stamp Duties ...	0 16 5	0 18 4	1 5 1	1 10 5	1 8 8
Racing and Betting Taxes	0 7 1	0 8 10	0 8 6	0 9 2	0 11 11
Liquor Licences ...	0 7 2	0 7 9	0 7 8	0 8 4	0 9 10
Other ...	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 6
Total Governmental Taxation	3 3 5	3 8 3	3 15 3	4 8 10	4 16 8
Motor Tax, Licences, etc. ...	1 3 1	1 5 10	1 9 4	1 18 6	2 11 5
Total State Taxation	4 6 6	4 14 1	5 4 7	6 7 4	7 8 1
<b>LOCAL RATES.</b>					
Municipalities, Shires, etc.*—					
General Services ...	2 8 0	2 14 3	3 2 2	3 8 0	4 6 0
Water, Sewerage, etc. ...	0 4 8	0 5 3	0 5 8	0 6 4	0 7 2
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage ...	1 4 8	1 6 5	1 7 6	1 8 4	1 11 2
Total Local Rates ...	3 17 4	4 5 11	4 15 4	5 2 8	6 4 4
Total State and Local	8 3 10	9 0 0	9 19 11	11 10 0	13 12 5
Commonwealth Reimburse- ments—Uniform Tax ...	6 1 9	7 2 10	7 19 9	11 3 8†	14 5 0†

\* Year ended 31st December preceding.

† Including supplementary grants, £2 10s. 7d. in 1950-51 and £3 17s. 10d. in 1951-52—see page 523.

## STATE TAXES.

### STATE LAND TAX.

State land tax is levied only on freehold tenures in the unincorporated districts of the Western Division where local rates are not imposed. The rate of tax is 1d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of such lands. For the purpose of assessment, a statutory deduction of £240 is made from the assessed value of the lands held by each individual. The amount of land tax collected was £2,476 in 1950-51 and £2,373 in 1951-52.

### STATE INCOME TAX.

Taxation on incomes was levied by the State of New South Wales from 1896 to 1941-42, the tax in the last year being levied on income derived in 1940-41. The State tax was discontinued in accordance with the Commonwealth uniform income tax plan described on page 524.

Receipts by the State under the uniform tax plan are shown below. The total amount due in any year is reduced by the arrears of State income tax collected in that year and the balance is payable as grant by

the Commonwealth. Included in the grants are £120,623 for the period October to June, 1942-43, and £160,830 in each of the next three years, received as separate grants in respect of the uniform entertainments tax; after 1945-46 one grant was made covering both income tax and entertainments tax. Before 1942-43, the State collected in income taxation £12,703,150 in 1938-39, £15,284,281 in 1939-40, £16,695,559 in 1940-41 and £16,935,929 in 1941-42; entertainments tax collected in these years, amounted to £160,783, £154,180, £161,176 and £160,830, respectively, and £46,907 was collected in the three months ended 30th September, 1942.

**Table 456.—Receipts by New South Wales under Uniform Taxation.**

Year ended 30th June.	Common-wealth Grant.	Arrears of State Tax.	Total Reimbursement.	Year ended 30th June.	Common-wealth Grant.	Arrears of State Tax.	Total Reimbursement.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1943 ...	11,266,758	4,209,865	15,476,623	1949 ...	21,878,947	142,765	22,021,712
1944 ...	14,719,083	797,747	15,516,830	1950 ...	25,331,151	158,708	25,489,859
1945 ...	14,990,820	526,010	15,516,830	1951 ...	36,613,369*	202,510	36,815,879*
1946 ...	15,045,039	471,791	15,516,830	1952 ...	47,818,370*	81,630	47,900,000*
1947 ...	16,127,942	349,058	16,477,000	1953 † ...	54,100,000*		54,100,000*
1948 ...	18,302,325	234,300	18,536,625				

\* Including supplementary grants of £8,276,966 in 1950-51, £13,073,529 in 1951-52 and an estimated £10,500,000 in 1952-53—see page 526 for details.

† Estimate.

#### STATE PROBATE DUTIES.

Probate Duties have been imposed by the State continuously since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased. Rates and incidence of the tax were altered in 1921, 1931, 1933 and 1939.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, and in case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situated in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty paid in the Dominions or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less.

Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Probate duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate, and the rates rise with each additional £1,000 of value to the maximum where the value exceeds £100,000 if the deceased was domiciled in New South Wales, or £75,000 if domiciled elsewhere at death. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for property of persons domiciled in New South Wales at date of death, which passes to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total amount of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is £10,000, the rate of duty on the portion

passing to public hospitals, etc., is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or to widower, brother or sister or issue of such,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and on other property,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed £500, nor on property passing to widow or children under 21 years of age if the value of the estate does not exceed £1,000.

The rate of duty payable under the various scales where the date of death was 7th November, 1939, or later, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 457.—State Probate Duties (N.S.W.)—Rates at 30th June, 1952.**

Final Balance of Estate.	Rates of Duty Payable on Property—			
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales.	Passing to widow or lineal issue of deceased. *	Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister.	Other.
	A.	B.	C.	

**DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**

£501 to £1,000 ...	2% Rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ † per cent. per £1,000 to—	3%	5%	8%
£3,001 to £4,000 ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$ % Rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—	4%	6%	9%
£60,001 to £61,000 ...	17% Rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ † per cent. per £1,000 to—	$18\frac{1}{4}$ %	$20\frac{1}{4}$ %	$23\frac{1}{4}$ %
£75,001 to £76,000 ...	20% Rising by $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—	22%	24%	27%
£100,001 and over	25%	27%	29%	32%

**DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES.**

£500 or under ...	3%	8%
£501 to £1,000...	$3\frac{1}{4}$ % Rising by $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—	$8\frac{1}{4}$ %
£50,001 to £51,000 ...	20% Rising by $\frac{1}{8}$ † per cent. per £1,000 to—	25%
£65,001 to £66,000 ...	23% Rising by $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—	30%
£75,001 and over ...	25%	32%

\* Lower rates may be charged if estate does not exceed £5,000 (see below).

† The rate in Column A rises by  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per £1,000.

‡ The rate in Column A rises by  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. per £1,000.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of the estate will not be reduced by the tax below the value (less duty) of an estate of the highest value taxable in the next lower grade.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed £5,000, property passing to widow and/or children under 21 years of age is dutiable as follows:—

Final Balance of Estate—			Rate of Duty.		
£	£				
501 to 1,000	...	...	Exempt.		
1,001 to 2,000	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ rates in Column B of Table 457.		
2,001 to 3,000	...	...	$\frac{5}{8}$	"	"
3,001 to 4,000	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	"
4,001 to 5,000	...	...	$\frac{7}{8}$	"	"

Particulars of the amount of probate duty collected in each of the past five years are shown in Table 454. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 631.

#### STATE STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents, as described in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book. The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 454.

#### STATE TAXES ON RACING AND BETTING.

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations and on bookmakers.

##### *Taxes on Racing Clubs and Associations.*

Racing clubs and associations have to pay as tax a fixed proportion of licence or registration fees received by them from bookmakers. All clubs impose a licence or registration fee on bookmakers and since 1st January, 1948, metropolitan horse racing clubs have imposed a charge of 1 per cent. on bookmakers' turnover. From the proceeds of these fees or charges, clubs operating racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, must remit 50 per cent. as tax to the State Government, and in respect of racecourses in the remainder of the State, the proportion payable as tax is 20 per cent.

Greyhound racing clubs which conduct meetings within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, are required to pay tax at the rate of 15 per cent. of their gross income arising out of the conduct of these meetings.

##### *Taxes on Bookmakers.*

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; also on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. Since 1st October, 1932, the rates have been one penny for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and one-halfpenny in the other parts of the racecourse.



A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932, as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate was first fixed at 1 per cent., reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 1st January, 1938, increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 4th November, 1939, and further increased to 1 per cent. on 19th September, 1952.

#### *Totalisator Tax.*

Totalisator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalisator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. The rate of commission was 10 per cent. of the investments from January, 1938, until September, 1952, when it was increased to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Government's share was 5 per cent. in respect of metropolitan meetings (except trotting) and 2 per cent. elsewhere until September, 1952; since that date it has been  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for all metropolitan meetings (including trotting) and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for meetings in other centres. Unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends are also payable to the Treasury.

The following table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with betting, horse and greyhound racing in the last nine years:—

**Table 458.—State Taxes on Racing and Betting.**

Year ended 30th June.	Racing Clubs and Associations.	Bookmakers' Licences.	Bookmakers' Turnover.	Betting Tickets.	Totalisator.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1944	49,483	34,894	142,515	57,877	262,687	547,456
1945	65,315	41,874	182,464	65,053	331,987	686,693
1946	76,134	44,833	257,972	77,570	425,389	881,898
1947	92,181	47,281	276,904	76,675	413,425	906,466
1948	109,716	45,978	328,696	97,865	484,356	1,066,611
1949	374,718	44,761	340,915	95,918	498,640	1,354,952
1950	313,720	47,887	373,320	98,399	519,463	1,352,789
1951	334,956	43,564	410,366	96,558	612,704	1,498,148
1952	419,626	47,184	577,423	117,679	839,443	2,001,355

The receipts from racing clubs and associations in 1948-49 included £263,874, representing one-half of the levy of 1 per cent. on bookmakers' turnovers imposed by metropolitan clubs from 1st January, 1948; an amount of £176,205 applied to the year 1948-49 and £87,669 represented collections in 1947-48 which had been held in suspense pending the result of litigation.

Commonwealth entertainments tax on admission to race meetings, which was imposed from 1st October, 1942, amounted in New South Wales to £278,606 in 1949-50, £307,245 in 1950-51 and £375,679 in 1951-52. These amounts are exclusive of tax on periodical and season tickets. The tax was discontinued from 1st October, 1953.

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition."

## STATE MOTOR TAX.

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic." See also Tables 454 and 476 in this chapter.

## COMMONWEALTH TAXES.

## UNIFORM INCOME TAX AND ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

Until 1942 the Commonwealth and each of the States levied separate taxes on incomes and each of the States, except Queensland, taxed entertainments, but since that year the States have refrained from imposing these taxes, and they have been levied solely by the Commonwealth on a uniform basis throughout Australia.

The uniform income tax, introduced as from 1st July, 1942, was first levied on income derived in 1941-42. The uniform entertainments tax operated as from 1st October, 1942. Initially these were to be temporary wartime measures but, in 1946, the Commonwealth passed legislation continuing the uniform income tax indefinitely and the uniform entertainments tax has been continued in practice.

In return for discontinuing income and entertainments taxes, the States are reimbursed by annual grants from the Commonwealth, which are conditional upon a State refraining from levying tax on incomes; a similar restraint upon State taxation of entertainments was suspended as from 1st July, 1946.

A description of the methods of determining the reimbursement grants to the States in each year from 1942-43 to 1947-48 is given on pages 788 and 789 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1948-49 the aggregate reimbursement grant to be made by the Commonwealth and its distribution between the States have been determined as follows:—

(1) *Aggregate reimbursement grant.*—The aggregate grant to be distributed among the States in any year is computed by (a) increasing the basic sum of £45,000,000 by the proportion by which the total population of the States at the beginning of the financial year has increased over the population of the States at 1st July, 1947, and (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage, if any, by which the average wage per person employed in the year preceding the year of grant exceeds the average wage in 1945-46.

(2) *Distribution of aggregate reimbursement grant.*—The aggregate grant is distributed between the States in accordance with the following formula:—

(a) In the nine years 1948-49 to 1956-57, a part of the total, diminishing by one-tenth yearly, viz., from nine-tenths in 1948-49 to one-tenth in 1956-57, is allocated in the same proportions as the aggregate grant in 1946-47—see Table 459. The balance (i.e., one-tenth in

1948-49, rising to nine-tenths in 1956-57) is distributed in proportion to the adjusted populations of the States. The adjusted population of a State is calculated by a special formula devised to allow for differences between States in the density of population and the proportion of children of school age.

- (b) In 1957-58 and each year thereafter the total amount is to be distributed in proportion to the adjusted populations of the States.

If, in any year, the amount due to a State is less than the amount allotted to it in 1946-47, the State is to be paid the same as in 1946-47, and the balance is to be distributed amongst the remaining States as if they were all the States.

The annual reimbursements since 1942-43 and their distribution amongst the States are shown in the following table:—

**Table 459.—Annual Reimbursements (Excluding Supplementary Grants) to States under Uniform Taxation.\***

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
AMOUNT REIMBURSED TO STATES.							
1942-43 to	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945-46†	15,516,830	6,890,259	5,821,000	2,458,043	2,644,186	924,469	34,254,787
1946-47	16,477,000	8,860,000	6,601,000	3,458,000	3,384,000	1,220,000	40,000,000
1947-48	18,537,000	9,967,000	7,426,000	3,890,000	3,807,000	1,373,000	45,000,000
1948-49	22,021,712	12,098,479	8,832,622	4,630,081	4,494,632	1,666,945	53,744,471
1949-50	25,489,859	14,303,485	10,230,827	5,370,255	5,172,433	1,970,420	62,537,279
1950-51	28,538,913	16,337,974	11,465,551	6,039,980	5,766,838	2,248,841	70,398,097
1951-52	34,826,471	20,376,443	13,994,458	7,409,560	7,009,949	2,806,165	86,423,046
1952-53‡	43,600,000	26,100,000	17,500,000	9,300,000	8,700,000	3,600,000	108,800,000
PROPORTION OF TOTAL.							
1942-43 to	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1945-46	45·30	20·11	16·99	7·18	7·72	2·70	100·00
1946-47							
and	41·19	22·15	16·50	8·65	8·46	3·05	100·00
1947-48							
1948-49	40·98	22·51	16·43	8·62	8·36	3·10	100·00
1949-50	40·76	22·87	16·36	8·59	8·27	3·15	100·00
1950-51	40·54	23·21	16·29	8·58	8·19	3·19	100·00
1951-52	40·30	23·58	16·19	8·57	8·11	3·25	100·00
1952-53‡	40·07	23·99	16·08	8·55	8·00	3·31	100·00

\* Comprises Commonwealth grant and arrears of State income tax collected.

† Total reduced by £191,446 in 1942-43 as uniform Entertainments Tax operated only nine months.

‡ Estimate.

The reimbursements shown above are the gross amounts receivable by the States under the uniform tax plan. The amount receivable from the Commonwealth as grant in any year is the net amount after deducting arrears of State income tax collected in the year. In the event of the uniform income tax ceasing to operate, an amount equivalent to the aggregate of such deductions, less refunds of State taxes made by the Commonwealth, is to be paid to the States, with interest thereon to 30th June, 1946, at a rate not less than 3 per cent. per annum. Collections of arrears of State income taxes totalled £11,818,331 to 30th June, 1951, while the Commonwealth paid £1,384,718 in refunds of State income taxes.

The grants calculated under the above formula were deemed to be insufficient for the financial needs of the States in 1950-51 and 1951-52, and the Commonwealth made supplementary grants of £20,000,000 and £33,577,000

in the respective years. A similar supplementary grant of approximately £27,100,000 will be payable in 1952-53. Two such grants were made in 1950-51. The first, of £5,000,000, was distributed in the same proportions as the "formula" grant for the year and the second, of £15,000,000, in accordance with the financial needs of the respective States in the year. In 1951-52, the total supplementary grant was allocated according to "financial needs", but in 1952-53 it is proposed to distribute approximately £26,200,000 in the same proportions as the formula grant and to divide the balance, £900,000, between Victoria and Tasmania to give them the same proportion of the total supplementary grant as they would have received if the scheme of distribution had followed that used in 1951-52. The amounts paid to the States as reimbursements under the uniform taxation formula, and as supplementary grants, and the total payments under both heads since 1950-51, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 460.—Uniform Taxation—Reimbursements and Supplementary Grants to States.**

£thousand.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
REIMBURSEMENTS UNDER UNIFORM TAXATION FORMULA.†							
1950-51	23,539	16,338	11,465	6,040	5,767	2,249	70,398
1951-52	34,327	20,376	13,994	7,410	7,010	2,806	86,423
1952-53*	43,600	26,100	17,500	9,300	8,700	3,600	108,800
SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.							
1950-51	8,277	5,910	2,814	1,229	1,410	360	20,000
1951-52	13,073	9,124	5,006	2,790	2,390	1,194	33,577
1952-53*	10,500	7,100	4,200	2,300	2,100	900	27,100
TOTAL OF REIMBURSEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.							
1950-51	36,816	22,248	14,279	7,269	7,177	2,609	90,398
1951-52	47,900	29,500	19,000	10,200	9,400	4,000	120,000
1952-53*	54,100	33,200	21,700	11,600	10,800	4,500	135,900

\* Estimates.

† Comprises Commonwealth grant and arrears of State income tax collected.

#### COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION.

Income tax has been levied by the Commonwealth since 1915-16.

Commonwealth taxation of incomes is imposed as Income Tax and Social Services Contribution. These were separate levies on incomes of individuals until combined into a single levy on income derived in 1950-51.

As from July, 1944, the taxation on incomes of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from weekly, etc., salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax and social services contribution is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers

must render after the close of the income year. Differences between instalments and provisional tax paid, and the liability assessed, are adjusted in assessment notices.

*A wool sales deduction* was introduced as an extension of the "pay as you earn" system following a steep rise in the price of wool. Producers of wool were required to pay 20 per cent. of the value of wool sold or exported (other than skin wool) in 1950-51, the proceeds being applied to payment of income tax for that year.

*Residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived in Australia and on dividends from sources outside Australia. The tax on ex-Australian dividends is, however, limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon. Other income from non-Australian sources is exempt if subject to tax in the country where it is derived.

*Non-Residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

An agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Australia provides for the avoidance of double taxation of income originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

*Exemptions.*—Certain incomes are exempt from income tax and social services contribution, including the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors and official representatives of other countries, and of prescribed international organisations; expense allowances paid to members of the Commonwealth Parliament; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; the pay and allowances earned by members of the Defence Forces during war service; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); war pensions and invalid, age and widows' pensions; child endowment; unemployment and sickness benefits; and tuberculosis benefits.

There is a general exemption from the tax where the income does not exceed £104. Where, however, there are dependants, the concessions allowed have the effect of raising the limit of exemption as illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 461.—Limits of Income not Subject to Tax.**

Individuals with Dependants as under.	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51 to 1952-53.
	Social Services Contri- bution.	Income Tax.	Social Services Contri- bution.	Income Tax.	Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.
	£	£	£	£	£
None ... ..	104	350	104	500	104
Wife ... ..	200	501	200	660	208
„ and child ... ..	283	613	283	771	286
„ „ two children ... ..	317	669	317	827	338
„ „ three children ... ..	350	726	350	883	390
„ „ four children ... ..	400	783	400	939	442

A special concession for aged persons was first introduced in income year 1951-52. Males 65 years or females 60 years or over are exempt from tax if their net income (gross income, including pensions and other exempt income, less allowable expenses incurred in earning it) does not exceed £234 in 1951-52 or £254 in 1952-53. If contributing to the maintenance of a spouse similarly qualified by age, such a taxpayer is exempt from basic tax and contribution (see page 530) if the income of the couple does not exceed £468 in 1951-52 or £507 in 1952-53. Where the income exceeds these exemption levels but does not exceed £248 and £272 (married couples £558 and £616) in the respective years, the amount of basic tax payable is limited to half the difference between the exemption levels stated and the amount of the net income. On 1951-52 income, the tax thus limited is subject to the 10 per cent. impost applied to all individual taxpayers.

*Taxable Income* is calculated by deducting from gross income (other than exempt income) the allowable expenses incurred in earning it, and, in the case of individual taxpayers, any applicable concessional allowances for dependants. A full list of concessional allowances which may be deducted is shown below. On income derived prior to 1950-51, these concessional allowances were made by way of rebates of income tax and concessional rates of social services contribution, and not as deductions from income (see page 792 of Year Book No. 52).

*Concessional Deductions.*—Concessions for dependants, medical expenses, etc., allowed to resident taxpayers by way of deductions in determining taxable income are as follows:—

(1) Prescribed Deductions for Dependants Resident in Australia:—

	Allowable Deductions.
	£
(a) Spouse of the taxpayer .. .. .	104
(b) Daughter keeping house for widowed taxpayer .	104
(c) Housekeeper caring for dependent children under age 16 years or invalid relative (not allowed if deduction claimed under (a) or (b)	104
(d) Mother or father dependent on taxpayer, each ..	104
(e) Children under age 16 years—	
One child .. .. .	78
Each other child .. .. .	52
(f) Invalid child, step-child, brother or sister, age 16 years or over, each (less amount of any invalid pension received) .. .. .	78
(g) Children aged 16 to 21 years, at school or uni- versity (full time) each (less value of any Gov- ernment assistance for education) .. .. .	78

For dependants (a), (b) and (e) to (g) the amount allowed as a deduction is reduced by £2 for every £1 by which the separate net income of the dependants exceeds £52. In the case of a dependent parent it is reduced by the full amount of the separate net income of the parent. If a dependant

is partially maintained during the year of income, a partial deduction based on the above amounts is allowed.

(2) Actual Payments in the Year of Income in respect of Residents of Australia for:—

- (a) Medical and hospital expenses (including dental expenses up to £20, optical expenses, cost of artificial limb, eye or hearing aid and pay of personal attendant in cases of blindness or total invalidity) up to £100 each for the taxpayer, his spouse, his children under 21 years and other dependants except housekeeper;
- (b) funeral expenses up to £30 each for dependants as in (a);
- (c) life, sickness or accident insurance, deferred annuity, superannuation and medical, hospital and friendly society benefit up to an aggregate of £200 in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse or children; and
- (d) education expenses (first allowed in 1952-53) up to £50 for each dependent child under 21 years receiving full-time education.

The amount of the deduction allowed for medical or funeral expenses is reduced to the extent to which the taxpayer is, or is entitled to be, recouped such expenses by a government, public authority, society or institution.

Other deductions of a concessional nature allowed to both residents and non-residents of Australia are:—

- (a) The amount of rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property;
- (b) the amount of gifts of £1 and upwards made to approved public institutions and funds and to the Commonwealth or a State for defence purposes; and
- (c) one-third of the amount of calls paid on shares in companies engaged in Australia in afforestation or mining or prospecting for gold, silver, certain other metals and oil.

A special deduction (zone allowance) of £20 or £120 is made from the income of residents of certain prescribed areas by reason of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation and high living costs.

Rebates of tax on interest from government loans are given as follows:—

- (a) A rebate of the excess of tax at current rates over tax at 1930-31 rates on interest from Commonwealth loans issued prior to 1st January, 1940; and
- (b) a rebate of 2s. in the £1 on interest from Commonwealth loans of later issue and State and semi-governmental loans issued free of State income tax.

*Rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.*—The tax payable by individuals consists of a basic amount ascertained by reference to total taxable income (i.e., income from personal exertion and property combined) as indicated in the next table, together with a "further tax" on income from property as described on page 530.

**Table 462.—Basic Tax and Contribution—1950-51 and 1952-53 Income.\***

Total Taxable Income.		Tax on Amount in First Column.	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income.
Not Less Than.	Not More Than.		
£	£	£ s. d.	
...	100†	Nil	1d. on each £1.
100†	149†	0 8 4	6d. " "
150	199	1 13 4	11d. " "
200	249	3 19 2	16d. " "
250	299	7 5 10	21d. " "
300	399	11 13 4	26d. " "
400	499	22 10 0	32d. " "
500	599	35 16 8	38d. " "
600	699	51 13 4	44d. " "
700	799	70 0 0	48d. " "
800	899	90 0 0	52d. " "
900	999	111 13 4	56d. " "
1,000	1,199	135 0 0	64d. " "
1,200	1,399	188 6 8	72d. " "
1,400	1,599	248 6 8	80d. " "
1,600	1,799	315 0 0	88d. " "
1,800	1,999	388 6 8	96d. " "
2,000	2,399	468 6 8	104d. " "
2,400	2,799	641 13 4	112d. " "
2,800	3,199	828 6 8	120d. " "
3,200	3,599	1,028 6 8	128d. " "
3,600	3,999	1,241 13 4	136d. " "
4,000	4,399	1,468 6 8	144d. " "
4,400	4,999	1,708 6 8	152d. " "
5,000	5,999	2,088 6 8	160d. " "
6,000	7,999	2,755 0 0	168d. " "
8,000	9,999	4,155 0 0	176d. " "
10,000	and over	5,621 13 4	180d. " "

\* On income derived in 1951-52, tax payable was the amount calculated by use of these scales, plus 10 per cent. † Minimum amount of tax payable is 10s.

"Further tax" on income from property is payable only if the total taxable income from all sources exceeds £400, and is levied in accordance with the following scale. No "further tax" is payable on the first £100, or on the excess over £10,000, of the taxable income from property.

**Table 463.—Further Tax on Income from Property—1950-51 and 1952-53 Income.\***

Taxable Income from Property.		Further Tax on Amount in First Column.	Further Tax on Balance of Taxable Income From Property.
Not Less Than.	Not More Than.		
£	£	£ s. d.	
...	100	Nil	.....
100†	999†	Nil	8d. on each £1
1,000	3,999	30 0 0	16d. " "
4,000	5,999	230 0 0	8d. " "
6,000	9,999	296 13 4	4d. " "
10,000	or more	363 6 8	Nil.

\* See note \* to Table 462.

† If total taxable income from all sources is £1,000 or less, "further tax" is limited to 12d. per £ of the total taxable income in excess of £400.



*Averaging of Income of Primary Producers.*—In respect of income of primary producers derived prior to 1950-51, the rate of tax on taxable income from all sources was determined by reference to the average taxable income over a period of five years ending with the year of income. Subsequently the averaging provisions were amended to apply only in respect of the first £4,000 of taxable income, and primary producers may elect to withdraw from the averaging system.

*Amount of Tax Payable.*—Examples of the amount of tax payable on incomes of individuals derived in the years 1950-51 and 1952-53, are shown in the following table. In 1951-52 the amounts of tax payable were ten per cent. greater than those shown in Table 464. "Actual incomes" are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made (see page 528), and in calculating the tax payable no allowance has been made for concessional deductions, other than for the dependants indicated in the headings.

**Table 464.—Tax Payable on Income of Individuals—1950-51 and 1952-53.**

Actual Income.	On Property Income.	On Personal Exertion Income.			
	Without Dependants.	Without Dependants.	With Dependants.		
			Wife.	Wife and Child.	Wife and Two Children.
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
150	1 13	1 13	.....	.....	.....
200	3 19	3 19	.....	.....	.....
250	7 6	7 6	1 11	.....	.....
300	11 13	11 13	3 15	0 17	.....
350	17 2	17 2	7 0	2 10	0 16
400	22 10	22 10	11 6	5 3	2 8
500	40 17	35 17	22 1	13 12	8 14
600	61 13	51 13	35 6	24 18	18 16
800	110 0	90 0	69 5	54 19	46 6
1,000	165 0	135 0	110 16	93 18	83 4
1,250	250 0	203 7	173 19	153 3	139 5
1,500	345 0	281 13	247 3	223 15	208 3
2,000	565 0	468 7	426 15	395 11	375 17
3,000	1,091 14	928 7	876 7	837 7	812 9
4,000	1,698 7	1,468 7	1,409 8	1,365 4	1,335 15
5,000	2,351 14	2,088 7	2,022 9	1,973 1	1,940 3
10,000	5,985 0	5,621 13	5,545 8	5,488 4	5,450 1
20,000	13,485 0	13,121 13	13,043 13	12,985 3	12,946 3

After 1944-45, when the highest wartime rates applied, the rates of tax were progressively reduced and the concessions for dependants were enlarged in 1947-48. Other extensions of concessional allowances were made from time to time. The rates in 1950-51 were approximately the same as in 1949-50, but some reductions, particularly in the lower income ranges, resulted from the introduction of a system of stepped rates, which replaced the system formerly in use under which the rates were graduated for each £ of income. In 1951-52 the tax payable was increased by an additional charge of 10 per cent., imposed at a flat rate on the amount as calculated at the rates in force in 1950-51. This additional charge was abolished in 1952-53, when the rates were the same as in 1950-51.

Examples of the amounts of tax payable on income derived from personal exertion by a person with a dependent wife, are shown in the following table for various years since 1942-43:—

**Table 465.—Tax Payable on Income from Personal Exertion—Person with Dependent Wife.\***

Actual Income.	Income Year.					
	1942-43 to 1944-45.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
200 ... ..	10.9	...	...	...	...	...
250 ... ..	18.4	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
300 ... ..	36.7	7.8	4.9	3.8	4.1	3.8
350 ... ..	53.7	15.0	9.8	7.0	7.7	7.0
400 ... ..	71.6	21.5	14.4	11.3	12.5	11.3
500 ... ..	109.3	37.5	25.8	22.1	24.3	22.1
600 ... ..	149.0	56.1	40.3	35.3	38.9	35.3
800 ... ..	232.2	101.3	74.3	69.3	76.2	69.3
1,000 ... ..	319.9	157.0	116.9	110.8	121.9	110.8
1,250 ... ..	440.3	238.6	180.6	174.0	191.4	174.0
1,500 ... ..	577.7	331.2	255.0	247.2	271.9	247.2
2,000 ... ..	906.3	548.5	435.5	426.8	469.4	426.8
3,000 ... ..	1,702.1	1,077.2	884.1	876.4	964.0	876.4
5,000 ... ..	3,485.4	2,360.5	2,050.8	2,022.5	2,224.7	2,022.5
10,000 ... ..	8,110.4	6,043.9	5,592.5	5,545.4	6,100.0	5,545.4

\* Tax on income was imposed as a single levy for income tax up to 1944-45, as separate levies for income tax and social services contribution from 1945-46 to 1949-50, and as a single levy for income tax and social services contribution thereafter.

*Assessments of Resident Individuals.*—Analysis of the assessments of Commonwealth tax on incomes derived in 1948-49 by individuals resident in New South Wales and Australia is shown below. The particulars are classified according to the actual income of taxpayers, which includes certain deductions of a concessional nature and exempt income.

**Table 466.—Commonwealth Tax Assessments on Incomes Derived in 1948-49 by Resident Individuals.**

Grade of Actual Income.	Residents of New South Wales.			Residents of Australia.		
	Tax- payers.	Taxable Income.	Tax Assessed.*	Tax- payers.	Taxable Income.	Tax Assessed.*
	Number.	£ thousand.		Number.	£ thousand.	
150 and under ...	60,682	7,795	148	165,454	21,193	403
151 to 200 ...	79,193	13,901	413	210,687	36,855	1,085
201 " 250 ...	92,248	20,801	817	233,996	52,578	2,040
251 " 300 ...	95,294	26,062	1,273	242,237	66,124	3,182
301 " 350 ...	80,839	26,178	1,429	221,428	71,637	3,821
351 " 400 ...	96,888	36,383	2,077	278,497	102,385	5,658
401 " 500 ...	240,370	107,690	6,686	608,272	271,739	16,434
501 " 600 ...	150,834	81,762	5,793	361,222	195,456	13,755
601 " 800 ...	107,051	72,187	6,509	265,412	178,909	15,951
801 " 1,000 ...	33,357	29,376	3,535	85,254	74,894	8,790
1,001 " 1,250 ...	19,498	21,354	3,161	49,846	54,793	7,924
1,251 " 1,500 ...	9,985	13,486	2,339	27,473	37,168	6,377
1,501 " 2,000 ...	11,569	19,717	3,932	31,981	54,526	10,781
2,001 " 3,000 ...	10,681	25,499	6,237	28,878	69,044	16,855
3,001 " 4,000 ...	4,478	15,065	4,367	11,785	39,707	11,671
4,001 " 5,000 ...	2,170	9,443	3,165	5,714	24,886	8,440
5,001 " 10,000 ...	2,683	16,980	6,945	6,748	42,992	17,958
10,001 " 15,000 ...	348	3,933	2,045	984	11,162	5,829
15,001 and over ...	213	4,576	2,797	550	12,279	7,498
Total... ..	1,098,381	552,188	63,668	2,831,418	1,418,327	164,452

\* Comprises Social Services Contribution and Income Tax.

Particulars of assessments on incomes derived in 1947-48 and 1948-49 by individuals resident in New South Wales and Australia are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 467.—Commonwealth Tax Assessments—Resident Individuals.**

Grade of Actual Income.	1947-48 Income.			1948-49 Income.		
	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.	Tax Assessed.*	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.	Tax Assessed.*
£	Number.	£ thousand.		Number.	£ thousand.	
<i>Residents of New South Wales.</i>						
250 and under	269,150	48,962	2,235	232,123	42,497	1,378
251 to 500	519,944	196,129	14,838	513,391	196,313	11,465
501 „ 1,000	197,442	125,291	14,053	291,242	183,325	15,837
1,001 „ 2,000	34,869	46,626	9,739	41,052	54,557	9,432
2,001 „ 5,000	13,105	36,649	11,971	17,329	50,007	13,769
5,001 „ 10,000	1,763	10,874	5,057	2,683	16,980	6,945
10,001 „ 15,000	282	3,109	1,724	348	3,933	2,045
15,001 and over	134	2,967	1,859	213	4,576	2,797
Total ...	1,036,689	470,607	61,476	1,098,381	552,188	63,668
<i>Residents of Australia.</i>						
250 and under	698,193	125,814	5,615	610,137	110,626	3,528
251 to 500	1,350,740	502,947	36,844	1,345,434	511,885	29,095
501 „ 1,000	464,536	295,060	32,640	711,888	449,259	38,496
1,001 „ 2,000	90,165	120,809	24,830	109,300	146,487	25,082
2,001 „ 5,000	33,902	95,108	30,876	46,377	133,637	36,966
5,001 „ 10,000	4,753	29,613	13,554	6,748	42,992	17,958
10,001 „ 15,000	732	8,076	4,418	984	11,162	5,829
15,001 and over	419	8,887	5,487	550	12,279	7,498
Total ...	2,643,440	1,186,314	154,264	2,831,418	1,418,327	164,452

\* Comprises Social Services Contribution and Income Tax.

*Commonwealth Taxation of Companies.*

*Company Income Tax* is levied on the net income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates

or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Otherwise, dividends paid by companies to shareholders are not allowed as a deduction and are assessable in the hands of the shareholder, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends included in taxable income.

*Company Tax* on income derived in 1949-50 was levied at the rates applicable to 1947-48 and 1948-49 incomes, as described on page 795 of Year Book No. 52. The rates per £ of taxable income derived in 1950-51 and 1951-52 are shown below:—

(a) Public Companies—

(i) Primary Tax:—	1950-51.	1951-52.
Mutual Life Assurance Companies—	d.	d.
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	72	48
On balance of taxable income .....	72	72
Other Public Companies—		
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	84	60
On balance of taxable income .....	84	84
(ii) Special Tax (not paid by mutual life, co-operative and non-profit companies) .....	24	24

(b) Private Companies—

(i) Primary Tax—		
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	60	60
On balance of taxable income .....	84	84
(ii) Undistributed profits tax—see below.		

*Advance Payment of Tax.*—The “pay as you earn” system (see page 526) is not applied to public or private companies, but in 1951-52 they were required to make an advance payment of tax, which is to be credited against the amount actually payable when the liability for the year is finally assessed. The amount of the advance payment was equal to 10 per cent. of the tax (other than undistributed profits tax payable by private companies), assessed on the income of the year 1950-51. Companies are not required to make advance payments in 1952-53.

*Undistributed Profits Tax.*—This tax is imposed on private companies which do not make a sufficient distribution of their distributable income. An undistributed profits tax was also paid by public companies from 1939-40 to 1949-50—see page 795 of Year Book No. 52.

The amount of a private company’s annual profits subject to the tax consists of the excess of the sum deemed to be a “sufficient distribution” over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period. The “sufficient distribution” is determined by deducting a retention allowance, described below, from the distributable income, i.e., broadly taxable income less primary tax assessed thereon, non-Australian tax paid on income assessable to Australian tax and net loss incurred in ex-Australian business.

The retention allowance, which was increased in 1949-50 and again in 1951-52, is ascertained by deducting dividends received from other private companies from distributable income and applying a graduated scale of

percentages to the remainder. It consists of the aggregate of the following:—

Part of Distributable Income.	Portion of Each Part of Distributable Income Free of Undistributed Profits Tax.		
	1947-48 and 1948-49.	1949-50 and 1950-51.	1951-52.
£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Up to 1,000 ...	30	50	50
1,001 „ 2,000 ...	30	40	40
2,001 „ 3,000 ...	25	35	35
3,001 „ 4,000 ...	25	30	30
4,001 „ 6,000 ...	20	25	25
6,001 „ 8,000 ...	15	20	25
8,001 „ 10,000 ...	10	15	25
10,001 and over ...	10	10	25

Until 1950-51, the undistributed profits tax payable by a private company was the additional amount of income tax and social services contribution which would have been payable by shareholders if a sufficient distribution had been made. In 1951-52 the method of assessment was varied to provide for the imposition of a flat rate of 10s. per £ of profits subject to the tax. Rebates of tax are allowed to shareholders in respect of dividends received by them out of income of 1950-51 and earlier years, on which undistributed profits tax has been paid. No such rebates, however, are allowable to shareholders in respect of dividends received out of 1951-52 income, and the allowance of rebates in respect of earlier years is to be discontinued after 31st December, 1957.

#### COLLECTIONS OF COMMONWEALTH TAX ON INCOMES.

The amount of Commonwealth tax on incomes collected in each of the last three years, inclusive of tax instalments deducted from wages of employees, is shown below:—

Commonwealth Tax on Income—				1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
				£	£	£
Individuals	...	...	...	195,976,171	251,422,154	394,370,698
Companies	...	...	...	83,677,452	90,535,659	150,808,932
Wool Deduction	...	...	...	.....	109,530,729	5,963,176
Total Collections	...	...	...	<u>279,653,623</u>	<u>451,488,542</u>	<u>551,142,806</u>

Reimbursement grants paid by the Commonwealth to the States under the uniform tax plan amounted to £62,270,719 in 1949-50, £90,106,663 in 1950-51 and £119,844,656 in 1951-52, including supplementary grants of £20,000,000 and £33,576,954 in the last two years. In addition, the States received arrears of State income taxes totalling £266,560 in 1949-50, £291,434 in 1950-51 and £155,344 in 1951-52.

#### COMMONWEALTH ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

Commonwealth Entertainments Tax was levied for the first time in January, 1917, and discontinued in October, 1933. The Commonwealth reimposed the tax (at higher rates) as from 1st October, 1942, when the

States—except Queensland, where the tax was not levied—suspended taxation of this nature in accordance with the uniform tax plan described on page 524.

Admissions to entertainments are exempt from the tax if the proceeds are devoted to public, patriotic, philanthropic, religious or charitable purposes, or if the entertainments are wholly educational in character or partly educational and partly scientific and conducted by a body not carried on for profit.

Entertainments where all the performers are actually present and performing (e.g., stage play) are taxed at lower rates than other entertainments and in February, 1949, games and sports (e.g., football, cricket, tennis) conducted by non-profit bodies were brought under the lower scale. The rates of tax were reduced on 1st October, 1949, when the following scales were introduced:—

**Table 463.—Rates of Commonwealth Entertainments Tax at 30th June, 1952.**

Admission Charge.	Tax per Admission.		Admission Charge.	Tax per Admission.	
	Stage Play, etc.	Other.		Stage Play, etc.	Other.
	d.	d.		d.	d.
1s. ...	...	2	3s. 1d. to 3s. 6d. ...	8	10
1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. ...	...	4	3s. 7d. „ 4s. 6d. ...	9	12
1s. 4d. „ 1s. 6d. ...	3	4	4s. 1d. „ 4s. 6d. ...	10	13
1s. 7d. „ 2s. 0d. ...	4	5	4s. 7d. „ 5s. 0d. ...	11	15
2s. 1d. „ 2s. 6d. ...	5	7	5s. 1d. „ 5s. 6d. ...	13	17
2s. 7d. „ 3s. 0d. ...	6	9	5s. 7d. „ 6s. 0d.* ...	15	20

\* Where the charge for admission exceeds six shillings, the tax per admission is: (a) for stage plays, etc., 17d. plus 1½d. for 6d. or part thereof by which the charge exceeds 6s. 6d.; (b) for other entertainments, 22d. plus 2½d. for each 6d. or part thereof by which the charge exceeds 6s. 6d. A fraction of 1d. less than ½d. is disregarded and ½d. is regarded as 1d.

A special scale of rates is payable where a separate charge of 3d. or more is made for refreshments at dances, etc., or for the use of facilities for participation in entertainments at amusement parks.

The amount of Commonwealth Entertainments Tax collected in Australia was £5,147,835 in 1950-51 and £6,160,546 in 1951-52. Collections in New South Wales in these years were approximately £2,156,000 and £2,645,000, respectively. The tax was discontinued from 1st October, 1953.

Further particulars are shown in the chapter "Social Condition."

#### COMMONWEALTH LAND TAX.

The land tax imposed from 1910 to 1951-52, which was a graduated tax on the unimproved value of the lands in Australia, was the first direct taxation by the Commonwealth. The tax was abolished from 1st July, 1952.

In 1951-52, land to the value of £8,750 (£5,000 until 1950-51) owned by a resident of Australia was exempt from the tax. The ordinary rate of tax payable by residents in 1951-52 was  $1\frac{1}{18750}$ d. for the first £1 of value in excess of £8,750, then it increased uniformly by  $\frac{1}{18750}$ d. for every increase of £1 to 5d. in the £1 on a taxable value of £75,000, and the tax was 9d. for every £1 in excess of that amount.

The ordinary rate payable by absentee owners was 1d. in the £1 on the value up to £8,750, and the rate on higher values was 1d. more than the corresponding rate payable by a resident.

Super tax was levied on assessments made for the years 1941-42 to 1950-51, where the taxable value exceeded £20,000. The rate was 20 per cent. of the tax at ordinary rate, or 1 per cent. of the amount by which taxable value exceeded £20,000, whichever was the less.

Lands owned by a State, municipality, or other public authority, or a State savings bank, and those used for religious, charitable or educational purposes, were exempt from the tax. There was also exemption of lands owned by life assurance societies and trade unions, and grounds owned by clubs, etc., and used for sports (except golf and horse racing), but the exemption was only partial if the lands were not used solely for the purposes of such bodies. In the case of non-mutual life assurance societies, the amount of exemption was based on the proportion which the value of policies in Australia bore to the total value of policies.

Land values for purposes of assessments of land tax for the year 1951-52 were values as at 30th June, 1951; previously they had been "pegged" at the values assessed for the financial year 1939-40.

Receipts from Commonwealth land tax in Australia amounted to £3,591,139 in 1950-51 and £6,198,768 in 1951-52.

#### COMMONWEALTH ESTATE DUTIES.

The Estates Duty Assessment Act came into operation on 21st December, 1914, and provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on properties of persons dying after the commencement of the Act.

Where the whole of the estate passes to the widow, children or grandchildren, there is a statutory exemption of £2,000 from the value of the estate for duty and it diminishes by £1 for every £10 of value between £2,000 and £10,000, and by £1 for every £2 of value in excess of £10,000. Where no part of the estate passes to the widow, children or grandchildren, the exemption is £1,000, diminishing by £1 for every £10 of value between £1,000 and £6,000 and by £1 for every £8 of value in excess of £6,000. Proportionate deductions are allowed when only part of an estate passes to the widow, children and grandchildren.

The rates of duty, ranging from 1 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the dutiable value of the estate, remained unchanged from the date of commencement in 1914 to 20th May, 1940; then a new scale, ranging from 3 per cent. to 20 per cent., was introduced. The rates on estates exceeding £20,000 in value were increased in the following year and the rates on estates of persons dying on or after 3rd December, 1941, are as follows:—

Value for Duty of the Estate.			Rates of Duty (per cent. of value for duty).
Not exceeding £10,000	...	...	3 per cent.
£10,001 to £20,000	...	...	3 per cent. increasing by $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. for every £100 of value in excess of £10,000.
£20,001 to £120,000	...	...	6 per cent. increasing by $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent. for every £100 of value in excess of £20,000.
£120,001 to £499,999	...	...	26 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{200}$ per cent. for every £1,000 of value in excess of £120,000.
£500,000 or more	...	...	27·9 per cent.

The amount of Federal estate duty collected in the Commonwealth was £6,400,756 in 1950-51 and £7,777,682 in 1951-52.

## GIFT DUTY.

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28th October, 1941, without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents, if the property is in Australia.

In respect of gifts made on or after 3rd June, 1947, duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds £2,000. The previous exemption was £500. The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities or bonuses; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to the Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to £100 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed in the aggregate £50 during the period of three years; and gifts for the maintenance, education or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

Commonwealth receipts from gift duty were £1,043,849 in 1950-51 and £1,202,408 in 1951-52.

## PAY-ROLL TAX.

A tax on pay-rolls was introduced by the Commonwealth in July, 1941, to secure additional revenue for child endowment.

The tax is payable by employers, including the State Government and statutory bodies, and municipal and local government bodies; it is also payable by Commonwealth public authorities in cases where wages are not paid out of the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Employers whose pay-roll does not exceed £1,040 in the year, religious or public benevolent institutions and public hospitals, are exempt. The tax is not levied on wages paid by the Governor-General or State Governors, or wages paid to official staffs of United Kingdom or Dominion trade commissioners, or of diplomatic or consular representatives of any country.

The tax is levied on wages, salaries, commission, bonuses and allowances paid or payable in respect of any period after 30th June, 1941, less a deduction of £1,040 per annum. As a general rule, the tax is collected monthly on pay-rolls which exceed £20 a week, and adjustment is made annually where necessary. The rate of tax is 2½ per cent.

Receipts from pay-roll tax in Australia amounted to £28,721,371 in 1950-51 and £37,169,996 in 1951-52.

## CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND PRIMAGE DUTIES.

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the ad valorem primage duty, are published in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Customs, excise and primage duties collected by the Commonwealth amounted to £165,003,498 in 1950-51 and £213,916,935 in 1951-52.



## SALES TAX.

A sales tax on locally manufactured and imported goods has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1st August, 1930. The tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants on sales of taxable goods to retailers or consumers, and by importers on taxable goods imported by retailers, consumers and users. The tax is not charged on sales by manufacturers or wholesale merchants to other manufacturers or merchants (unless the goods are for use by the purchaser).

Certain goods are exempt from the tax and since November, 1940, taxable goods have been classified into groups, each with a different rate of sales tax. The list of exempt goods and the classification of taxable goods have been varied from time to time.

The rates of sales tax charged from time to time have varied as follows:—

Date.	per cent.	Date.	per cent.
1930—1st Aug. ...	2½	1941—30th Oct. ...	5, 10 or 20
1931—11th July ...	6	1942—1st May ...	12½ or 25
1933—26th Oct. ...	5	1943—21st July ...	7½, 12½ or 25
1936—11th Sept. ...	4	1946—15th Nov. ...	10 or 25
1938—22nd Sept. ...	5	1949—8th Sept. ...	8½ or 25
1939—9th Sept. ...	6	1950—13th Oct. ...	8½, 10, 25 or 33½
1940—3rd May ...	8½	1951—27th Sept. ...	12½, 20, 25, 33½, 50 or 66⅔
1940—22nd Nov. ...	5, 10 or 15	1952—7th Aug. ...	12½, 20, 33½ or 50

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was £57,173,101 in 1950-51 and £95,458,719 in 1951-52.

## WOOL CONTRIBUTORY CHARGE AND WHEAT EXPORT CHARGE.

Particulars of the contributory charge on wool are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry" and particulars of the wheat export charge in the chapter "Agriculture." Proceeds of these charges are used for the special purposes of the wool-growing and wheat industries, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation as applied to general revenue purposes.

## STATE FINANCE.

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales at 30th June, 1951, are listed in Table 479. The following are the chief operating accounts:—

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

The *Government Railways Fund*, described on page 121; the *Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Trust Funds*, relating to the operations of the Government tram and omnibus services; and *Sydney Harbour Trust Fund*, operated by the Maritime Services Board of N.S.W. (see page 108).

Particulars of the *Closer Settlement Fund* for the promotion of land settlement are shown on page 551.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Coordination) Fund*, dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles, are described in the chapter, "Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic."

The *Special Deposits Account* is an account in the Treasury books for recording transactions relating to sums held by or deposited with the Treasurer, which the Treasurer directs to be carried to the Special Deposits Account. Funds held in this account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time subject to certain regulations and the issue of warrants.

The account consists of a number of individual accounts which are classified as:—

- (a) Internal liabilities—Mainly working accounts of departments and governmental trading undertakings.
- (b) External liabilities—Moneys deposited with or held on trust by the State.
- (c) Securities—Representing cash not required for immediate use which has been deposited with the Commonwealth Bank, investments of funds such as the general reserves of trading undertakings and securities deposited with the State as deposits on tenders or for other purposes.

The *General Loan Account* receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under an Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a Loan Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

### REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in Table 469. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State revenue budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance, and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of

a share of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecovered remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is included also as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertaking. In the table below, such unrecovered amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from interfund payments in the nature of grants from Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings. Such transfers are included in the particulars of the separate accounts, but are omitted from the column showing the total revenue and expenditure of all accounts.

Table 469.—State Revenue and Expenditure.

Year ended 30th June.	Con- solidated Revenue Fund.	Business Undertakings.				Total Budget. *	
		Railways.	Trams and Buses.	Sydney Harbour.	Total.		
£ thousand.							
REVENUE.							
1947 ...	...	36,001	31,153	6,105	1,380	38,638	73,839
1948 ...	...	41,085	37,706	7,854	1,447	47,007	87,292
1949 ...	...	47,888	40,464	8,741	1,569	50,774	97,862
1950 ...	...	57,525	43,922	9,299	1,653	54,879	108,404
1951 ...	...	68,643	50,248	10,272	1,955	62,475	130,318
EXPENDITURE.							
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges).							
1947 ...	...	29,214	25,406	6,378	705	32,489	60,903
1948 ...	...	33,923	30,471	8,155	795	39,421	72,544
1949 ...	...	38,180	35,393	8,734	926	45,053	82,433
1950 ...	...	48,068	38,913	9,755	961	49,629	93,697
1951 ...	...	53,170	48,844	11,471	1,158	61,473	113,843
Interest and Exchange on Interest.							
1947 ...	...	5,612	5,825	268	442	6,535	12,147
1948 ...	...	5,564	5,793	314	430	6,537	12,101
1949 ...	...	6,071	5,586	265	414	6,265	12,336
1950 ...	...	6,250	5,953	291	417	6,661	12,911
1951 ...	...	6,384	6,211	304	419	6,934	13,318
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Fund.							
1947 ...	...	1,003	1,480	60	96	1,636	2,639
1948 ...	...	1,279	1,330	61	99	1,490	2,769
1949 ...	...	1,376	1,400	51	102	1,553	2,929
1950 ...	...	1,260	1,550	57	106	1,713	2,973
1951 ...	...	1,350	1,610	57	107	1,774	3,124
Total Expenditure.							
1947 ...	...	35,829	32,711	6,706	1,243	40,660	75,689
1948 ...	...	40,766	37,594	8,530	1,324	47,448	87,414
1949 ...	...	45,627	42,379	9,050	1,442	52,871	97,698
1950 ...	...	55,578	46,416	10,103	1,484	58,003	109,581
1951 ...	...	60,904	56,665	11,832	1,684	70,181	130,285

\* Excludes interfund transfers—see text preceding table.

Payments omitted from the Consolidated Revenue Fund as representing debt charges attributable to the business undertakings amounted to £205,000 in 1947-48, £2,170,000 in 1948-49, £4,850,363 in 1949-50, and £7,181,093 in 1950-51. Inter-fund items omitted from total "revenue" and "working expenses" comprise payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of £800,000 yearly to the railways towards offsetting losses on developmental country services, and of £3,200,000 in 1949-50 (£3,000,000 to railways and £200,000 to trams and buses) towards offsetting losses incurred during the general coal strike.

The budgetary results of the State are strongly influenced by the finances of the transport services. Since 1945-46, deficits incurred on those services have largely offset surpluses of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (achieved in each year from 1941-42) and of the Sydney Harbour Trust, and in 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1949-50 they were sufficient to convert otherwise favourable results into net Budget deficiencies.

Deficits were realised by the railways in 1946-47 and from 1948-49 to 1950-51. The trams and buses have shown deficits since 1944-45 and, except in 1948-49, working expenses exceeded revenue in each year. Tram and omnibus fares and rail fares and freight rates were increased at the beginning of 1947-48, and in 1948-49 further action was taken to assist the tram and omnibus services, including an increase in certain fares, writing-off capital debt represented by obsolete assets, and transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund of the cost of fare concessions to age and invalid pensioners and children. There was an improvement in the railway finances in 1947-48, but these measures were more than offset by steeply rising costs. Rail freight rates were again increased in October, 1950, and rail, tram and omnibus fares in November, 1950, but the increase in the revenue of the services in 1950-51 was not sufficient to meet increased working costs, and a surplus of £8,000,000 on other accounts for the year was reduced to a net Budget surplus of £33,000.

More detailed statements of the receipts and payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund are shown in the following pages, and of the transport services and Sydney Harbour Works elsewhere in this volume.

In the last five years the surpluses and deficiencies of the several accounts forming the State revenue budget were as follows:—

**Table 470.—State Revenue Accounts—Surplus or Deficit.**

Year ended 30th June.	Con- solidated Revenue Fund.	Business Undertakings.				Total Budget.	
		Railways.	Trams and Buses.	Sydney Harbour.	Total.		
£ thousand.							
1947 ...	... + 172	- 1,558	- 601	+ 137	- 2,022	- 1,850	
1948 ...	... + 319	+ 112	- 676	+ 123	- 441	- 122	
1949 ...	... + 2,261	- 1,915	- 309	+ 127	- 2,097	+ 164	
1950 ...	... + 1,947	- 2,494	- 804	+ 174	- 3,124	- 1,177	
1951 ...	... + 7,739	- 6,417	- 1,560	+ 271	- 7,706	+ 33	

Contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund are charged to the several accounts before striking the balances. Such contributions amounted to £2,973,557 in 1949-50 and £3,123,930 in 1950-51, and in the five years ended 1950-51 totalled £14,436,083.

## GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS.

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years:—

Table 471.—Consolidated Revenue Fund—Receipts.

Classification.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>Receipts from Commonwealth for—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Interest on Public Debt ... ..	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411
Reimbursement—Uniform Taxes ...	16,127,942	18,302,325	21,878,947	25,331,151	36,613,369*
Losses in General Coal Strike ...	.....	.....	.....	3,260,757	.....
Hospital Benefits ... ..	1,058,000	1,210,000	1,780,000	1,900,000	2,020,000
Mental Institutions Benefits ...	.....	.....	.....	97,036	198,165
Tuberculosis Campaign ... ..	.....	.....	8,556	8,009	.....
Price Control, etc. ... ..	.....	.....	218,000	244,739	259,072
Cattle Tick Eradication ... ..	†	†	†	253,325	53,000
Herd Recording ... ..	2,957	4,573	5,231	10,414	11,688
Supply of Milk to School Children ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,683
<b>Total of foregoing ... ..</b>	<b>20,106,310</b>	<b>22,434,309</b>	<b>26,808,145</b>	<b>34,022,842</b>	<b>42,108,388</b>
<b>Taxes ... ..</b>	<b>8,041,139</b>	<b>9,533,267</b>	<b>10,453,683</b>	<b>11,936,227</b>	<b>14,546,587</b>
Land Revenue ... ..	1,862,400	2,658,181	2,886,952	3,279,175	3,545,429
Receipts for Services Rendered ...	1,974,688	2,265,914	2,869,095	2,877,029	3,214,604
General Miscellaneous ... ..	4,016,354	4,193,677	4,870,447	5,409,421	5,228,229
<b>Total Amount ... ..</b>	<b>36,001,391</b>	<b>41,085,348</b>	<b>47,888,322</b>	<b>57,524,694</b>	<b>68,643,237</b>
<b>Per Head of Population ...</b>	<b>£12 3s. 0d.</b>	<b>£13 13s. 4d.</b>	<b>£15 12s. 7d.</b>	<b>£18 2s. 9d.</b>	<b>£20 19s. 4d.</b>

\* Includes two supplementary grants totalling £8,276,966—see page 526.

† Grant of £53,000 set-off against expenditure.

Receipts from the Commonwealth constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table amounted to £42,108,388 or 61 per cent. of the total receipts in 1950-51, whilst State taxes represented 21 per cent., land revenue 5 per cent., and other receipts 13 per cent.

Certain Commonwealth grants are paid into special funds, the principal ones being grants for roads and contributions to sinking fund for repayment of the State debt, and other amounts are received for services rendered as shown in Table 473. The system of Commonwealth aid for roads is described on page 151.

Particulars of the amount of each State tax collected are shown in Table 454.

*Lands, Forestry and Mining Revenue.*

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date, only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately

191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

In a considerable area of the State, the Crown has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

**Table 472.—Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals and Forests.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£	£	£	£	£
Alienations ... ..	572,071	544,709	662,666	629,623	502,753
Leases ... ..	428,996	501,085	626,556	676,394	794,908
Western Lands (Leases, etc.) ... ..	125,313	125,516	132,236	189,884	349,240
Mining Occupation ... ..	473,547	1,155,768	1,109,674	1,329,472	1,272,942
Forestry ... ..	236,102	302,228	326,236	420,927	589,368
Miscellaneous ... ..	26,371	28,875	29,584	32,875	36,218
Total, Land Revenue ... ..	1,862,400	2,658,181	2,886,952	3,279,175	3,545,429

Income from land sales, leases, etc., increased by £154,343 in 1950-51, despite a decline of £126,870 in the proceeds from alienations. Rents from leases were £118,514 higher, largely because of an increase in leases granted to ex-servicemen, while the income from leases in the Western Lands Division increased by £159,356, mainly as a result of a re-appraisal of the basis of assessing rentals.

Mining revenue is derived mainly from royalties on minerals, which are determined either on the basis of quantity mined, e.g., coal, or, in the case of silver, lead and zinc from the Broken Hill field, as a proportion of net profits earned by the mining companies. Net receipts from royalties amounted to £1,306,667 in 1949-50 and £1,244,373 in 1950-51. Gross collections in the respective years comprised royalty on coal £258,251 and £308,344, on silver, lead, zinc £1,048,167 and £925,555, and on gold and other minerals £11,405 and £17,070. The increase for coal in 1950-51 was the result of increased production and higher rates of royalty charged on renewal of leases, while the decline for silver, lead, zinc was due to a temporary fall in prices.

The revenue of the Forestry Commission is derived from royalties, and fees charged for licences, permits and timber inspection, and also from timber-getting operations carried on by the Commission. Surplus funds from timber-getting (regarded as royalties) and all other receipts of the Commission are paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which one-half of the gross receipts from royalties and licence and permit fees, etc.,

are transferred to a special fund set apart for afforestation and re-afforestation. The amount included in Table 472 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue after transfers to the special fund, which amounted to £374,286 in 1949-50 and £539,110 in 1950-51. Surplus funds from timber-getting credited to consolidated revenue in these years were £135,000 and £165,000 respectively. The revenue of the Commission, other than from timber-getting, was £963,478 in 1950-51. This was £303,265 above the previous year, owing principally to increased rates of royalty and stumpage charges from October, 1950.

*Receipts for Services Rendered.*

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

**Table 473.—Governmental Revenue—Receipts for Services Rendered.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£	£	£	£	£
Harbour Rates and Fees, Pilotage, etc.	367,537	381,229	420,084	588,232	633,765
<b>Fees—</b>					
Registrar-General ... ..	263,167	267,647	349,779	407,082	463,897
Public Trustee ... ..	84,828	68,563	135,648	120,395	136,495
Law Courts ... ..	157,487	163,449	187,383	215,787	224,982
Valuation of Land ... ..	66,376	66,731	74,699	72,595	78,580
Department of Education ...	206,547	324,916	277,385	260,929	260,279
Grain Elevators—Handling Fees, etc....	378,851	349,322	510,241	486,801	548,702
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions ... ..	40,966	49,422	54,983	59,406	56,184
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals ... ..	164,923	176,737	205,535	174,581	114,211
<b>Commonwealth Contributions—</b>					
Maintenance of Pensioners in Institutions ... ..	36,359	31,748	37,861	21,645	40,012
Reconstruction Training Scheme ...	.....	115,662	250,139	92,281	101,213
Other Services ... ..	13,737	9,273	17,180	39,685	57,273
Other ... ..	193,910	261,215	348,178	337,610	499,011
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,974,688</b>	<b>2,265,914</b>	<b>2,869,095</b>	<b>2,877,029</b>	<b>3,214,604</b>

Receipts from pilotage, harbour and light dues in all ports, and from tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., in ports other than Sydney are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., collected in the port of Sydney are paid into the Sydney Harbour Trust (Maritime Services Board) Fund.

*General Miscellaneous Receipts.*

All items not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group:—

**Table 474.—Governmental Revenue—General Miscellaneous Receipts.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Miscellaneous Interest Collections—</b>					
Metropolitan Water Board Advances ...	162,391	159,558	155,879	152,834	149,681
Country Water Supply and Sewerage Work ...	24,607	22,498	24,550	23,512	37,230
Rural Bank Agencies ... ..	109,356	137,045	140,042	128,810	97,947
Daily Credit Balances with Banks ...	36,456	60,493	83,735	111,139	63,002
Advances—Shallow Bores, Wire Netting ...	15,115	19,987	23,874	12,988	8,616
Other Interest ... ..	63,875	93,282	132,769	174,415	273,191
Rents of Premises ... ..	53,327	70,132	76,473	90,770	101,956
Rents Darling Harbour Resumed Area ...	49,224	49,953	53,173	58,402	62,416
Fines and Forfeitures ... ..	183,326	199,342	227,852	258,739	299,665
<b>Repayments—Advances for Unemployment Relief ... ..</b>	15,938	15,423	114,614	12,528	12,528
<b>Repayment—Balances not required ... ..</b>	22,496	23,862	27,752	28,522	31,132
<b>Repayments to Credit of Votes, previous years</b>	845,858	548,203	684,647	943,373	285,797
<b>State Lotteries (Gross Profit) ... ..</b>	1,611,900	2,042,750	2,287,945	2,533,495	2,852,245
<b>State Superannuation Board—Repayment of part Employers' contributions and Interest thereon ... ..</b>	215,436	181,776	149,088	117,360	86,580
<b>Tourist Bureau Collections ... ..</b>	176,091	190,547	233,213	240,988	254,870
<b>Prison Industries ... ..</b>	92,919	109,717	137,718	146,832	169,122
<b>Sale of Products, etc., of Departments ...</b>	141,466	141,534	137,682	169,134	221,719
<b>Water Conservation and Irrigation—Rents, Rates, etc. ... ..</b>	9,780	29,258	13,346	16,693	21,285
<b>Other Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..</b>	187,893	98,317	166,095	188,887	199,247
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4,016,854</b>	<b>4,193,677</b>	<b>4,870,447</b>	<b>5,409,421</b>	<b>5,228,229</b>

Miscellaneous interest collections, broadly stated, consist of interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-governmental bodies and interest on the State's daily credit balances with banks. Interest payable by the business undertakings and by other bodies outside the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on loan moneys forming part of the public debt of the State is also payable to that fund, but most of the amount received is offset against the gross interest liability of the State, so that the net charge on consolidated revenue may be shown in the accounts.

Recoveries of amounts expended in previous years are usually taken to account as revenue in the item "Repayments to Credit of Votes, Previous Years." Such recoveries included recoups to the Governmental account of public debt charges due but not paid in earlier years by activities not within the scope of the revenue budget, viz., £130,097 in 1946-47, £30,098 in 1947-48 and £216,548 in 1948-49. Commencing in 1949-50, recoupments of debt charges relating to earlier years are treated as an offset to the current year's expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and not taken to account as receipts for the year. Despite this change in procedure, the amount recovered in 1949-50 was £253,726 more than in the previous year, owing mainly to the exceptional receipts of £247,673 on account of drought relief advances, and £121,579 as part repayment of capital advanced for a rice-growing project at Wakool.



## GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE.

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years is shown in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions:—

Table 475.—Consolidated Revenue Fund—Expenditure.

Classification.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>Ordinary Departmental—</b>					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below)...	£	£	£	£	£
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety ...	2,219,957	3,288,425	3,353,575	3,727,511	5,066,696
Regulation of Trade and Industry...	3,768,153	4,465,789	4,976,928	5,532,733	6,134,862
Education ...	214,959	295,014	548,856	567,749	625,463
Science, Art and Research ...	8,593,271	9,641,769	11,206,662	13,170,263	15,846,273
Public Health and Recreation ...	169,612	188,533	218,127	243,204	296,980
Social Amelioration ...	5,891,995	7,918,572	9,601,796	11,689,050	13,704,359
Development and Maintenance of State Resources ...	1,491,647	1,619,875	1,806,707	2,003,576	2,060,110
Local Government ...	5,362,431	5,160,558	5,698,012	9,565,904*	7,778,755†
	513,180	496,392	550,921	849,735	750,450
<b>War Obligations—</b>					
National Emergency Services, etc. ...	96,474	39,617	7,647	11,914	253
Other ...	486,403	163,222	160,964	166,506	133,777
Adjustment of Old Accounts ...	400,000	700,000	50,000	540,000	721,921
<b>Total Ordinary Departmental ...</b>	<b>29,214,082</b>	<b>33,922,771</b>	<b>38,180,195</b>	<b>48,063,145</b>	<b>53,169,899</b>
<b>Public Debt Charges—</b>					
Interest ...	4,941,081	5,009,815	5,476,497	5,664,191	5,768,048
Exchange on Interest ...	670,782	554,495	594,793	585,919	616,108
Sinking Fund ...	1,003,306	1,279,162	1,375,659	1,259,809	1,349,476
<b>Total Public Debt Charges ‡</b>	<b>6,615,169</b>	<b>6,843,472</b>	<b>7,446,949</b>	<b>7,509,919</b>	<b>7,733,632</b>
<b>Total Governmental ...</b>	<b>35,829,251</b>	<b>40,766,243</b>	<b>45,627,144</b>	<b>55,578,064</b>	<b>60,903,531</b>
<b>Amount Per Head of Population</b>	£ s. d. 12 1 10	£ s. d. 13 11 2	£ s. d. 14 17 10	£ s. d. 17 10 5	£ s. d. 18 12 0

\* Includes transfers of £3,000,000 to Railways and £200,000 to Trams and Buses from proceeds of a Commonwealth grant towards offsetting losses incurred in a general coal strike.

† Includes a repayable advance of £350,000 to the Country Main Roads Fund.

‡ Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by, business undertakings (see page 540).

Ordinary departmental expenditure has more than doubled since 1945-46, owing largely to increases in prices and in the rates of salaries and wages. Salaries and wages paid, which account for practically half the increase in departmental expenditure since 1945-46, amounted to £24,533,000 in 1950-51, and 48 per cent. of this sum was paid to employees classified under "Education."

Expenditure on education includes the administrative expenses of the Department of Education, expenditure, other than of a capital nature, on primary, secondary, technical and agricultural education provided by the State, the cost of training teachers, and grants to the University of Sydney, the University of Technology and other educational institutions. In 1950-51, expenditure on administration and primary, secondary and technical education and on the training of teachers, amounted to £14,948,000 and grants to the two universities totalled £684,516. Further details of expenditure on education are given in the chapter "Education."

Subsidies to hospitals and similar institutions, which is the largest item within the function "public health and recreation", amounted to £10,177,000 in 1950-51—£7,416,000 higher than in 1945-46. Part of this increase is due to the operation, from 1st July, 1946, of an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, in terms of the Commonwealth Hospitals Benefits Act, which provides for the abolition of charges for patients in public wards and the allowance of a deduction from charges for patients in other wards. This agreement resulted in a substantial reduction in patients' fees received by the hospitals and the compensating contribution from the Commonwealth Government (8s. per bed-day in 1950-51) is paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund and disbursed by the State. Consequently, the £10,177,000 paid by the State in 1950-51 in practice includes the contribution of £2,020,000 for hospital benefits, which was paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund by the Commonwealth Government in 1950-51. Other activities classified under public health and recreation are mental hospitals and other institutions, baby health centres, administration of public health generally, and the upkeep of the Botanic Gardens and certain parks.

Expenditure in 1950-51 on the principal activities embraced by the function "development and maintenance of State resources" was:—Agricultural and pastoral (mainly the cost of services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service) £2,015,000; public works, including a repayable advance of £350,000 to the Country Main Roads Fund, £1,982,000; land settlement £909,000; forestry £509,000; navigation £353,000, tourist bureau and tourist resorts £345,000; and water conservation and irrigation £315,000. Also included under this classification is a grant of £800,000, made annually, to the railways towards offsetting losses incurred in operating developmental railways in country districts. In the main, the expenditures listed above include the administrative expenses of the several departments concerned, and the costs of services rendered and of maintenance and renewals. Expenditure of a capital nature for these purposes is normally met from loan funds, details of which are shown in Table 483.

The cost of police services, £3,522,000 in 1950-51, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order and public safety". Other items in 1950-51 included the department of the Attorney-General and of Justice £1,325,000, prisons £733,000, custody and care of delinquent children £243,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc., £191,000, and salaries of the judiciary £97,000.

Of the expenditure of £5,067,000 in 1950-51 on the Legislature and general administration, £357,000 was for the Legislature, etc., £3,957,000 for general administration, £44,000 for electoral services and £709,000 represented Federal Pay-roll Tax paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Entries giving rise to the item "Adjustment of Old Accounts" were in the nature of book-keeping adjustments. Their effect was to transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund part of long standing overdraft balances of other Treasury Accounts, to which certain expenditure incurred in earlier years had been charged. The amounts in 1949-50 and 1950-51, £540,000 and £721,921 respectively, were grants to the tramway and omnibus services and they were applied in reduction of accumulated losses.

## ROAD AND TRAFFIC FUNDS.

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds (viz., Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Co-ordination and Main Roads) are shown in the chapters "Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic" and "Roads and Bridges."

The following table shows a brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the years ended 30th June, 1949 to 1951:—

Table 476.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.—Receipts and Disbursements.

Receipts.	Year ended June.			Disbursements.	Year ended June.		
	1949.	1950.	1951.		1949.	1950.	1951.
ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND.							
Registration, Drivers' Licences, etc. ...	£ 784,442	£ 1,059,448	£ 1,362,960	Administration and Control ...	£ 772,774	£ 1,058,787	£ 1,304,297
Miscellaneous ...	19,224	27,484	45,314	Traffic Facilities ...	1,483	2,441	19,234
				Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	29,409	25,704	84,743
Total ...	803,666	1,086,932	1,408,274	Total ...	803,666	1,086,932	1,408,274
PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT).							
Motor Tax, Public Vehicles ...	£ 92,489	£ 112,058	£ 183,868	Traffic Facilities...	£ 47,889	£ 42,703	£ 34,379
Omnibus Service Licences ...	16,875	21,701	25,152	Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	64,773	81,827	136,226
				Paid to Tramways ...	8,014	10,725	10,552
Total ...	109,364	133,759	209,026	Total ...	120,676	135,255	181,157
STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND.							
Licences ...	£ 40,241	£ 43,112	£ 47,396	Administration and Transport Control	£ 47,453	£ 56,626	£ 63,276
Commercial Motor Transport Charges—				Paid to Railways	525,191	591,729	1,107,875
Passengers ...	64,077	68,563	66,123	Paid to Tramways	60	503	1,401
Goods ...	471,158	586,859	980,219				
Permits, etc. ...	4,813	6,292	6,894				
Miscellaneous ...	9,397	11,076	9,162				
Total ...	589,686	715,902	1,109,794	Total...	572,704	648,858	1,172,552
MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles)	£ 2,483,793	£ 2,752,962	£ 3,631,019	Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	£ 2,483,793	£ 2,752,962	£ 3,631,019
TOTAL ALL FUNDS.							
Motor Tax ...	£ 2,576,282	£ 2,865,020	£ 3,814,887	Administration and Control ...	£ 820,227	£ 1,115,413	£ 1,367,573
Registration, Drivers' Licences, etc. ...	784,442	1,059,448	1,362,960	Traffic Facilities...	49,372	45,144	53,613
Special Licences, Charges, Commercial Motor Vehicles...	597,164	726,527	1,125,790	Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	2,577,975	2,860,493	3,851,988
Miscellaneous ...	28,621	38,560	54,476	Paid to Railways and Tramways	533,265	602,957	1,119,828
Total Receipts...	3,986,509	4,689,555	6,358,113	Total Payments	3,980,839	4,624,007	6,393,002

Contributions by the Commonwealth Government towards the activities of the Road Safety Council, viz., £20,080 in 1948-49, £19,480 in 1949-50 and £14,835 in 1950-51, have been deducted from the revenue and expenditure of the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The funds distributed amongst road-making authorities are paid, for the most part, to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts are paid to municipal and shire councils.

Amounts paid to the railways and tramways from the State Transport Co-ordination Fund are derived from fees and charges imposed on motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods in competition with those undertakings.

### STATE ENTERPRISES.

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings, viz., railways, tramways and motor omnibus services, and Sydney Harbour Works. The capital of these enterprises has been provided by the State Treasury, mostly from loan funds. Their financial operations are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State revenue budget as shown on page 541.

In addition to the business undertakings, there is a number of State-owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of such enterprises has been provided from State loan and revenue funds and, in some cases, from surplus earnings. Their revenue accounts, however, have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget, although they are part of the Special Deposits Accounts in the Treasury. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) which were in operation in 1950-51:—

**Table 477.—State Enterprises—Revenue and Expenditure, 1950-51.**

Enterprise.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus or Deficit (—).
		Working Expenses.	Interest and Ex-change.	Depreciation.*	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Southern Electricity Supply   ...	456,491	250,534	43,898	48,054	342,486	114,005
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.   ...	1,003,192	860,560	68,173	81,209	1,009,942	(—) 6,750
State Coal Mine, Lithgow ...	566,248	548,065	14,983	2,963	566,011	237
"    "    Awaba ...	226,982	190,217	9,513	20,022	219,752	7,230
New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding† ...	1,301,980	1,167,002	25,856	46,962	1,239,820	62,160
State Brickworks† ...	465,235	404,003	13,437	12,318	429,758	35,477
Metropolitan Meat Industry ...	1,047,659	1,218,020	26,715	44,166	1,288,901	(—)241,242
Water Supply—						
South-West Tablelands† ...	43,980	39,843	28,756	15,190	83,789	(—) 39,809
Juncot† ...	9,485	6,584	7,437	4,053	18,074	(—) 8,589
Fish River† ...	8,527	6,769	...	...	6,769	1,758
New South Wales Housing Commission ...	1,828,640	931,571	785,660	358,712	2,075,943	(—)247,303
Government Insurance Office§ ...	2,310,213	2,008,315	...	...	2,008,315	301,898

\* Includes repayment of capital in some undertakings.

† Year ended 31st March preceding.

‡ Year ended 31st December preceding.

§ Fire, Marine and General business; excludes Life

Assurance. || See text following table.

Control of the Southern Electricity Supply undertaking was transferred to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales on 1st November, 1950. Particulars of revenue and expenditure of the undertaking for the four

months preceding the transfer are shown in the table under "Southern Electricity Supply", and for the following eight months ended 30th June, 1951, under "Electricity Commission of New South Wales." Other revenue and expenditure of the Commission are excluded.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding undertaking, which was established in 1942, carries out engineering work, shipbuilding and repairs on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments and private firms. It has earned a surplus in each year since operations commenced, the highest being £62,160 in 1950-51, and at 31st March, 1951, accumulated surpluses totalled £207,833.

A surplus of £35,477 was earned by the State Brickworks in the year ended 31st March, 1951, compared with a deficit of £6,193 in the previous year and the accumulated loss of the undertaking at the end of 1950-51 was £467. Revenue increased by £156,543 in 1950-51, reflecting substantial rises in the volume of sales and the average price received for bricks, and in the same period working expenses increased by £115,957.

The Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, formerly the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner, controls the slaughter of stock and sale of meat in the metropolitan area, its main sources of revenue being fees and charges for slaughtering and use of cold storage facilities, and receipts from sale of by-products. Fees and charges for the services of the undertaking were unchanged from July, 1943, to July, 1949, despite increasing costs, and, largely as a result of this policy, a deficiency has been recorded in each year since 1944-45. The loss was substantially reduced in 1949-50, but in 1950-51 it was greater than in any previous year. Fees and charges were further increased on 22nd June, 1951.

The State Government has controlled the Sydney fish markets since September, 1945, and a branch market at Wollongong since January, 1948. Revenue from the markets amounted to £78,834 in 1949-50 and £85,413 in 1950-51, returning surpluses of £10,211 and £12,061 respectively. Control of a branch market at Newcastle was transferred to a fishermen's co-operative society in January, 1951.

The activities of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are reviewed on page 589 and of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales on page 623.

#### CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT.

The Closer Settlement Fund is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State.

It was established under an Act passed in 1906 and in 1928 its scope was widened to embrace the accounts of returned soldier settlers.

The operations of the fund are confined to settlement projects instituted prior to the adoption of new schemes for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war. In respect of these latter projects, financial transactions pass through the General Loan Account and Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A large measure of relief has been granted to debtors of the fund in the form of reduction of capital value of the lands, and debts have been written

off and interest charges, etc., reduced or suspended because of financial difficulties of settlers. As a result, the fund disclosed a deficiency of £3,181,827 at 30th June, 1951. Particulars of the operations of the fund on an income and expenditure basis in 1940-41 and the last six years are summarised below:—

**Table 478.—Closer Settlement Fund—Income and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Income.				Expenditure.					Deficiency.
	Interest.	Rentals.	Other Income.	Total.	Interest.	Administration, etc.	Debts Written Off.	Forfeitures, etc.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1941	391,311	17,734	1,146	410,191	422,594	22,079	57,335	23,317	525,325	115,134
1946	212,434	86,130	6,725	305,289	233,620	24,706	240,708	10,090	509,124	203,835
1947	215,379	105,640	2,099	323,118	231,840	37,530	124,960	25,616	419,946	96,828
1948	175,725	121,541	1,650	298,916	230,015	36,757	77,539	14,660	358,971	60,055
1949	161,402	128,492	2,400	292,294	228,115	39,100	50,030	33,977	351,222	58,928
1950	138,827	131,345	10,679	280,851	226,074	38,807	27,532	3,419	295,832	14,981
1951	129,975	129,891	2,881	262,747	223,934	39,374	7,714	11,804	282,826	20,079

Interest earnings declined and rentals rose as a result of an enactment in March, 1944, which gave to settlers acquiring holdings by instalment purchase the right to apply for conversion to leases in perpetuity at an annual rental equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of outstanding indebtedness or, if less, of appraised value.

The fund is required to pay interest on its loan debt and contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, but is not charged with a share of the exchange on interest paid on the State overseas debt. The charge for interest was reduced from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 2 per cent. from 1st July, 1944.

At 30th June, 1951, liabilities of the fund consisted of creditors for rentals charged in advance, £51,627, and capital items, viz., loan liability, £11,142,220, grants from State revenue, £1,635,000, Crown lands, £371,129, and assurance fees received under the Real Property Act, £787,610. Assets totalling £10,805,759 were represented by debtors for land, advances and interest, £3,233,942; land, £5,412,063 (including £5,269,559 let under leasehold), buildings, plant, etc., £977, and bank balance, £2,158,777.

#### LEDGER BALANCES.

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The

various accounts open at 30th June, 1950 and 1951, are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys."

Table 479.—State Accounts—Balance at 30th June.

Account.	Balance.		Account.	Balance.	
	1950.	1951.		1950.	1951.
<b>Credit Balances.</b>			<b>Debit Balances.</b>		
	£ thousand.			£ thousand.	
Government Railways ... ..	1,532	2,124	Consolidated Revenue ... ..	1,052	494
Metropolitan Transport Trust ...	266	329	Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes and Advances to be Recovered ... ..	7,984	8,028
Newcastle and District Transport Trust ... ..	60	95	Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Advance	4,300	4,207
Sydney Harbour Trust ... ..	1,593	1,636	Debenture Deposit Account ...	10,000	16,400
Road Transport and Traffic ...	5	5	Debits not Transferred to Treasurer's Public Accounts ...	257	334
State Transport (Co-ordination) ...	110	49			
General Loan ... ..	4,735	7,185			
Special Deposits ... ..	32,337	42,736			
Special Accounts—Supreme Court	585	433			
Miners' Accident Relief ... ..	77	77			
Closer Settlement ... ..	1,818	2,159			
Total Credit Balances ...	43,118	56,828	Total Debit Balances ...	23,593	29,467

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the overdrafts on others.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" embraces a number of individual accounts which have been opened for the purpose of drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. The debit balances at 30th June, 1951, consisted largely of sums advanced to Government accounts, the chief being the Railways Fund £5,350,000 and Family Endowment Fund £1,698,984. The advances as stated for Railways and Family Endowment Funds were made prior to 1932-33, and represent balances outstanding after repayments since 1940-41 of £1,700,000 and £800,000, respectively, from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were made to the Board between April, 1925, and June, 1929, and are being paid by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest, spread over a period of forty years.

The Debenture Deposit Account is a medium for the withdrawal, for investment in the Commonwealth Bank, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use. The account was

opened in December, 1945, when short-dated Treasury Bills, until then used for financing cash deficiencies, were funded into long-term debentures. Under the funding arrangements, surplus cash, which formerly was applied to the temporary retirement of Treasury Bills, is deposited with the Commonwealth Bank, where it earns interest at the rate of 1 per cent., and may be withdrawn as required. The investment in the Commonwealth Bank, also designated "Debenture Deposit Account", is included in the Special Deposits Accounts.

The net ledger balances at 30th June in each of the last five years were represented by the following assets:—

**Table 480.—State Accounts—Net Credit Balances at 30th June.**

Balances held in—				1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
				£	£	£	£	£
<b>Sydney—</b>								
General Cash Balance	...	...	...	931,385	278,014	114,031	1,489,299	1,924,489
Deposit with Commonwealth Bank	...			3,800,000	13,200,000	7,800,000	10,000,000	16,400,000
				4,731,385	13,478,014	7,914,031	11,489,299	18,324,489
<b>London—</b>								
Cash Balance	...	...	...	8,396	824	29,686	39,697	27,188
Remittances in Transit	...	...	...	1,752,382	2,030,736	1,468,869	1,462,320	1,456,050
<b>Securities</b>	...	...	...	4,061,640	5,212,556	5,660,014	6,533,787	7,557,527
<b>Total</b>				10,553,803	20,722,130	15,072,600	19,525,103	27,365,254

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variations in receipts, and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works. In 1950-51, although the net credit balances in Sydney at the end of the year were £6,835,190 higher than at the close of the previous year, cash resources were so depleted that an issue of Treasury Bills was necessary in April, and for a period in May and June the General Loan Account was in overdraft. The favourable cash position at the end of 1950-51 was due to the receipt in June, 1951, of £17,744,000 from a loan flotation and £6,250,000 from a Commonwealth supplementary grant.

#### SPECIAL DEPOSITS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

The Special Deposits Account (described on page 540) and the Special Accounts form a very important division of the public finances, not only from the nature and volume of the transactions, but also by reason of the manner in which they are used in connection with the general finances of the State.



These funds assist in the banking operations of the Government. Although the Audit Act provides that the funds cannot be used except for the specific purpose for which they were deposited, it is the custom to merge balances into the "Treasurer's General Banking Account." By this means they provide a substantial reserve against which the Treasurer may draw to meet temporary requirements and to finance the overdrafts of other accounts. The great bulk of the funds bear interest, whether invested or not, and the power to use them enables the Government to effect a large saving in the interest which might otherwise be charged for loan accommodation.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held in the Debenture Deposit Accounts (see page 553) are excluded.

**Table 481.—Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30th June.**

Balance.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Cash—	£	£	£	£	£
Trust Funds ...	8,030,792	8,337,965	7,983,317	8,131,289	8,101,891
Government Funds	7,937,706	8,623,236	8,192,961	8,334,086	11,187,137
Securities ...	3,984,640	5,135,556	5,583,014	6,456,787	7,480,527
Total ...	19,953,138	22,096,757	21,759,292	22,922,162	26,769,555

The increase of £2,853,051 in Government Funds in 1950-51 includes an amount of £2,500,000 transferred from the General Loan Account to the working account of the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, in order to facilitate the purchase of generating plant overseas.

### STATE LOAN FUNDS.

Moneys raised on loan by the State are credited to the General Loan Account, with the exception of loans used in funding revenue deficiencies, and small amounts credited to the Closer Settlement Fund for the conversion, at maturity, of portion of the fund's loan debt.

The loans credited to the General Loan Account comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local governing and statutory bodies. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans—mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans—and the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stocks issued in London.

### ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND SERVICES.

Particulars of the loan expenditure on works and services by the State Government are set out in the following table, which shows the average annual amounts in quinquennial periods since 1901, and the annual amounts during the last ten years. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments to the loan account are deducted to obtain the net loan expenditure, or net amount added to the accumulated loan expenditure outstanding:—

Table 482.—Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.	Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.
Annual Average—	£	£	£		£	£	£
1901-05	3,441,660	226,920	3,214,740	1942	4,618,419	1,460,388	3,158,031
1906-10	2,248,947	157,127	2,091,820	1943	2,789,311	887,789	1,901,522
1911-15	7,032,586	357,577	6,675,009	1944	3,029,172	1,617,633	1,411,539
1916-20	6,996,935	479,126	6,517,809	1945	3,138,747	1,415,934	1,722,813
1921-25	11,829,369	1,220,088	10,608,681	1946	4,554,301	1,291,173	3,263,128
1926-30	12,594,670	1,183,143	11,411,527	1947	9,102,014	462,251	8,639,763
1931-35	6,700,108	712,895	5,987,213	1948	16,241,077	1,111,961	15,129,116
1936-40	8,103,669	1,961,692	6,141,977	1949	22,959,550	904,004	22,055,546
1941-45	3,787,497	1,280,200	2,507,297	1950	27,218,611	2,368,332	24,850,279
1946-50	16,015,111	1,227,544	14,787,567	1951	41,167,801	3,019,250	38,148,551

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London, which are paid from the proceeds of loans. Such expenses amounted to £174,066 in 1949-50 and £145,644 in 1950-51, and additional charges of £1,010,193 and £2,385,250, respectively, were made to pay the exchange on the repatriation of London debt to Australia.

Particulars in Table 482 exclude the value of transactions relating to (a) Closer Settlement Debentures amounting to £5,041,500, which were issued between 1914-15 and 1929-30 in part payment of large estates acquired for closer settlement, and (b) Commonwealth advances of £1,419,593, which were expended between 1925-26 and 1930-31 on the construction of the Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane railway line. Liability in respect of both items is reflected in the public debt of the State, but the transactions were not passed through the General Loan Account, although they provided works and services of a type usually acquired from loans.

## DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE.

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during each of the past five years, are as follows:—

Table 483.—Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure.

Work or Service.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways... ..	3,200,000	5,625,000	8,190,000	10,810,000	15,910,000
Tramways ... ..	12,250	24,000	112,023	258,566	340,000
Omnibuses ... ..	467,600	1,056,000	1,304,700	597,500	845,000
Sydney Harbour Ferries... ..	...	...	...	...	100,000
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	71,516	131,731	200,285	320,169	450,779
<b>Water Conservation and Irrigation—</b>					
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ... ..	295,559	310,078	335,185	384,906	515,637
Glenbawn Dam ... ..	91,237	267,310	455,498	564,133	596,317
Burrendong Dam ... ..	17,838	117,022	237,215	619,125	634,156
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ... ..	235,083	239,703	255,087	268,923	395,219
Keepit Storage Reservoir ... ..	210,584	236,063	359,023	414,654	557,817
Other ... ..	160,654	263,559	520,356	662,579	702,089
<b>Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—</b>					
Sydney Harbour ... ..	161,000	205,000	224,500	290,500	390,000
Other ... ..	305,125	410,796	425,035	459,799	535,686
Roads, Bridges and Punts ... ..	400,500	305,032	7,431	700	215,507
Circular Quay Improvements ... ..	34,489	19,449	16,093	27,558	6,032
<b>Industrial Undertakings, etc.—</b>					
Electricity ... ..	145,676	120,741	247,188	590,155	5,098,861
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding, Brickworks, etc. ... ..	482,797	184,903	424,293	594,810	850,956
<b>Land and Agriculture—</b>					
War (1939-45) Service Settlement ... ..	1,261,067	3,251,534	4,530,486	4,377,947	4,595,786
Forests ... ..	351,633	562,501	750,540	703,194	715,108
Soil Conservation ... ..	53,533	79,280	87,838	100,589	225,998
Other ... ..	105,000	50,007	306	46,936	213,636
Housing ... ..	7,513	915,325	1,471,199	1,164,685	1,232,039
<b>Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—</b>					
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols ... ..	40,986	81,010	107,349	106,937	82,082
Educational and Scientific ... ..	291,989	576,829	1,005,165	1,491,291	2,637,848
Hospitals and Charitable ... ..	531,902	792,371	1,236,747	1,678,762	2,229,967
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc. ... ..	29,010	10,231	6,625	2,255	500
Administrative ... ..	26,364	36,404	169,808	211,088	270,314
Miscellaneous ... ..	103,097	303,258	196,842	271,278	481,850
<b>Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities</b>	6,012	65,880	142,727	199,572	338,712
<b>Total Gross Loan Expenditure on Works and Services</b>	<b>9,102,014</b>	<b>16,241,077</b>	<b>22,959,550</b>	<b>27,218,611</b>	<b>41,167,801</b>
<b>REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways... ..	96,687	81,759	90,983	352,581	255,672
Tramways ... ..	6,554	7,859	9,951	11,017	11,002
Omnibuses ... ..	2,595	5,732	33,431	37,695	18,924
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	15,916	29,640	77,390	31,286	12,554
Water Conservation and Irrigation ... ..	94,640	69,815	86,235	138,251	401,493
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc. ... ..	32,242	39,792	7,175	21,466	12,053
Roads, Bridges and Punts ... ..	52,822	730,657	35,928	69,397	61,481
Industrial Undertakings, etc. ... ..	55,794	45,326	50,069	81,833	89,182
Land and Agriculture ... ..	706	6,824	331,814	1,207,624	1,495,665
Housing ... ..	10,767	8,558	77,186	344,978	505,660
Public Buildings, Sites, etc. ... ..	6,050	2,768	44,109	14,009	109,371
<b>Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities</b>	5,655	6,249	1,373	626	2,250
Unemployment Relief Works, etc. ... ..	81,823	76,982	58,360	57,569	43,953
<b>Total Repayments</b>	<b>462,251</b>	<b>1,111,961</b>	<b>904,004</b>	<b>2,368,332</b>	<b>3,019,250</b>
<b>Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services</b>	<b>8,639,763</b>	<b>15,129,116</b>	<b>22,055,546</b>	<b>24,850,279</b>	<b>38,148,551</b>

## TOTAL LOAN EXPENDITURE.

A broad view of the field of State capital investment is provided by the following table, which shows the aggregate loan expenditure on principal works and services from 1853 to 1951. It is apparent from the table that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interest, sinking fund, etc., on the Public Debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction. Transport services (i.e., railways, tramways, omnibuses and ferries) are the most important object of investment and account for 48 per cent. of the total loan expenditure; water, sewerage and drainage works represent 9.3 per cent., public buildings, sites, etc., 7.5 per cent., land and agriculture (mainly closer settlement), 7.3 per cent., and water conservation and irrigation, 6.6 per cent.

**Table 484.—Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1853 to 1951.**

Work or Service.	Amount.	Work or Service.	Amount.
	£		£
<b>Railways</b> ... ..	204,744,310	<b>Grain Elevators</b> ... ..	5,561,957
<b>Tramways</b> ... ..	8,058,897	<b>Land and Agriculture—</b>	
<b>Omnibuses</b> ... ..	4,880,772	Closer Settlement ... ..	11,678,689
<b>Ferries</b> ... ..	100,000	War (1939–1945) Service Settlement ... ..	15,279,183
<b>Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage—</b>		Forestry ... ..	8,032,238
Metropolitan ... ..	28,592,544	Soil Conservation ... ..	543,736
Hunter District ... ..	7,398,773	Other ... ..	2,638,839
Country Towns ... ..	6,123,704	<b>Housing—</b>	
<b>Water Conservation and Irrigation—</b>		Observatory Hill Resumed Area... ..	945,686
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ... ..	5,954,393	Military Hutments ... ..	812,806
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ... ..	11,895,027	Other ... ..	3,873,316
River Murray Commission ... ..	3,038,361	<b>Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—</b>	
Wyangala Storage Reservoir ... ..	1,209,974	Courts, Gaols, and Police Stations ... ..	1,875,552
Keepit Storage Reservoir ... ..	2,079,895	Educational and Scientific ... ..	15,000,661
Glenbawn Dam ... ..	1,944,531	Hospitals and Charitable ... ..	11,810,682
Burrendong Dam ... ..	1,594,652	Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc. ... ..	1,009,441
Other ... ..	2,259,606	Administrative ... ..	1,598,737
<b>Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—</b>		Other ... ..	2,547,973
Sydney Harbour ... ..	13,600,314	<b>Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities</b> ... ..	2,511,181
Other ... ..	12,334,452	<b>Unemployment Relief (including Grants and Repayable Advances to Shires and Municipalities)</b> ... ..	16,121,633
<b>Roads, Bridges and Punts (Harbour Bridge £3,066,143)</b> ... ..	21,076,082	<b>Immigration</b> ... ..	569,930
<b>Circular Quay Improvements</b> ... ..	261,962	<b>Works transferred to Commonwealth and Other services</b> ... ..	4,103,595
<b>Industrial Undertakings—</b>		<b>Total Loan Expenditure on Works and Services to 30th June, 1951</b> ... ..	453,999,593
Newcastle Dockyard, Dredge Repairs, etc. ... ..	1,861,366		
Tourist Bureau and Resorts ... ..	241,574		
Abattoirs and Meat Distributing ... ..	1,766,837		
Electricity ... ..	8,819,879		
Coal Mines ... ..	1,360,468		
Brick and Tile Works ... ..	978,374		
Other ... ..	307,016		

At 30th June, 1951, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to £453,999,593, and the public debt of the State was £462,240,834. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number of factors, such as the inclusion in the public debt of certain items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account, and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund. The following statement furnishes a reconciliation:—

**Table 485.—Reconciliation of Accumulated Loan Expenditure with Public Debt of State, 30th June, 1951.**

	£	£
Accumulated Loan Expenditure from General Loan Account on Works and Services (Table 484)...	.....	453,999,593
<i>Add</i> —Loan Expenditure not shown in General Loan Account—		
Commonwealth Advance—Grafton—South Brisbane		
Railway ... ..	1,443,576	
Closer Settlement Debentures ... ..	1,144,750	
Advances to Settlers ... ..	120,050	
Immigration Debentures... ..	329,700	
Revenue Deficiencies—		
To 1927–28 ... ..	9,693,378	
After 1927–28 ... ..	37,864,373	
Flotation and Negotiation Expenses ... ..	26,401,136	
Unexpended Loan Funds ... ..	.....	76,996,963
		7,185,091
		538,181,647
<i>Less</i> —Redemptions of Public Debt from—		
National Debt Sinking Fund ... ..	56,249,856	
Previous Sinking Fund ... ..	4,738,084	
Revenue Accounts ... ..	10,164,868	
Debt cancelled by Commonwealth in respect of Properties transferred from State to Commonwealth ... ..	4,788,005	
		75,940,813
Public Debt at 30th June, 1951 (Tables 487 to 491) ...	.....	462,240,834

Thus, the aggregate State loan expenditure to 30th June, 1951, consists of £457,037,669 expended on works and services of various kinds, £47,557,751 expended to meet revenue deficiencies, and £26,401,136 consisting of discounts allowed to lenders and other loan expenses. The total liability in respect of this expenditure, with £7,185,091 unexpended loan money on hand, was covered by loans which have been offset to the extent of £75,940,813 by redemptions of debt from revenue and sinking fund and transfer of certain properties to the Commonwealth.

#### LOAN RAISINGS AND COST OF MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Matters relating to the raising of loans by Australian Governments, with certain exceptions, are determined by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927, to which reference is made on page 571. Operations incidental to the flotation of loans are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, and the loans are secured by the issue of Commonwealth stock, debentures, bonds, etc. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

At 30th June, 1951, the loans outstanding on account of the State of New South Wales amounted to £462,240,834, of which £328,353,645 was owing in Australia, £122,943,184 in London and £10,944,005 in New York. These loans are represented by Commonwealth securities. Inscription and management of the Commonwealth securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but the State is required to pay expenses allocated to its share of the total securities issued. Commission and other expenses of management are charged to revenue; the amount of such expenses was £82,887 in 1949-50 and £111,617 in 1950-51.

Expenses incidental to the issue of loans, such as underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc., are paid from the proceeds of loans. The amount in 1950-51 was £145,644.

The following table shows particulars of loans placed on the market by the Commonwealth Government since 1947-48 for public subscription in Australia, and the amounts allotted therefrom to the Commonwealth, New South Wales and other State Governments. These do not include a number of smaller loans raised by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities. The total amount of loans raised by or on behalf of the State in the last five years is shown in Table 492.

**Table 486.—Commonwealth Loans Raised by Public Subscription in Australia.**

Date of Flotation.	Floated by Commonwealth on Account of all Australian Governments.					Share of New Raising Allocated to—		
	Interest Rate.	Issue Price.	Year of Maturity.	Amount of Loan.		Commonwealth. †	New South Wales.	Other States.
				Conversion.*	New Raising.†			
	per cent.	£		£ thousand.				
<b>1947-48—</b>								
August ...	3½	100	1956-59	28,111	...	...	...	...
October ...	3½	100	1956-59	19,015	61,223	34,623	15,000	11,600
April ...	3½	100	1957-60	...	43,294	14,266	12,855	16,173
<b>1948-49—</b>								
September ...	3½	100	1962	85,038	15,052	52	3,635	11,365
March ...	2	100	1952	23,577	11,982	37,679	10,283	13,862
	3½	100	1960-63	43,184	49,842			
<b>1949-50—</b>								
September ...	2	100	1953	29,609	8,035	...	20,000	25,167
	3½	100	1960-63	59,480	37,132			
March ...	2	100	1953	2,235	8,433	29,102	10,526	21,050
	3½	100	1961-64	1,890	52,245			
<b>1950-51—</b>								
August ...	2	100	1953	9,715	6,531	1,306	9,942	37,058
	3½	100	1961-64	27,387	41,775			
November ...	2	100	1953	14,698	1,976	...	7,000	23,000
	3½	100	1961-64	102,133	28,024			
May ...	2	100	1954	3,275	3,275	336	22,958	25,980
	3½	99	1962-65	...	45,999			
<b>1951-52—</b>								
August ...	2	100	1954	...	8,913	3,840	9,463	19,197
	3½	100	1962-65	...	23,587			
November ...	2	100	1954	5,077	2,794	1,470	3,932	8,144
	3½	100	1962-65	21,690	10,752			
March ...	2	100	1955	33,654	5,277	1,901	5,164	10,698
	3½	100	1962-65	10,813	12,486			

\* Converted stocks and cash subscriptions used to redeem converted stocks. † Balance of cash subscriptions available for public works and services. ‡ For Commonwealth works and services and advances to States for housing.

A special loan of £160,000,000, additional to public loans and domestic issues, was raised in 1951-52 to fulfil a Commonwealth undertaking to find the difference between ordinary loan proceeds and the amount approved by the Loan Council (£225,287,000) for expenditure on the works programmes of the States during the year. Securities for the loan were issued on 30th June, 1952, at face value; they bear interest at 2 per cent. and mature on 15th April, 1955. Subscriptions to the loan came from Commonwealth revenue, £98,500,000, Australian currency proceeds of an International Bank loan, £27,000,000, and Commonwealth Trust Fund moneys, £34,500,000. Of the proceeds of the loan, £152,865,000 was used for the States' works programmes and advances to the States for housing, and £7,135,000 for Commonwealth purposes.

#### *Savings Certificates.*

Moneys obtained by the Commonwealth from March, 1940, to January, 1949, by the sale of Savings Certificates (called War Savings Certificates until June, 1946), are not included in Table 486. The net amount raised in Australia (i.e., sales less repayments of principal) was £4,848,823 in 1946-47 and £4,956,787 in 1947-48, whilst net repayments amounted to £2,284,792 in 1948-49, £7,172,891 in 1949-50, £6,909,741 in 1950-51 and £6,305,807 in 1951-52. At 30th June, 1952, net raisings totalled £41,809,467.

Two series of certificates were issued. The initial term was seven years for those sold prior to March, 1947, and five years for later issues until January, 1949, when sales were discontinued. Subsequently, the term of both series was extended as described below, and the last of the certificates will mature in 1960. Certificates may be cashed on demand, and bear tax-free interest which is added to the principal at the end of each complete year from the date of purchase and is payable on redemption. Particulars for each series are:—

*Seven Years' Series.* If held until the end of the initial term, these certificates earn compound interest at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum. They may then be held for a further five years at an interest rate of  $2\frac{5}{8}$  per cent., and, at the end of this period, the term of those issued prior to March, 1944, may be extended for another five years, with interest at the rate of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

*Five Years' Series.* At the end of five years, certificates in this series may be held for a further period of five years. The interest rates payable are  $2\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. for the first and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for the second five years.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th December, the first loan amounting to £49,000 was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt to 1895 is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and subsequent movements are shown in the following table:—

**Table 487.—Public Debt of New South Wales.\***

At 30th June.	Long Term Debt.	Short Term Debt.	Total Public Debt.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1901	67,361,246	...	67,361,246	49 6 11
1911	95,523,926	...	95,523,926	57 9 9
1921	175,084,911	...	175,084,911	83 4 9
1931	268,268,698	19,037,033	287,305,731	112 9 5
1941	327,084,672	41,890,276	368,974,948	131 16 10
1944	320,045,148	31,925,876	351,971,024	121 18 4
1945	345,255,101	9,795,876	355,050,980	121 12 10
1946	343,444,060	9,795,876	353,239,936	119 18 9
1947	352,231,754	9,795,876	362,027,630	121 5 3
1948	374,284,123	9,795,876	384,079,999	126 19 1
1949	386,697,478†	9,795,876	396,493,354†	127 6 10
1950	415,493,065	9,795,876	425,288,941	131 17 3
1951	452,444,958	9,795,876	462,240,834	139 6 11

\* Includes oversea debt at book values, unadjusted for changes in relationship between Australian and overseas currencies.. † Excludes £1,145,217 not repaid until 1st July, 1949, as the relevant conversion loan, raised in 1948-49, is included in the debt outstanding.

Borrowing for public works was discontinued between April, 1941, and October, 1946, and, as a result of redemptions from Sinking Fund and temporary retirement of short term debt, the amount of the public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1946, was 4 per cent. less than at 30th June, 1941. Most of the increase in long term and total debt and the decrease in short term debt in 1944-45 were due to a funding arrangement, described on page 554, by which Treasury Bills for £26,120,000 were converted into long term debentures, which were taken up by the Commonwealth Bank. As part of the arrangement, cash balances, formerly used for retiring Treasury Bills, are now deposited with the Bank. The amount of debt at 30th June, 1945, was also increased by the repatriation of maturing London loans to Australia, as described in the next paragraph. Additions to the debt since 1946 largely reflect new borrowings to finance public works which, in recent years, have been subject to steeply rising costs.

The nominal amount of debt, as quoted in these tables, has been increased on several occasions by changes in the currency unit at which liability is taken to account. This occurs when London maturities (expressed in sterling) are repaid from loans raised in Australia (expressed in Australian currency). Nominal increases in the debt from this cause since 1944-45 are shown below:—

Year.	London Loans Repaid.	Face Value of New Loans Raised in Australia.	Nominal Increase in Public Debt.
	£ stg.	£ Aust.	£ Aust.
1944-45... ..	5,896,231	7,392,400	1,496,169
1945-46... ..	1,086,788	1,362,560	275,772
1947-48... ..	2,999,801	3,761,000	761,199
1948-49... ..	637,870	799,730	161,860
1949-50... ..	3,981,057	4,991,250	1,010,193
1950-51... ..	9,400,000	11,785,250	2,385,250
Total since 1944-45 ...	24,001,747	30,092,190	6,090,443



In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income and productiveness, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments, and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial and local governments, and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

### DOMICILE OF PUBLIC DEBT.

For many years the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Loan funds amounting to approximately £14,000,000 were obtained in New York in 1926-27 and 1927-28.

Since 1931, the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met from local resources. The total overseas debt has therefore declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund, and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans.

The following table shows the amount of State public debt outstanding in Australia, London and New York at intervals since 1901:—

**Table 488.—Public Debt of New South Wales, Place of Domicile.**

At 30th June.	Public Debt Outstanding—				Proportion.	
	Australia.	Oversea.		Total Public Debt.	Australia.	Oversea.
		London.	New York.			
	£ (Aust.)	£ (s.g.)	£*	£	per cent.	per cent.
1901	12,690,796	54,670,450	...	67,361,246	18·84	81·16
1911	29,968,321	65,555,605	...	95,523,926	31·37	68·63
1921	66,667,308	108,417,603	...	175,084,911	38·08	61·92
1931	107,501,666	165,978,441	13,825,624	287,305,731	37·42	62·58
1941	197,961,784	158,696,920	12,316,244	368,974,948	53·65	46·35
1946	197,198,139	144,675,312	11,366,485	353,239,936	55·83	44·17
1947	205,914,118	144,675,312	11,438,200	362,027,630	56·88	43·12
1948	233,098,932	139,671,912	11,309,155	384,079,999	60·69	39·31
1949	246,432,916	138,864,712†	11,195,726	396,493,354†	62·15	37·85
1950	279,390,223	134,825,462	11,073,256	425,288,941	65·69	34·31
1951	328,353,645	122,943,184	10,944,005	462,240,834	71·04	28·96

\* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

† See note † to Table 487.

The public debt as shown in Tables 487 to 491 represents the amounts used for book-keeping purposes, without adjustment for the considerable changes in the value of Australian currency relatively to English and

American currencies. The London debt, therefore, represents the amount repayable in sterling, and the New York debt represents the amount repayable in dollars converted at the rate of 4.8665 dollars to £1.

If the overseas debt outstanding at 30th June, 1951, were converted to Australian currency at the rates of exchange operative at that date, the public debt would amount to £506,351,981, viz., £328,353,645 owing in Australia, £154,140,017 owing in London, and £23,858,319 owing in New York.

#### DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

The following tables show the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest as at 30th June, 1951:—

**Table 489.—Public Debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1951.**  
**Domicile and Rates of Interest.**

Rate per cent.	Public Debt Outstanding.			Total Public Debt.	Annual Interest.
	Australia.	London.	New York.		
£ s. d.	£ (Aust.)	£ (stg.)	£*	£	£
Short Term Securities—					
2 5 0 ... ..	...	9,795,876	...	9,795,876	220,407
Long Term Securities—					
5 0 0 ... ..	...	1,000	...	1,000	50
4 0 0 ... ..	...	9,273,446	...	9,273,446	370,938
3 17 6 ... ..	19,996,170	...	...	19,996,170	774,832
3 15 0 ... ..	12,351,260	...	...	12,351,260	463,172
3 10 0 ... ..	...	21,770,623	3,302,373	25,072,996	877,555
Total £3 10s. and under £4	32,347,430	21,770,623	3,302,373	57,420,426	2,115,579
3 9 9 ... ..	13,000	...	...	13,000	453
3 7 6 ... ..	...	...	3,727,731	3,727,731	125,811
3 5 0 ... ..	51,172,446	1,858,300	3,913,901	56,944,647	1,850,701
3 2 6 ... ..	194,425,455	...	...	194,425,455	6,075,795
3 2 0 ... ..	469,610	...	...	469,610	14,558
3 0 0 ... ..	5,139,222	59,945,300	...	65,084,522	1,952,536
Total, £3 and under £3 10s.	251,219,733	61,803,600	7,641,631	320,664,965	10,019,854
2 15 0 ... ..	...	10,864,600	...	10,864,600	298,777
2 14 3 ... ..	285,849	...	...	285,849	7,754
2 10 0 ... ..	...	9,432,089	...	9,432,089	235,802
2 6 6 ... ..	645,653	...	...	645,653	15,011
2 0 0 ... ..	19,829,508	...	...	19,829,508	396,590
Total, £2 and under £3	20,761,010	20,296,689	...	41,057,699	953,934
1 0 0 ... ..	24,025,397	...	...	24,025,397	240,254
Matured ... ..	75	1,950	...	2,025	...
Total Long Term	328,353,645	113,147,308	10,944,005	452,444,958	13,700,609
Total Public Debt	328,353,645	122,943,184	10,944,005	462,240,834	13,921,016

\* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at the rate of 4.8665 dollars to £1.

The debt of £24,025,397 at 1 per cent. interest consists of debentures issued to the Commonwealth Bank in 1944-45 for the funding of deficiency Treasury Bills, which bore the same interest rate. The initial debenture issue, £26,120,000, has been reduced by annual redemptions through the Sinking Fund totalling £2,094,603.

The amount of annual interest as shown in the table represented an average rate of 3.01 per cent. on the face value of the debt at 30th June, 1951, and the corresponding rates on the debt on the several registers were Australia 3.00 per cent., London 3.02 per cent., and New York 3.37 per cent.

Rates thus calculated take no account of the fact that portion of the debt has been issued at a discount; consequently they understate the actual interest charge on cash proceeds of the debt. Nevertheless, a comparison of the average nominal rates of interest gives some indication of the benefits to the State finances of the general decline in interest rates between 1931 and 1951.

**Table 490.—Public Debt of New South Wales—Annual Interest and Average Nominal Interest Rates.**

Debt Outstanding.	At 30th June					
	1931.	1932.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>Australia—</b>						
Debt ... £ thous.	107,502	127,143	188,413	246,433	279,390	328,354
Annual Interest £ thous.	5,741	5,043	6,418	7,700	8,637	9,842
Average Rate ... per cent.	5.34	3.97	3.41	3.12	3.09	3.00
<b>London—</b>						
Debt ... £ thous.	165,978	164,972	158,752	138,865	134,826	122,943
Annual Interest £ thous.	7,841	7,837	5,901	4,311	4,125	3,710
Average Rate ... per cent.	4.72	4.75	3.72	3.10	3.06	3.02
<b>New York—</b>						
Debt ... £ thous.	13,826	13,608	12,713	11,196	11,073	10,944
Annual Interest £ thous.	672	661	616	377	373	369
Average Rate ... per cent.	4.86	4.86	4.85	3.37	3.37	3.37
<b>Total—</b>						
Debt ... £ thous.	287,306	305,723	359,878	396,494	425,289	462,241
Annual Interest £ thous.	14,254	13,541	12,935	12,388	13,135	13,921
Average Rate ... per cent.	4.96	4.43	3.59	3.12	3.09	3.01

Though the public debt increased by 61 per cent. between 1931 and 1951, the total annual interest payable decreased by 2 per cent., because of the decline in the average interest rate from 4.96 per cent. to 3.01 per cent.

Ordinarily, the interest bill of the State is slow to reflect changes in the level of market rates, which take effect gradually as new loans and conversions of maturing loans to which they apply, increase in ratio to the total debt. The substantial decline in the average rate in 1931-32 was a result of the general conversion of debt registered in Australia in accordance with plans adopted in the depression to achieve a reduction of 22½ per cent. in interest rates generally. Subsequent decreases were due in part to the growth of short-term debt to finance revenue deficiencies, on

which the rate of interest was reduced in stages from 4 per cent. in 1932 to 1 per cent. in 1945. The yields on Government securities sold on the Stock Exchange in Australia and the rates of discount on Treasury Bills are shown on pages 598 and 599.

#### DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT.

The dates of repayment of the debt extend to 1983, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is seen from the following table, which shows the amount outstanding as at 30th June, 1951, in Australia, in London and in New York, according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

**Table 491.—Public Debt of New South Wales, at 30th June, 1951—  
Domicile and Dates of Maturity.**

Year of Maturity (ended 30th June).	Public Debt Outstanding—			Total Public Debt.
	Australia.	London.	New York.	
	£thous. (Aust.)	£thous. (stg.).	£thous.*	£thous.
Short Term Debt ...	...	9,796	...	9,796
Long Term Debt—				
1952 ...	15,310	...	...	15,310
1953 ...	7,557	11,790	...	19,347
1954 ...	8,013	6,152	...	14,165
1955 ...	13,373	...	...	13,373
1956 ...	9,880	...	...	9,880
1957 ...	9,842	...	3,914	13,756
1958 ...	16,730	20,141	...	36,871
1959 ...	18,004	3,829	...	21,833
1960 ...	31,898	...	...	31,898
1961 ...	21,601	14,055	...	35,656
1962 ...	1,529	...	3,728	5,257
1963 ...	21,344	...	...	21,344
1964 ...	48,188	...	...	48,188
1965 ...	59,912	12,870	...	72,782
1966–1970 ...	25,043	3,793	3,302	32,138
1971–1975 ...	4,488	36,790	...	41,278
1976–1980 ...	5,593	3,724	...	9,317
1981–1983 ...	3,614	...	...	3,614
Interminable ...	363	...	...	363
Permanent ...	1	1	...	2
Government Option ...	6,071	...	...	6,071
Overdue ...	...	2	...	2
Total, Long Term	328,354	113,147	10,944	452,445
Total Public Debt	328,354	122,943	10,944	462,241

\* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity, but some of them are redeemable earlier at the Government's option, subject to notice ranging up to twelve months being given. The loans outstanding at 30th June, 1951, included £77,787,167 which had passed the

earliest maturity date, and £6,070,723 issued on terms placing redemption within the option of the Government. These loans comprise £54,972,313 in Australia, £17,941,573 in London and £10,944,004 in New York.

The following table indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows: the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately, as well as those publicly subscribed shown in Table 486; redemptions from conversions, sinking fund and the loan account are also shown:—

**Table 492.—Transactions on Public Debt of New South Wales.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>LONG TERM LOANS RAISED.</b>					
Conversion or Renewal Loans—	£	£	£	£	£
Overseas—					
Cash subscribed and					
Converted Stocks ...	31,678,897†	12,677,442	9,465,328	3,635,472	...
Discounts ...	90,946	193,058	...	...	...
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks* ...	1,868,000	9,204,100 <sup>a</sup>	26,531,770 <sup>b</sup>	18,888,490 <sup>c</sup>	39,036,323 <sup>d</sup>
Total Conversions ...	33,637,843	22,074,600	35,997,098	22,523,962	39,036,323
New Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed ...	11,850,000	25,490,000	16,283,000	29,467,000	40,744,085
Discounts ...	...	...	...	...	214,415
Total New Loans ...	11,850,000	25,490,000	16,283,000	29,467,000	40,958,500
Total Long Term Loans Raised	45,487,843	47,564,600	52,280,098	51,990,962	79,994,823
<b>LONG TERM LOANS REPAYD.</b>					
From Conversion and Renewal Loans—	£	£	£	£	£
Overseas ...	31,515,385	15,677,243	10,103,199†	7,616,529	9,400,000
Australia ...	1,868,000	5,443,100	25,732,040	13,897,240	27,251,073
From Sinking Fund—					
Overseas ...	182,743	2,325,703	282,758	180,663	2,611,529
Australia ...	3,134,021	2,066,180	3,748,746	1,500,943	3,780,328
From Loan Accounts ...	...	5	...	...	...
Total Long Term Loans Repayd ...	36,700,149	25,512,231	39,866,743	23,195,375	43,042,930
<b>NET INCREASE.</b>					
In Long Term Debt ...	£ 8,787,694	£ 22,052,369	£ 12,413,355	£ 28,795,587	£ 36,951,893
In Short Term Debt ...	...	...	...	...	...
In Public Debt ...	8,787,694	22,052,369	12,413,355	28,795,587	36,951,893

\* Includes loans raised in Australia: (a) £3,761,000, (b) £799,730, (c) £4,991,250 and (d) £11,785,250, for the conversion of London loans amounting to £ stg. 2,999,801, £ stg. 637,870, £ stg. 3,981,057 and £ stg. 9,400,000.

† Includes new money, £163,512, towards expenses of conversion in New York.

‡ Includes a repayment of £1,454,217 due on 1st July, 1949, from proceeds of a conversion loan raised in 1948-49, which is included in "cash subscribed and converted stocks" shown above.

A loan raised in Australia in May, 1951, face value £21,441,500, at 3½ per cent., was issued at £99, discounts totalling £214,415. Subsequent loans raised in September and November, 1951, were issued at face value, but the rate of interest was increased to 3¾ per cent.

### LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc., engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval, and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30th June, 1951, are summarised in the following statement. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1948, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

**Table 493.—Loans Guaranteed by State, 30th June, 1951.**

Loans Issued by—	£	£
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board ...	46,863,555	
Hunter District Water Board ... ..	4,867,500	
Broken Hill Water Board ... ..	1,380,462	
Rural Bank of New South Wales ... ..	17,944,640	
Public Hospitals ... ..	1,535,147	
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils ... ..	1,015,071	
Fire Commissioners ... ..	17,500	
		73,623,875
Overdrafts and Advances (under Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1948—Limit of Guarantee)—		
Co-operative Building Societies ... ..	72,545,575	
Other Co-operative Societies, Marketing Boards, etc. ...	717,810	
Other ... ..	7,750	
		73,271,135
Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934—		
Rural Bank Borrowers ... ..	.....	16,799

The loans shown for the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board include £stg.2,000,000 repayable in London.

### THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE.

The amount of *annual interest* on the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1951, is shown in Table 489 as £13,921,016. This amount is calculated to represent a full year's interest at the rates applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually* paid, which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The amount of interest *actually paid* during the year ended 30th June, 1951, was £13,417,839, viz., £13,026,576 on Debentures and Funded Stocks, £227,907 on Treasury Bills, and £163,356 on moneys held temporarily by the Government. The amount paid overseas was £4,293,386, viz., £3,920,433 in London and £372,953 in New York, and the balance of £9,124,453 was paid in Australia.

The amounts of overseas interest payments are recorded for book-keeping purposes in the same terms as the amounts of overseas debt, as explained on page 563. An additional charge, therefore, is incurred in acquiring, at current rates, the sterling and dollar funds with which to pay interest in London and New York. The additional charge is taken into account as exchange, and amounted to £1,382,227 in the year ended 30th June, 1951.

The following table shows the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia, London and New York at intervals since 1901; it also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e., bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts) and, since 1931, the cost of exchange on overseas interest payments:—

**Table 494.—Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances—Amount Paid.**

Year ended 30th June.	Interest Paid on—				Total Interest Paid.	Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments.	Total Interest and Exchange.
	Public Debt.			Moneys in Temporary Possession of Govern- ment.			
	Australia.	London.	New York.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901	355,354	1,991,499	...	151,604	2,498,457	...	2,498,457
1911	914,967	2,321,489	...	81,001	3,317,457	...	3,317,457
1921	2,690,626	4,422,115	...	416,691	7,529,432	...	7,529,432
1931	5,517,620	7,256,883	583,567	768,651	14,126,721	536,645	14,663,366
1936	5,594,412	6,643,050	640,785	278,511	13,156,758	1,846,921	15,003,679
1941	6,588,214	5,875,452	604,389	346,566	13,414,621	1,801,558	15,216,179
1946	6,203,777	5,483,327	557,387	257,187	12,501,678	1,640,060	14,141,738
1947	6,210,397	5,137,837	461,089	244,585	12,053,908	1,595,712	13,649,620
1948	6,614,538	4,983,079	367,814	194,167	12,159,598	1,414,113	13,573,711
1949	7,288,100	4,605,140	331,052	175,290	12,449,582	1,312,611	13,762,193
1950	8,202,141	4,244,292	377,022	172,713	12,996,168	1,374,409	14,370,577
1951	8,961,097	3,920,433	372,953	163,356	13,417,839	1,382,227	14,800,066

A proportion of the interest, exchange on interest payments overseas, and sinking fund contributions, is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The

amounts chargeable to the undertakings as interest and exchange on interest in 1950 and 1951 are shown below, and details of sinking fund contributions are given in Table 498.

**Table 495.—Public Debt—Interest and Exchange Chargeable to State Undertakings.**

Undertakings, etc.	1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.
	£	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	5,350,000	603,000	5,620,000	600,000
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses ...	262,896	27,911	274,996	29,081
Maritime Services Board (Sydney Harbour) ... ..	376,215	40,965	378,658	40,122
Closer Settlement Fund ... ..	226,073	...	223,934	...
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board ... ..	435,442	49,595	431,208	43,761
Hunter District Water Board ... ..	107,365	12,005	106,395	10,843
Sydney Harbour Bridge ... ..	238,974	26,752	233,958	24,772
Main Roads Department ... ..	108,488	12,225	108,898	10,896
Other ... ..	251,220	18,708	295,899	9,204
Total ... ..	7,356,673	791,161	7,673,946	768,679

A classification of the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1951, according to the nominal rates of interest payable, is shown in Table 489.

The average "effective rates of interest" quoted below are calculated on the basis of the amount of interest actually paid, and take into account changes in the composition of the debt during each year, by reason of the flotation of new loans, conversion of old loans and redemptions from sinking funds, etc. The rate was 3.66 per cent. in 1900-01, and 3.489 per cent. in 1912-13. During the next ten years there was a gradual rise to 5.1606 per cent. in 1922-23, and the rate remained above 5 per cent. until 1931-32, the peak being 5.172 per cent. in 1929-30. Variations since 1930-31 are shown below:—

**Table 496.—Interest on Public Debt of New South Wales—Average Effective Rates.**

Year ended 30th June.	Rate per cent.	Year ended 30th June.	Rate per cent.	Year ended 30th June.	Rate per cent.
1931	5.14421	1938	3.66774	1945	3.60326
1932	4.85673	1939	3.67296	1946	3.50954
1933	4.37804	1940	3.67829	1947	3.44141
1934	4.12554	1941	3.66042	1948	3.36639
1935	3.92041	1942	3.62519	1949	3.27587
1936	3.81666	1943	3.59375	1950	3.19321
1937	3.70787	1944	3.61055	1951	3.12339



### REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUNDS.

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales prior to the transfer to the National Debt Commission in terms of the Financial Agreement, was published on pages 170 and 171 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described below.

### FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

The history of the financial relationships existing between the Commonwealth and States since federation in 1901 has been sketched in earlier issues of this Year Book.

#### FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1927.

The financial agreement between the Commonwealth and States was brought into operation as from 1st July, 1927. The provisions were outlined on page 682 of the 1930-31 Year Book, and full details are given in the Commonwealth Year Book, No. 31, on pages 21 to 33.

In terms of the agreement, the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each State. The Council determines the amount, rates and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State. In June, 1939, by common consent, the borrowings of local governing and semi-governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council.

On 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Commonwealth also relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation.

The Commonwealth, as agent for the States, has agreed to pay to bondholders interest due on the public debt of the States and, for a period of fifty-eight years from the 1st July, 1927, to contribute £7,584,912 per annum towards the interest, the States to pay the balance to the Commonwealth. After this period, the States will pay to the Commonwealth the whole of the interest due. The contribution by the Commonwealth is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth to the States in 1926-27, at the rate of 25s. per head of population, and the contribution to New South Wales is £2,917,411 per annum.

### NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

A national debt sinking fund was established in terms of the financial agreement, and is controlled by the National Debt Commission. The annual payments to the fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced as from 1st July, 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1st July, 1927, are payable for a period of fifty-eight years at the rate of 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 2s. 6d. per cent. and the State 5s. per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1st July, 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 10s. per cent. for a period of fifty-three years, of which the Commonwealth pays 5s. and the State 5s. The State's contribution may be increased to shorten the period of repayment of loans expended on wasting assets. Contributions on special revenue deficiency loans incurred during the depression were at the rate of 10s. per cent., shared equally by the Commonwealth and State until 30th June, 1944, when the rate was increased to 20s. per cent. (Commonwealth 5s. and State 15s.), to provide for repayment in thirty-nine years. On other loans raised to meet revenue deficiencies, annual contributions at a rate not less than 4 per cent. are payable by the State. Loan securities redeemed and repurchased by the sinking fund are cancelled, and the State is required to pay interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum on the cancelled securities, in addition to the contributions stated above. Additional contributions are paid by the State to recoup the sinking fund for appropriations from the fund to meet discounts on conversion loans; the contribution in respect of each conversion loan is spread over the currency of the loan.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are shown below:—

**Table 497.—National Debt Sinking Fund—Transactions on Account of New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	RECEIPTS.						
	Contributions by—				Federal Aid Roads.	Interest.	Total Receipts.
	Common- wealth.	State of New South Wales.					
		On Loans Issued.	4½% on Cancelled Securities.	Total New South Wales.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	644,239	1,537,297	1,446,412	2,983,709	22,862	6,084	3,656,894
1947	648,184	1,438,610	1,499,305	2,937,915	22,863	18,584	3,627,546
1948	693,026	1,446,419	1,620,291	3,066,710	11,431	11,482	3,782,649
1949	745,501	1,502,434	1,753,239	3,255,673	...	18,925	4,020,099
1950	803,708	1,563,209	1,931,608	3,494,817	...	9,580	4,308,105
1951	876,556	1,638,739	2,049,207	3,687,946	...	12,676	4,577,178
Total, 1929-1951	14,091,583	26,816,613	20,159,913	46,976,526	468,692	321,192	61,857,993

	PAYMENTS.				FACE VALUE OF SECURITIES REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED.		
	Net Cost of Securities Repurchased and Redeemed. (Australian Currency.)				Australia.	London.	New York.
	Australia.	London.	New York.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£			
1946	1,729,638	552,686	295,880	2,578,204	1,731,084	441,107	195,726
1947	3,143,714	...	276,958	3,420,672	3,134,021	...	182,743
1948	2,066,758	2,754,208	178,054	4,999,020	2,066,180	2,196,657	129,045
1949	3,769,736	212,297	157,826	4,139,859	3,748,746	169,330	113,428
1950	1,507,327	67,988	211,764	1,787,079	1,500,943	58,193	122,470
1951	3,788,712	3,091,323	261,024	7,141,059	3,780,328	2,482,278	129,251
Total, 1929-1951	31,248,026	30,541,890		61,789,916	31,168,925	21,540,539	3,540,392

\* Face value of securities in Dollars converted at \$4-8665 to £1.

The payments shown in the table for repurchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on overseas remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London and New York.

The face value of securities repurchased and redeemed corresponds with the value at which the securities were included in the statement of public debt (Tables 487 to 491), as described on page 563. During the twenty-three years the sinking fund has been in operation, the average price in Australian currency paid for £100 face value of securities repurchased and redeemed was £100 5s. 1d. in Australia, £121 15s. 6d. in London and New York, and £109 17s. 0d. in the three centres. In 1950-51 the average price per £100 face value was £100 4s. 5d. in Australia, £124 10s. 9d. in London, £201 19s. 0d. in New York, and the general average was £111 14s. 5d. The balance at credit of the sinking fund as at 30th June, 1951, was £68,077.

Sinking Fund contributions chargeable to State undertakings and other activities conducted as separate enterprises or accounts are shown in the following table. The amount of interest and exchange on interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in Table 495.

**Table 498.—National Debt Sinking Fund—Contributions Chargeable to State Undertakings.**

Undertakings, etc.	Amount Chargeable in respect of Year.		
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	1,400,000	1,550,000	1,610,000
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses ... ..	51,193	57,433	57,137
Maritime Services Board (Sydney Harbour) ...	102,329	106,310	107,318
Closer Settlement Fund ... ..	99,188	104,974	108,969
Metrop. Water, Sewerage & Drainage Board...	108,748	114,936	118,919
Hunter District Water Board ... ..	26,603	28,250	29,317
Sydney Harbour Bridge ... ..	111,916	68,949	67,500
Main Roads Department ... ..	71,257	28,820	25,308
Other ... ..	45,484	46,408	58,469
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,016,718</b>	<b>2,106,085</b>	<b>2,182,937</b>

## PRIVATE FINANCE

### CURRENCY.

Currency matters in Australia are under the supervision of the Commonwealth Government.

#### COINAGE.

The Commonwealth Coinage Act, 1909-1947, empowers the Commonwealth Treasurer to make and issue gold, silver and bronze coins of specified denominations. The denominations of silver coins are the two shillings, shilling, sixpence and threepence, and of bronze coins the penny and halfpenny. In 1937 a limited issue was made of an additional silver coin, the crown, equivalent in value to five shillings.

Gold coins, the sovereign and half-sovereign, went out of circulation during the First World War (1914-1918); they have been replaced as units of internal currency by the pound note (equivalent to 20 shillings or 240 pennies) and the ten shilling note.

Australian silver coins are legal tender in Australia up to forty shillings, and bronze coins up to one shilling. Australian notes are legal tender for any amount.

The standard fineness of silver coins was fixed at  $\frac{37}{40}$  fine silver,  $\frac{3}{40}$  alloy, until 8th July, 1947, when it was altered to one-half fine silver and one-half alloy. Bronze coins are of mixed metal—copper, tin and zinc, and since 1943 the issue of bronze coins containing copper and zinc only has been permitted.

The standard fineness of gold coins as fixed by the Coinage Act was  $\frac{11}{12}$  fine gold  $\frac{1}{12}$  alloy; standard or sovereign gold thus having a fineness of 22 carats and the standard weight of a sovereign being 123.27447 grains.

Branches of the Royal Mint are in operation in Melbourne (Victoria) and in Perth (Western Australia).

#### PAPER CURRENCY.

Prior to 1910, the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions by virtue of Royal Charter or special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent. per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910, the Commonwealth Parliament authorised the issue of Australian notes, and to prevent the circulation of other notes, declared notes issued by any of the States not to be legal tender, and imposed a tax of 10 per cent. per annum on the notes of the

trading banks issued or re-issued after 1st July, 1911. The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1951, prohibits the issue of notes by any person, including a State.

The Australian note issue was controlled by the Commonwealth Treasury until 1920, when it was transferred to the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank, under the management of a Board of Directors. Since 1924, the Note Issue Department has been managed by the authority controlling the Commonwealth Bank.

The notes are legal tender and are issued in denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000. A provision that the notes were to be redeemable in gold coin was withdrawn in 1932. The money derived from the issue may be invested in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth or a State. The requirement of a reserve in gold and/or English sterling amounting to not less than 25 per cent. of the notes on issue was abolished as from 21st August, 1945.

The amount of Australian notes in circulation since 1938-39 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 499.—Australian Note Issue—Averages of Weekly Figures.**

Year ended June.	Notes held by—			Month of June.	Notes held by—		
	Public.	Banks.	Total.		Public.	Banks.	Total.
	£thousand.				£thousand.		
1939	32,874	15,738	48,612	1939	32,701	14,829	47,530
1942	67,816	14,644	82,460	1942	85,833	15,081	100,914
1943	106,299	15,774	122,073	1943	123,334	15,022	138,356
1944	147,735	15,907	163,642	1944	172,027	15,610	187,637
1945	176,997	16,732	193,729	1945	169,715	15,779	185,494
1946	175,391	16,760	192,151	1946	182,043	15,671	197,714
1947	180,661	18,740	199,401	1947	182,229	19,326	201,555
1948	175,845	22,245	198,090	1948	173,128	22,657	195,785
1949	178,649	24,012	203,561	1949	186,193	24,862	211,055
1950	194,272	27,926	222,198	1950	201,949	28,677	230,626
1951	218,742	32,631	251,373	1951	238,580	35,003	273,583
1952	255,096	37,939	293,035	1952	264,485	37,485	301,970

There was a sharp rise in the amount of notes held by the public during the war (1939-45), and in June, 1944, it had increased by £139,326,000 or 426 per cent., compared with June, 1939. A small decline of £2,312,000 between June, 1944, and June, 1945, coincided with the movement of Allied Forces from Australia, but there was a further increase in 1945-46. The decline of £8,915,000 between June, 1946, and June, 1948, was influenced by projected action against the hoarding of notes. With incomes and prices rising, public holdings again grew steadily from the beginning of 1949, and in June, 1952, the amount was 53 per cent. greater than four years previously.

The following table shows particulars of the note issue at the end of June, 1939, and the last six years. The issue of notes of a denomination of £20 or more increased from £5,903,000 in 1939 to £9,337,000 in 1944, declined to £149,000 in 1950, and then increased again to £935,000 in 1952. Of a total increase of £71,408,000 in the last two years, £46,339,000 was in £5 notes, £21,529,000 in £10 notes, and £1,920,000 in £1 notes.

**Table 500.—Australian Note Issue—Denomination of Notes.**

Denom- ination.	Last Wednesday in June.						
	1939.*	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
£ thousand.							
10s. ...	4,124	7,952	8,369	8,366	8,659	9,133	9,495
£1 ...	20,776	66,591	64,140	65,166	65,974	68,730	67,894
£5 ...	11,580	79,197	77,229	85,033	94,620	117,015	140,959
£10 ...	5,147	48,662	45,715	54,008	61,911	79,904	83,438
£20 ...	104	8	8	8	8	7	7
£50 ...	1,285	94	79	72	67	64	57
£100 ...	2,306	176	155	108	74	66	61
£1,000 ...	2,208	...	910	94	...	351	810
Held by—							
Public ...	32,701	183,643	173,839	189,111	203,245	240,140	265,243
Banks ...	14,829	19,037	22,766	23,744	28,068	35,130	37,478
Total ...	47,530	202,680	196,605	212,855	231,313	275,270	302,721

\* Last Monday in June.

A statement of the profits of the Note Issue Department is shown on page 583, and the balance sheet on page 582.

## BANKING.

General banking business in Australia is organised on the branch system and is conducted by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, twelve private trading banks and three State Government banks. The Commonwealth Bank acts as the central bank, controls the note issue, and provides trading facilities as described on page 580. Statistics of central banking are contained in Tables 501 and 502. Particulars of general banking business shown in Tables 505 to 511 are, in the main, presented in three groups relating to (1) the major private trading banks (called the "nine trading banks" in previous issues of the Year Book) which have Australia-wide interests, (2) the Commonwealth Bank, other than central banking and (3) all trading banks, viz., the foregoing banks, the State Government banks and those private trading banks whose business is either specialised and limited to a particular area, or confined largely to financing overseas trade. Statistics of savings banks are shown on page 593.

### CONTROL OF BANKING.

The Commonwealth Bank and the private trading banks are controlled by Commonwealth legislation and the State banks by the laws of their respective States. However, certain provisions of the Commonwealth law relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange apply also to the State banks. Bodies which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking (e.g., pastoral companies and building societies) may be exempted from the Commonwealth legislation. Commonwealth control of the private banks was exercised by means of National Security Regulations during the war of 1939-1945, with the object of regulating the volume of credit and the advance policy of the banks and controlling dealings in foreign exchange, and it was made permanent on 21st August, 1945, when the Banking Act, 1945, was brought into force. By the Banking Act, 1947, provision was made for nationalising the private banks, but in August, 1948, some vital clauses of this Act were declared to be invalid by the High Court; an appeal by the Commonwealth was rejected by the Privy Council in July, 1949, and the Act was repealed on 21st August, 1951.

The Commonwealth Bank, which is regulated by the Commonwealth Bank Act of 1945-51, was established in 1911, and over the intervening years it gradually assumed the role of a central bank. Its development as the central bank was hastened by the events of the economic depression of the 1930's and, to a greater extent, by the responsibilities imposed and powers conferred on it during the recent war. Most of its present central banking powers are derived from the provisions of the Banking Act, 1945.

The general functions of the Commonwealth Bank and its relationship with the Commonwealth Government are defined in the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1951. It is the duty of the Bank to pursue a monetary and banking policy directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia, and to exercise its powers in the manner best contributing to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The relationship between the Bank and the Commonwealth Government, as defined in 1945 (see page 838 of Year Book No. 52), was revised as from 21st August, 1951. Under the new arrangement, the Bank has to inform the Government of its monetary and banking policy and, where there is difference of opinion, endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Treasurer may make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council, who may, by order, determine the policy to be followed by the Bank. The Bank must adopt the policy ordered after the Treasurer indicates that the Government accepts responsibility for, and will take such action as it considers necessary by reason of that policy. Within fifteen sitting days of his advice to the Bank, the Treasurer must inform Parliament of the difference of opinion and of the order determining policy.

The Commonwealth Bank has had authority to control the general advance policy of the trading banks since 26th November, 1941, and from time to time since that date it has issued directives to the banks indicating the fields in which they are free to make advances. Initially, the statements of advance policy had as their broad objective restriction of bank loans to purposes connected with the Australian war effort. Towards the end of the

war, they were modified to assist transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy, and in recent years they have aimed at limiting the inflationary effects of increases in the economy's money supply. Control over trading bank lending was waived as from 7th October, 1952, except in instances where advances would conflict with Capital Issues Control (see page 606).

Each trading bank must establish with the Commonwealth Bank a special account consisting of (a) the credit balance as at 28th August, 1945, of a similar account until then maintained under wartime regulations, and (b) such part of subsequent increases in the amount of its total assets in Australia as the Commonwealth Bank may direct. These special accounts may be drawn upon only with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank. Interest is paid on the daily balances of the special accounts at a rate (not exceeding 17s. 6d. per cent. per annum) fixed by the Commonwealth Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rates actually paid were 15s. per cent. until February, 1947, 10s. per cent. from that date until August, 1952, and 15s. per cent. since August, 1952.

The trading banks may not, except with the prior consent of the Commonwealth Bank, purchase or subscribe to Commonwealth, State or local government securities or securities listed on a Stock Exchange in Australia. Regulations may be issued by the Commonwealth Bank, with the approval of the Treasurer, to control the rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business. Authority is given to the Commonwealth Bank to requisition upon the foreign currency receipts of the banks from their Australian business, and the Governor-General may issue regulations to control all dealings in foreign exchange. Provision is also made for the mobilisation of gold in Australia, upon the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General.

Unless otherwise authorised by the Commonwealth Bank, each bank must hold in Australia tangible assets of a value not less than its deposit liabilities. Deposit liabilities are given priority over all other liabilities. The banks must furnish prescribed returns and such other information concerning their business as the Commonwealth Bank directs, but they may not be required to disclose the affairs of an individual customer. The Auditor-General is required to investigate the affairs of each bank periodically and when directed by the Treasurer. If it appears that the position of a bank is insecure, the Commonwealth Bank may investigate that bank's affairs and assume control of its business.

### THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was constituted under an Act passed by the Federal Parliament in 1911. It commenced savings bank business on 15th July, 1912, and general trading bank business on 20th January, 1913. The Savings Bank Department was separated from the Commonwealth Bank in 1928, but both institutions remained under the one control. Details regarding the Savings Bank are given on page 592.

The Bank was under the management of a Governor until 1924, of a Board of Directors until 1945, and of a Governor assisted by an Advisory Council until August, 1951. Since 21st August, 1951, it has been controlled by a Board of Directors comprising the Governor and the Deputy-Governor of the Bank (who are chairman and deputy-chairman, respectively), the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury and seven other



members, of whom at least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Commonwealth Public Service. The Governor and the Deputy-Governor are appointed for a maximum term of seven years. Of the seven other members, those who are officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the remainder are appointed for a maximum term of five years. The management of the Bank is under the control of the Governor.

The Commonwealth Bank controls the note issue (see page 575) and functions as a central bank; a description of its development and powers as a central bank is given in the two preceding pages under the heading "Control of Banking". It also transacts general banking business, and engages in special forms of lending in the Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments.

The following items taken from weekly balance statements relating to the note issue and central and general banking business illustrate the development of the Commonwealth Bank between 1929 and 1945. Separate particulars for each class of business are not available for these years.

**Table 501.—Commonwealth Bank—Note Issue and Central and General Banking Business, 1929 to 1945.**

Average of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere).

Period.	Notes.	Special Accounts of Trading Banks.	Other Deposits (Including Banks).	Gold and Sterling Reserves, and Short Call in London.	Government and Other Securities. *	Discounts and Advances.
Year—1928-29 †	£000 44,801	£000 ...	£000 41,873	£000 39,983	£000 34,967	£000 9,994
1930-31 †	52,041	...	57,740	22,856	75,207	8,640
1938-39	48,612	...	86,016	36,260	94,291	15,389
1941-42	82,460	12,045	123,211	55,212	146,875	25,798
1942-43	122,072	68,881	159,651	74,110	265,692	23,432
1943-44	163,642	140,632	176,887	106,281	364,152	22,065
1944-45	193,729	209,260	199,487	179,861	401,144	23,210
June—1939	47,530	...	83,142	33,394	93,834	16,684
1942	100,914	36,886	125,740	63,734	185,241	27,985
1943	138,356	103,366	178,419	83,776	326,551	21,304
1944	187,637	183,742	189,761	157,865	385,077	26,835
1945	185,494	243,378	196,693	184,740	418,105	20,573

\* Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

† Values partly in sterling.

The general and central banking activities of the Bank were separated as from August, 1945.

The following averages of weekly figures relate only to the note issue and central banking business and, therefore, are not comparable with figures in the foregoing table:—

**Table 502.—Commonwealth Bank—Note Issue and Central Banking Business.**  
Average of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere).

Period.	Notes on Issue.	Special Accounts of Trading Banks.	Other Deposits of Trading Banks.	Other Liabilities (excl. Cap. and Reserves).	Gold and Balances Held Abroad.	Government and Other Securities. *	Other Assets. †
Year.	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1945-46 ‡	193,813	241,843	26,864	144,385	181,594	418,266	10,189
1946-47	199,402	266,951	24,063	122,101	217,642	392,217	6,152
1947-48	198,090	263,689	28,017	142,014	196,694	419,858	16,331
1948-49	203,562	323,930	29,764	174,647	336,175	356,260	41,301
1949-50	222,198	379,632	30,661	200,345	434,019	348,964	51,773
1950-51	251,770	503,248	34,696	238,230	596,276	366,570	65,959
1951-52	293,639	468,800	31,112	270,937	470,643	503,089	92,635
June—1946	197,714	260,612	21,579	147,205	201,788	418,003	9,675
1947	201,555	277,234	20,071	127,696	207,397	414,457	8,156
1948	195,785	294,040	29,372	167,148	253,188	400,523	32,369
1949	211,055	382,800	20,893	177,521	393,088	341,702	57,533
1950	230,626	447,845	28,714	206,529	503,248	341,690	69,040
1951	273,583	572,583	23,307	278,528	718,228	346,886	82,430
1952	301,971	304,995	30,092	260,196	303,156	488,782	104,061

\* Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

† Excludes Australian coin, cheques and bills of

other Banks, and bills receivable (£11,778,000 at June, 1952).

‡ Ten months ended June, 1946.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1951, makes it the duty of the Bank to develop and expand its general banking business. It also authorises the General Banking Division to make loans, at the lowest practicable rate of interest, to individuals and building societies for the erection or purchase of homes or for the discharge of mortgages on homes. A loan to a building society may not exceed 90 per cent. of the value of the property on which the building society makes an advance. The scheme under which loans are made to individuals was inaugurated on 2nd January, 1946. Such loans are restricted to homes in which the borrower intends to reside. They are on *credit foncier* terms, secured by first mortgage on land and, subject to a prescribed maximum, may be granted up to 85 per cent. of valuation for periods not less than five or more than thirty-five years. The maximum amount of a loan was raised from £1,250 to £1,750 on 14th June, 1948. At the end of 1951-52 it was announced that in future most loans for home building would be made by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and that some of these loans, previously held by the General Banking Division, had been transferred to the Savings Bank in exchange for government securities. It was also announced that the General Banking Division would maintain a deposit with the Central Bank approximately equivalent to the special deposits of the private banks in terms of the Banking Act, 1945.

The Rural Credits Department was formed in 1925 to assist the marketing of products of the rural industries. The department may make seasonal advances upon the security of primary produce to co-operative

associations, marketing boards, and such other bodies as may be specified by proclamation. In lieu of making advances, the department may discount bills secured upon primary produce on behalf of any of these institutions.

The Mortgage Bank Department was established in September, 1943. It makes long-term loans to primary producers upon the security of a first mortgage of land used for primary production. The money lent may be used only in connection with the borrower's business of primary production or to discharge a prior encumbrance on land used for such purpose. Subject to a maximum of £10,000 (£5,000 prior to 6th January, 1949), loans may be granted up to 70 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of security for periods not less than five nor more than forty-one years. Borrowers are required to pay equal half-yearly instalments on account of principal and interest and such instalments may not be less than an amount calculated on the original loan at a rate 1 per cent. per annum above the rate of interest chargeable, shown on page 601.

The Industrial Finance Department was opened on 2nd January, 1946, to provide finance for the establishment and development of industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings, and to provide advice to promote the efficient organisation and conduct of undertakings. Financial accommodation is given by way of overdraft, fixed loan and hire purchase.

#### CAPITAL OF COMMONWEALTH BANK.

The aggregate capital of the Commonwealth Bank amounted to £19,000,000 and general reserves totalled £5,763,534 at 30th June, 1952. From a special reserve (premium on gold sold) of the Note Issue Department, transfers have been made to the Mortgage Bank Department, £1,000,000, and Industrial Finance Department, £2,000,000, and the balance of the account amounting to £4,754,954 at 30th June, 1952, is to be held for the purpose of preserving the external value of the currency and for purposes of the Note Issue Department.

Capital funds of the several departments and divisions at 30th June, 1952, were derived from the following sources:—

Department.	Banking Profits.	Profits of Note Issue Department.	Note Issue Special Reserve.	Total Capital.
	£	£	£	£
Central Bank ... ..	4,000,000	...	...	4,000,000
General Bank ... ..	4,143,000	143,000	...	4,286,000
Rural Credits ... ..	71,500	2,071,500	...	2,143,000
Mortgage Bank ... ..	1,978,356	1,306,644	1,000,000	4,285,000
Industrial Finance ... ..	143,000	143,000	2,000,000	4,286,000*
Total ... ..	10,335,856	1,664,144	3,000,000	19,000,000

\* Includes £2,000,000 from other funds of the Bank.

In addition to the capitals stated and reserve accretions, funds may be obtained by way of advances from the following sources, viz., for the purposes of the Rural Credits Department, from the Treasurer and Commonwealth Bank; for the Mortgage Bank Department, from the Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank; and for the Industrial

Finance Department, from the Treasurer, Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank. The balance outstanding in respect of advances from the Treasurer to the Rural Credits Department may not exceed £3,000,000 at any time, and advances by the Commonwealth Bank to either the Mortgage Bank Department or the Industrial Finance Department are limited to £1,000,000.

The following statement shows particulars as at 30th June, 1952, of the balance-sheets of the several departments of the Commonwealth Bank, together with an aggregate balance-sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling £63,181,372 have been excluded:—

**Table 503.—Commonwealth Bank—Balance-sheet at 30th June, 1952.**

Particulars.	Central Bank.	Note Issue.	General Bank.	Rural Credits.	Mortgage Bank.	Industrial Finance.	All Departments.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>							
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
Capital ... ..	4,000	...	4,286	2,143	4,285	4,286	19,000
Reserves ... ..	2,405	...	1,356	655	268	1,079	5,763
Reserves—Profit on Gold	...	4,755	...	...	...	...	4,755
Notes on Issue ...	...	301,668	...	...	...	...	301,668
Deposits, Bills, etc., (incl. provisions) ...	576,926*	2,314	142,416	36,589	302	19,471	715,137
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>583,331</b>	<b>309,037</b>	<b>148,058</b>	<b>39,387</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>24,836</b>	<b>1,046,323</b>
<b>ASSETS.</b>							
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
Gold, Balances Abroad	203,013	93,683	2,801	...	...	...	299,497
Australian Notes, Cash	2,714	...	5,968	...	50	768	8,682
Cheques, etc., of Banks	19,402	...	1,931	...	...	...	21,333
Government Securities†	266,552	215,261	27,662	...	200	...	509,675
Bills, Remit. in Transit	1,019	...	22,108	...	...	...	23,127
Premises ... ..	236	...	2,023	...	...	...	2,259
Loans, Advances, etc. ...	90,395	93	85,565‡	39,387	4,605	24,068	181,750
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>583,331</b>	<b>309,037</b>	<b>148,058</b>	<b>39,387</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>24,836</b>	<b>1,046,323</b>

\* Includes Special Accounts of Trading Banks, £244,220,000, Other Deposits of Trading Banks, £45,214,000, and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies, £281,922,000.

† Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills and securities of local and semi-governmental authorities.

‡ Includes Special Deposit with Central Bank, £22,000,000.

#### PROFITS OF COMMONWEALTH BANK.

Subject to the exceptions noted in the next paragraph, the annual profits of the several departments of the Bank in 1951-52 and later years are to be allocated as shown below. Details of the scheme of distribution followed prior to 1951-52 are given on page 841 of Year Book No. 52.

Central Banking Business.—Half to National Debt Sinking Fund and half to the Commonwealth Bank reserve account.

Note Issue Department.—All to the Commonwealth Treasury.

General Banking Division.—Half to National Debt Sinking Fund and half to reserve account.

Rural Credits Department.—Half to reserves and half to development fund for the promotion of primary industry.

Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments.—All to reserve accounts.

For a period of five years from 1951-52 the Bank may, at its discretion, transfer up to £500,000 per annum from that portion of the profits of the Central Banking business which would otherwise be payable to the reserve account, to the capital of certain other departments. Unless the Treasurer approves a different distribution, the General Banking Division and the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments are each to receive two-sevenths of the amount and the Rural Credits Department, one-seventh. In any year in which this arrangement operates, the division and the departments concerned are also to receive an equal amount, allocated in the same proportions, from the profits of the Note Issue Department. In 1951-52 the maximum permissible amount of £1,000,000 was transferred from profits to the capital accounts, in accordance with the prescribed formula.

The following statement shows the net profits earned in 1938-39 and each of the last five years, and the manner in which they were distributed. For convenience, the profits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank are included in the statement; as a result of amalgamations with State Savings Banks, part of such profits is payable to State authorities and the balance is divided equally between the reserve account and the National Debt Sinking Fund.

**Table 504.—Commonwealth Bank and Savings Bank—Net Profit.**

Department, etc.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
<b>PROFITS.</b>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Note Issue... ..	766,731	4,236,702	4,609,903	4,332,849	3,543,796	3,886,762
Central Banking ... ..	356,579	{ 900,648	975,156	970,421	1,281,867	2,273,980
General Bank ... ..						
Rural Credits ... ..	31,580	34,369	38,792	95,312	85,222	96,724
Mortgage Bank ... ..	...	34,491	36,307	41,398	47,265	49,375
Industrial Finance ... ..	...	56,884	105,453	250,282	287,188	289,761
Savings Bank ... ..	532,736	1,536,398	1,438,579	1,492,459	1,616,082	1,522,507
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,687,626</b>	<b>7,175,992</b>	<b>7,682,777</b>	<b>7,618,572</b>	<b>7,305,716</b>	<b>8,465,013</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.</b>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital and Reserves ... ..	352,221	1,340,054	1,486,988	1,628,826	1,863,267	2,651,299
Commonwealth Treasury ... ..	766,730	4,086,702	4,459,903	4,182,849	3,393,796	3,380,762
National Debt Sinking Fund ... ..	336,431	1,081,497	1,115,830	1,139,489	1,336,201	1,763,801
Rural Credits — Development Fund ... ..	15,790	17,184	19,396	47,656	42,611	48,362
State Authorities ... ..	216,454	650,555	600,660	619,752	669,841	620,789
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,687,626</b>	<b>7,175,992</b>	<b>7,682,777</b>	<b>7,618,572</b>	<b>7,305,716</b>	<b>8,465,013</b>

### TRADING BANKS.

There were sixteen trading banks operating in Australia in June, 1952, twelve of them authorised private banks in terms of the Banking Act, 1945-1951, and four of them Government institutions. Of these, ten authorised private banks and two Government banks conducted business in New South Wales. These numbers exclude the Queensland National Bank Ltd., which is in process of voluntary liquidation and amalgamation with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd. In 1951-52 the number of

banks was decreased by one by the amalgamation on 1st October, 1951, of the Union Bank of Australia Ltd. and the Bank of Australasia Ltd., to form the Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June, 1952, are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, special deposits with the Commonwealth Bank and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement, but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

**Table 505.—Trading Banks—Branches, Deposits and Advances, June, 1952.**

Bank.	In New South Wales.			In Australia.		
	Branches.	Deposits.	Loans and Advances.	Branches.	Deposits.	Loans and Advances.
	No.	£ million.		No.	£ million.	
Bank of N.S.W. ...	287	180·91	103·52	580	317·84	185·50
Commercial of Sydney ...	204	101·67	54·56	326	162·23	75·22
Commercial of Australia ...	77	23·21	15·40	345	120·92	69·91
National of Australasia † ...	62	23·13	23·77	444	186·20	122·39
Bank of Adelaide ...	1	1·64	1·69	64	27·28	10·97
Australia and New Zealand ...	134	59·62	54·27	431	194·25	144·91
English, Scottish and Australian ...	68	23·46	22·74	258	114·18	82·34
Major Private Trading Banks	833	413·64	275·95	2,448	1,122·90	691·24
Commonwealth ‡ ...	247	62·83	50·39	429	114·32	138·47
Rural Bank of N.S.W. ‡ ...	97	27·52	43·74	97	27·52	43·74
Bank of New Zealand ...	1	1·87	2·29	2	2·74	3·56
Comptoir National ...	1	2·45	0·52	2	2·63	0·96
Bank of China § ...	...	0·03	...	...	0·03	...
In N.S.W. (12) ...	1,179	508·34	372·89	2,978	1,270·14	877·97
State Bank (South Australia) ‡ ...	...	...	...	24	6·64	5·10
Rural (Western Australia) ‡ ...	...	...	...	31	7·97	8·80
Ballarat Banking Co. ...	...	...	...	2	0·58	0·55
Brisbane P.B. & Banking Co....	...	...	...	1	2·06	2·77
	1,179	508·34	372·89	3,036	1,287·39	895·19

\* Excludes agencies numbering 206 in New South Wales and 1,074 in Australia.

† Includes Queensland National Bank Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation).

‡ Government Banks. § Has one agency only, which is situated in New South Wales.

The "major private trading banks" shown in this and following tables, correspond with the group of "nine private banks" as shown in previous issues of the Year Book, the number of banks having been reduced from nine to seven by amalgamations within the group. These banks transact most of the trading bank business; they held 81 per cent. of the total deposits in New South Wales and 87 per cent. of the Australian total. The Commonwealth Bank held 12 per cent. and 9 per cent. of deposits, respectively.

Of the major private trading banks, two were incorporated in this State, two in Victoria, one in South Australia and two in England. Five of the banks have branches in all the Australian States, and there are two with branches in four and five States, respectively. Three of the banks operate in New Zealand, but by far the greater proportion of their business is transacted in Australia.

The following table shows, in respect of the major private trading banks, the average amount of deposits and principal assets in Australia in the year and in the month of June of certain years since 1939. Also shown are figures in respect of the Commonwealth Bank (other than central banking) and all trading banks as listed in Table 505. Comparable figures relating to the Commonwealth Bank are not available for earlier years.

**Table 506.—Trading Banks—Deposits and Principal Assets in Australia.**

Period— Year or Month.	Deposits.			Balances due to Other Banks.	Cash Items.	Common- wealth Treasury Bills.	Special Accounts with Common- wealth Bank.	Govern- ment and Muni- cipal Securi- ties.	Advances, Discounts, etc. *
	Not Bearing Interest. *	Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits. *						
Average of Weekly Figures—£thousand.									
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS.									
Year.									
1938-39	118,868	198,792	317,660	†	33,597	21,533	...	20,477	288,109
1944-45	343,773	224,023	567,796	†	38,038	60,283	207,992	105,842	208,719
1945-46	385,952	220,415	606,367	†	38,462	59,782	238,098	115,272	212,178
1946-47	429,749	206,862	636,611	1,748	37,928	25,831	264,991	95,026	261,139
1947-48	471,604	201,891	673,495	11,934	44,389	18,089	262,258	65,606	329,850
1948-49*	565,140	211,262	776,402	32,522	48,016	22,111	322,670	61,454	368,582
1949-50*	685,587	224,477	910,064	33,227	51,900	26,502	377,006	83,813	403,889
1950-51	896,496	247,727	1,144,223	50,259	59,333	36,887	500,316	90,244	479,321
1951-52	963,524	238,217	1,201,741	61,527	60,590	32,402	465,991	68,415	621,435
June—1939	117,122	200,897	318,019	†	28,598	23,870	...	22,099	291,716
1945	358,468	224,062	582,530	†	36,488	46,480	241,770	104,334	207,895
1946	413,953	213,149	627,102	1,298	32,276	40,049	258,469	122,698	224,341
1947	446,727	201,616	648,343	2,520	34,406	13,800	275,422	80,553	289,741
1948	516,595	200,235	716,830	27,464	45,562	19,090	292,953	59,469	348,779
1949 *	601,486	215,924	817,410	49,789	39,993	11,140	381,233	62,464	383,334
1950 *	765,451	239,409	1,004,860	45,792	51,058	20,250	442,828	96,501	427,189
1951	987,593	250,122	1,237,715	63,207	50,476	32,750	569,616	92,993	509,459
1952	902,409	220,489	1,122,898	47,998	61,219	35,750	303,303	62,619	691,242
COMMONWEALTH BANK (OTHER THAN CENTRAL BANKING).									
June—1946	39,181	19,365	58,546	318	5,507	5,100	...	37,755	21,687
1947	43,342	16,047	59,389	335	6,397	2,125	...	35,695	28,911
1948	49,070	12,717	61,787	313	6,967	750	...	33,620	37,903
1949	57,399	12,478	69,877	10,952	5,870	...	...	34,374	57,658
1950	71,538	16,283	87,821	15,894	4,891	6,500	...	29,823	95,749
1951	102,767	22,322	125,089	16,799	7,112	36,850	...	16,164	111,453
1952	94,487	19,829	114,316	18,424	7,756	23,050	...	22,216	138,467
ALL TRADING BANKS.									
June—1946	461,480	237,618	699,098	1,750	39,418	45,827	260,612	173,521	270,426
1947	500,643	222,829	723,477	2,983	43,145	17,200	277,234	127,938	352,056
1948	580,860	219,158	800,018	28,557	56,495	20,990	294,040	106,416	424,650
1949*	678,569	236,244	914,813	60,972	49,148	12,210	382,800	111,527	482,931
1950*	861,851	270,016	1,131,867	61,971	59,442	27,900	447,845	139,049	574,211
1951	1,127,314	285,480	1,412,794	80,419	62,633	74,145	572,583	124,144	678,417
1952	1,031,473	255,915	1,287,388	67,189	72,663	59,370	304,995	99,484	895,194

\* In 1949 technical change by certain banks in method of compilation had the effect of reducing deposits (not bearing interest) and advances by like amounts (the amounts in months of change were approximately £9,000,000 in January and £2,600,000 in July, 1949).

† Not available.

Statistical returns issued by the Commonwealth Bank were restricted to business of the General Banking Division until extended in October, 1948, to include also the Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments. Returns of the Rural Bank of New South Wales related only to the Rural Bank Department until extended to embrace the Advances for Homes and Personal Loans Departments in January, 1948. Figures contained in the previous table for both these banks for periods prior to the months indicated have been adjusted to include all departments comprised in current returns.

Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand. Further deposits on current account are included under "interest bearing"; e.g., major private trading banks £17,240,000 and all trading banks £25,108,000 in June, 1952. The balance of the interest bearing deposits represent amounts deposited for fixed terms—usually three, six, twelve or twenty-four months. Government balances held on deposit with the trading banks amounted to £22,011,000, viz., non-interest bearing £10,136,000 and interest bearing £11,875,000 in June, 1952, including £10,539,000 with the major private trading banks.

Balances due to other banks, as shown for the major private trading banks after June, 1947, consist largely of short term loans from the Central Bank. These loans are made in conjunction with the operation of the Special Accounts system mentioned below, and are designed to avoid rigidity in that system.

Cash items of the major private trading banks in June, 1952, comprised gold coin, £266,000; other coin, £3,512,000; Australian Notes, £29,009,000; and balances (other than Special Accounts) with the Commonwealth Bank, £28,432,000. Treasury Bills are usually of three months' currency and may be rediscounted at the Commonwealth Bank. Advances, discounts, etc., mainly comprise overdrafts repayable on demand.

The Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank represent funds which the trading banks are required to place on deposit with the Central Bank; they are used as a means of control over bank credit, and may be drawn upon only with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank. The Special Account balances of the major private trading banks reached a peak of £575,453,000 in May, 1951, and thereafter decreased rapidly as releases were made to ease the effects on the banks' cash resources of a heavy adverse balance of payments.

Deposits increased rapidly until 1945-46 as a result of war expenditure and after 1946-47 their growth was accelerated by steeply rising export income, a large inflow of overseas capital and expansion of bank advances. The increase in deposits held by the major private trading banks amounted to £187,450,000 in 1949-50 and £232,855,000 in 1950-51, but there was a decrease of £114,817,000 in 1951-52, when the value of exports declined sharply and imports rose steeply (see page 604).

Advances declined during the war period, then rose steadily after 1944-45. An increase in the advances of the major private trading banks of £82,270,000 in 1950-51, was followed by one of £181,783,000 in 1951-52, as credit controls were eased to provide working capital to business and to finance accumulations of import stocks.

The following table shows, in respect of the major private trading banks, the ratio of non-interest bearing deposits and of the various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia in various years since 1939:—



Table 507.—Major Private Trading Banks—Ratios in Australia.

Year ended June.	Deposits not Bearing Interest.	Cash Items.	Treasury Bills.	Special Accounts with Commonwealth Bank.	Government and Municipal Securities.	Advances, etc.
	Ratio per cent. to Total Deposits—Average of Weekly Figures.					
1939	37·4	10·6	6·8	...	6·4	90·7
1945	60·5	6·7	10·6	36·6	18·6	36·8
1946	63·6	6·3	9·9	39·3	19·0	35·0
1947	67·5	6·0	4·1	41·6	14·9	41·0
1948	70·0	6·6	2·7	38·9	9·7	49·0
1949	72·8	6·2	2·8	41·6	7·9	47·5
1950	75·3	5·7	2·9	41·4	9·2	44·4
1951	78·4	5·1	3·2	43·7	7·9	41·9
1952	80·2	5·0	2·7	38·8	5·7	51·7

## TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in Table 505 are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

Table 508.—Trading Banks—Deposits and Advances in N.S.W.

Period— Year or Month.	Deposits.					Advances.
	Not Bearing Interest.		Bearing Interest.		Total Deposits.	
	Government.	Other.*	Government.	Other.		
Average of Weekly Figures—£ thousand.						
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS.						
Year—1938-39 ...	319	49,384	1,273	63,199	114,175	119,266
1944-45 ...	462	137,478	2,146	76,013	216,099	83,309
1945-46 ...	594	150,917	1,664	75,906	229,081	86,089
1946-47 ...	542	168,690	1,150	72,372	242,754	104,687
1947-48 ...	568	181,731	1,106	68,909	252,314	134,441
1948-49* ...	723	216,128	1,169	70,263	288,283	146,483
1949-50* ...	952	269,129	1,072	75,757	346,910	154,335
1950-51 ...	1,224	356,295	1,125	81,106	439,750	184,437
1951-52 ...	1,485	370,025	1,014	74,744	447,268	243,790
June—1949* ...	1,393	226,762	1,726	71,460	301,341	150,369
1950* ...	1,482	310,271	1,142	81,110	394,005	166,248
1951 ...	1,603	384,372	1,406	80,559	467,940	197,961
1952 ...	2,082	343,684	1,531	66,345	413,642	275,958
COMMONWEALTH BANK (OTHER THAN CENTRAL BANKING).†						
June—1949 ...	452	33,167	65	6,856	40,540	26,966
1950 ...	528	40,251	74	8,341	49,194	37,460
1951 ...	617	51,902	73	8,262	60,854	47,485
1952 ...	747	52,513	71	9,494	62,825	50,385
ALL TRADING BANKS. †						
June—1949 ...	2,890	271,050	2,069	82,493	358,502	208,626
1950 ...	3,989	365,543	1,549	99,640	470,721	241,965
1951 ...	5,239	457,658	1,891	96,835	561,623	287,054
1952 ...	3,186	416,090	6,663	82,397	508,336	372,892

\* In 1949 technical changes by certain banks had the effect of reducing deposits (not bearing interest), and advances by like amounts (the amounts in months of change were approximately £5,800,000 in January and £700,000 in July, 1949). † Comparable figures not available prior to 1949.



Advances outstanding at the end of December, 1951, compared with a year earlier were 28.5 per cent. higher in New South Wales and 26.6 per cent. higher in Australia. Of the additional finance provided in New South Wales in 1951, 37 per cent. went to manufacturing, 20 per cent. to builders and contractors, building societies and private home buyers, 18 per cent. to commercial enterprises, 9 per cent. to agriculture, dairying and grazing, and 5 per cent. was for personal purposes other than housing.

The proportionate distribution of advances according to the main classification is shown below:—

**Table 510.—Proportionate Classification of Bank Advances at end of December.**

Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Bank.

Main Purpose of Advance.	New South Wales.		Australia.	
	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
	Proportion of Total.			
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>Business Advances:—</b>				
1. Rural—				
Mainly sheep grazing ... ..	9.17	8.37	6.90	6.28
Other ... ..	9.13	7.80	14.01	11.92
2. Manufacturing ... ..	15.80	20.53	17.24	22.19
3. Transport, Storage and Communication ... ..	1.89	1.73	2.00	1.91
4. Finance and Property ... ..	16.46	15.15	13.22	12.43
5. Commerce ... ..	18.96	18.78	17.91	17.27
6. Miscellaneous and n.e.l. ... ..	5.77	5.60	6.34	5.94
Total ... ..	77.18	78.01	77.62	77.94
Advances to Public Authorities ... ..	1.98	1.85	2.31	2.60
Personal Advances... ..	20.84	20.14	20.07	19.46
Total Advances ... ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### THE RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales were stated on page 709 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in December, 1947, by the Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947. Formerly, the Bank functioned in three departments, viz., Rural Bank, Advances for Homes, and Personal Loans. In the Rural Bank Department, lending activities were restricted to advances to primary producers and co-operative societies associated with rural production.

As reconstituted, the three departments have been merged into a single General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business without restriction as to lending. There is also a Government Agency Department, established in 1934, in which the bank administers various lending activities on behalf of the Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three Commissioners, of whom one is President, appointed during ability and good behaviour until sixty-five years of age.

At 30th June, 1952, there were 97 branches in Sydney and important country centres; in other places the Commonwealth Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

#### GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT.

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in 1939 and the last three years are shown in the following table. Figures for 1939 are the aggregate of the separate accounts of the Rural Bank, Advances for Homes and Personal Loans Departments.

**Table 511.—Rural Bank, General Department—Balance Sheet and Profit.**

Particulars.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.
LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE.				
Stock and Debentures Issued	£ 25,333,470	£ 19,933,022	£ 19,060,409	£ 17,984,191
General Reserve ... ..	1,625,440	2,391,310	2,472,836	2,554,569
Special Reserve ... ..	1,103,884	3,754,665	4,169,761	4,600,542
Deposits, Other Liabilities and Reserves for Contin- gencies ... ..	3,144,708	16,456,348	21,758,935	29,769,580
Government Agency Dept. Capital Accounts ... ..	80,280	887,938	1,039,626	1,176,208
Re-establishment and Em- ployment Act ... ..	.....	2,421,178	2,683,654	2,532,114
Total Liabilities ... ..	31,287,782	45,844,461	51,185,221	58,617,204
ASSETS AT 30TH JUNE.				
Cash and Bank Balances ...	£ 411,366	£ 1,411,970	£ 2,065,131	£ 3,118,412
Cheques, etc., and Balance with and due by other Banks	620,955	530,835	676,447	743,860
Treasury Bills ... ..	...	599,673	...	1,798,268
Government and Public Se- curities ... ..	1,839,433	9,152,671	6,231,391	7,010,683
Loans and Advances ... ..	27,539,120	32,846,330	40,546,558	43,991,654
Bank Premises ... ..	686,653	1,038,731	1,396,337	1,637,030
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets ... ..	190,255	264,251	269,357	317,297
Total Assets ... ..	31,287,782	45,844,461	51,185,221	58,617,204
Net Profit—Year Ended 30th June ... ..	£73,092	£79,683	£81,526	£81,733

Deposits amounting to £25,971,931 held by the Bank at 30th June, 1951, comprised £25,003,538 on current account and £968,393 fixed deposits. The net profits were transferred to the general reserve.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank also receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner are credited direct to a special reserve account which, at 30th June, 1951, amounted to £4,600,542. The share of the profits was £420,096 in 1949-50 and £430,781 in 1950-51.

Lending activities within the General Bank Department are sectionalised in four divisions for administrative purposes, and the loans and advances totalling £43,991,654 at 30th June, 1951, comprised the following, viz.:—General Bank Division, £9,727,687; Rural Bank Division, £14,526,358; Advances for Homes Division, £15,539,657; and Personal Loans Division, £1,800,199; also advances under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, £2,397,753. Comparative statistics of loans to primary producers, such as those granted by the Rural Bank Division, are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries," and of advances for homes in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The Personal Loans Division provides facilities for small loans on terms generally more reasonable than are otherwise obtainable by persons requiring such accommodation. Interest is charged at a discount rate and deducted from the amount of the loan. The rate of discount for a loan of one year's currency was 5 per cent. until raised to 6 per cent. in October, 1945. The number and amount of advances made were 11,745 and £1,451,780 in 1949-50, and 10,736 and £1,704,499 in 1950-51. The average amount of advance was £124 and £159 in the respective years.

#### GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through Government Departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934, as amended, in terms of which various agencies were created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing, and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. In four agencies concerned with building and housing the Bank ceased to make new advances as from 31st October, 1942, when this function was transferred to the Housing Commission. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers (except for building and housing), may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

The financial operations of the various agencies during the year ended 30th June, 1951, are summarised in the following table. Further particulars of the loans for building purposes and the housing of soldiers' families are shown in the chapter "Housing and Building", and details regarding finance for rural industries in the chapters "Rural Industries" and "Land Settlement".

**Table 512.—Rural Bank of New South Wales—Government Agency Department, 1950-51.**

Agency.	Revenue Collec- tions.	Adminis- trative Expenses.	Particulars of Advances.		
			Made during Year.	Repaid during Year.	Outstand- ing at 30th June.
	£	£	£	£	£
Building Relief ... ..	816	1,066	70	3,962	20,017
Government Housing ... ..	3,613	1,170	194	15,854	77,996
Home Building Scheme ... ..	401	2,025	...	2,134	8,600
Soldiers' Families Housing ... ..	74	103	55	756	1,373
Advances to Settlers ... ..	7,569	10,372	25,686	47,196	145,426
Rural Reconstruction ... ..	54,028	67,965	186,398	1,232,086	2,222,251
Government Guarantee ... ..	...	129	2,076	126	4,927
Irrigation ... ..	419,131	45,144	367,429	291,711	1,598,799
Rural Industries ... ..	7,878	24,680	64,682	69,115	245,026
Closer Settlement ... ..	4,519	565	1,088	24,518	80,664
Total 1950-51 ... ..	498,029	153,219	647,678	1,687,458	4,405,079
„ 1949-50 ... ..	503,795	156,989	823,501	1,778,196	5,494,669
„ 1948-49 ... ..	511,527	158,757	1,115,935	1,707,881	6,632,763

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30th June include amounts due for interest and other charges, as well as capital.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

### SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings bank business is conducted in all Australian States by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and State savings banks also operate in Victoria and South Australia and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria on 15th July, 1912, and in the other States within six months thereafter; operations commenced in New South Wales on 13th January, 1913. It was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9th June, 1928, but has remained under the control of the management of the Commonwealth Bank.

The savings bank funds are available for long-term investments, e.g., public securities, loans on the security of land, advances for warehouses and stores for primary products, advances to the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and deposit with the Commonwealth Bank.

Particulars of the deposits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank and all savings banks in Australia, and their total assets in Australia and elsewhere are shown below.

**Table 513.—Savings Banks—Deposits in Australia and Total Assets.**

At 30th June.	Deposits in Australia.	Total Assets.				
		Cash and Money at Short Call.	Common- wealth Securities.	Other Government Securities.	Other.	Total.
		£million.				
COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK.						
1939	146·1	11·4	108·4	32·7	4·2	156·7
1945	366·4	40·6	304·7	32·0	4·9	382·2
1948	429·4	43·2	369·6	30·9	6·8	450·5
1949	446·2	46·1	375·8	31·2	15·6	468·7
1950	477·2	50·5	393·5	35·6	21·2	500·8
1951	529·4	54·7	438·0	39·2	22·9	554·8
1952	567·6	59·7	430·1	45·8	59·6	595·2
ALL SAVINGS BANKS.						
1939	245·6	42·2	207·8		15·7	265·7
1945	567·0	110·2	420·6	51·3	14·7	596·8
1948	681·3	103·2	541·3	55·9	18·2	718·6
1949	714·2	105·8	553·6	66·5	27·8	753·7
1950	762·1	108·5	574·2	84·9	35·8	803·4
1951	837·4	116·8	619·7	104·1	41·4	882·0
1952	891·9	117·9	613·1	123·2	85·1	939·3

#### SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Savings bank business in New South Wales has been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank since the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution on 15th December, 1931. At 30th June, 1952, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 248 branches of the Bank and at numerous post offices and other agencies. Deposits are received in sums of one shilling or more, and interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance. The rates of interest payable as from 1st August, 1952, are  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum up to £500, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on an additional amount up to £1,000 on personal accounts, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum up to £2,000 and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the excess of accounts of bodies not operating for profit, such as friendly societies. Changes in the rates of interest are shown in Table 525.

The following statement shows the operations on savings bank accounts and the amount of depositors' balances in New South Wales in various years since 1920:—

**Table 514.—Savings Bank Deposits in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Amounts Credited.		Withdrawals. *	Increase in Depositors' Balances.	Deposits at 30th June.	
	Deposits.*	Interest.			Amount.	Per Head of Pop'n.
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£ s. d.
1920	54,661	1,597	53,395	2,863	49,951	24 3 0
1929	81,941	3,051	80,848	4,100	85,723	34 5 1
1931	58,179	2,800	73,652	(—) 12,655	69,811	27 6 6
1939	66,577	1,610	67,155	1,452	87,474	31 16 7
1942	81,633	1,540	76,385	6,788	94,533	33 8 5
1945	141,706	3,203	109,573	35,336	198,203	67 18 4
1946	191,112	3,801	156,874	38,039	236,242	80 4 6
1947	158,994	4,054	167,922	(—) 4,874	231,368	77 10 3
1948	160,875	3,991	159,270	5,596	236,964	78 6 6
1949	171,622	4,062	168,165	7,519	244,483	78 10 5
1950	201,479	4,203	191,296	14,891	258,874	80 5 4
1951	253,472	4,405	232,235	25,592	284,466	85 15 1
1952	261,966	4,829	246,729	20,066	304,532	89 17 6

\* Interstate transfers have been included in 1941-42 and later years. (—) Decrease in Deposits.

In the four years 1942-43 to 1945-46, depositors' balances rose by £141,704,000 or 149 per cent. Large sums of deferred pay received by servicemen upon discharge from the forces contributed to the increase, which was also favoured by reductions in the rates of interest paid on fixed deposits in the trading banks. The decrease in 1946-47 occurred as lodgments to the credit of ex-servicemen diminished, and the expansion of civil production permitted increased spending by the public. With employment at a high level and incomes rising, there was further growth of deposits and at 30th June, 1952, they were £73,164,000, or 31.6 per cent., higher than in June, 1947. Gratuities paid to ex-servicemen contributed to the increase of £25,592,000 in 1950-51.

Savings Certificates, which bear some resemblance to savings bank deposits, were sold by the Commonwealth Government from March, 1940, to January, 1949, as described on page 561. The net sales in New South Wales to 30th June, 1952, are shown below:—

Year ended 30th June.	Net Sales.*		Year ended 30th June.	Net Sales.*	
	In Year.	Accumulated Total.		In Year.	Accumulated Total.
	£000	£000		£000	£000
1940	2,440	2,440	1947	1,970	21,983
1941	4,040	6,480	1948	3,736	25,719
1942	3,035	9,485	1949	(—) 638	25,081
1943	3,054	12,539	1950	(—) 2,740	22,341
1944	3,151	15,690	1951	(—) 3,253	19,088
1945	3,483	19,173	1952	(—) 2,794	16,294
1946	840	20,013			

\* Proceeds of sales less principal repaid on redemption.



The number of savings bank accounts in active operation at 30th June, 1939, and each year from 1942 is shown below, together with the average amount on deposit per account:—

**Table 515.—Savings Bank Accounts in New South Wales.**

30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit per Account.	30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit per Account.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1939	1,330,404	65 15 0	1947	1,967,374	117 12 1
1942	1,378,612	68 11 5	1948	2,012,742	117 14 8
1943	1,535,690	79 14 1	1949	2,072,040	117 19 10
1944	1,702,273	95 13 6	1950	2,137,725	121 2 0
1945	1,797,079	110 5 10	1951	2,193,922	129 13 3
1946	1,910,810	123 12 8	1952	2,247,381	135 10 1

The number of accounts does not represent individual depositors, as many are joint accounts or accounts of societies, trusts, etc., whose members also have personal accounts. It is apparent, however, that an increasingly large proportion of the people practice thrift through the medium of the savings bank.

#### BANKS' EXCHANGE SETTLEMENT.

The Banks' Exchange Settlement Office was established in Sydney on the 18th January, 1894. Since 27th April, 1925, exchange balances between the banks have been settled by cheques drawn on and paid into the Commonwealth Bank, and for this purpose the banks have established accounts with the Commonwealth Bank through which settlements are made in full each day. The amount of the cheques drawn on the Commonwealth Bank is included in the exchanges.

The following table shows the growth in the volume of exchanges made through the Settlement Office. The figures represent the aggregate value of cheques drawn on one bank and deposited in another in the metropolitan area, and the net balances of transactions at country inter-bank clearings. Abnormal transactions on Government account in respect of Treasury Bills have been excluded since 1930.

**Table 516.—Inter-bank Clearings, Sydney.**

Calendar Year.	Amount of Exchanges. *	Year ended June.	Amount of Exchanges. *	Year ended June.	Amount of Exchanges. *
	£thousand.		£thousand.		£thousand.
1911	304,488	1942	1,189,706	1947	2,011,126
1921	709,735	1943	1,362,699	1948	2,334,833
1929	1,043,325	1944	1,476,336	1949	2,799,621
1931	* 683,176	1945	1,495,422	1950	3,397,070
1939	932,367	1946	1,616,630	1951	4,639,165

\* Government Treasury Bill transactions excluded from amounts stated for 1931 and later years.

The figures are affected by amalgamation of banks which took place from time to time between 1916 and 1931, and in 1948.

These exchanges do not include the amount of transactions settled by intra-bank cheques and do not represent the total value of transactions settled by cheque. However, they may be regarded as an indication of the degree of variation in the volume of business transactions settled by cheque in these years, provided due allowance is made for changes in price levels and amalgamation of banks.

The compilation of the monthly index of bank clearings published in Table 723 of Year Book No. 52 has been discontinued, partly because the amalgamation of two major trading banks in October, 1951, impaired the comparability of the figures. Monthly debits to customers' accounts with trading banks may be accepted as a reliable substitute for this index (see Table 517).

### DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS WITH TRADING BANKS.

Statistics of bank debits are a record of total charges, including interest and book-keeping charges, by cheques, bills, drafts, etc., to customers' accounts with the trading banks listed in Table 505. They are collected on returns furnished under the Banking Act, 1945, and are available monthly from September, 1945.

As returns are not made in respect of the central banking business of the Commonwealth Bank, the only available figures of debits to the accounts of Australian governments are incomplete. For this reason, any particulars shown in the returns of debits to government accounts held at capital city branches are excluded from the table below and only a small amount is included in respect of government accounts at other centres. The figures shown, therefore, are indicative of variations in the amount of business settlements made by cheque, but it should be remembered that the monthly totals are subject to normal seasonal fluctuations and no correction to the figures has been made on this account.

**Table 517.—Debits to Customers' Accounts with Tradings Banks.**

(Excluding accounts of Australian Governments at City Branches.)

Month.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Weekly Averages—£ million.							
New South Wales.							
July ...	*	56.3	66.6	79.2	91.2	121.3	159.3
August ...	*	51.8	60.6	71.0	80.9	109.2	141.9
September ...	43.6	57.1	64.4	77.4	88.0	126.3	153.0
October ...	44.2	57.2	67.8	81.5	99.0	135.5	163.0
November ...	45.4	58.1	72.5	82.0	107.9	147.9	170.5
December ...	44.6	59.4	71.0	87.7	112.2	158.0	175.9
January ...	40.0	51.9	59.6	74.8	96.8	131.6	148.2
February ...	47.5	58.5	72.1	83.5	108.7	161.1	155.3
March ...	48.8	59.9	68.6	83.9	118.6	160.0	152.1
April ...	48.5	59.8	69.7	82.5	108.8	161.1	153.3
May ...	51.7	62.8	75.0	92.8	122.6	167.3	155.9
June ...	53.7	64.3	82.0	97.3	121.2	168.2	158.4
Year ...	46.7†	58.1	69.4	83.1	104.9	145.1	156.6
Australia.							
Year ...	122.4†	148.9	175.9	212.8	271.1	372.9	402.4

\* Not available.

† Ten months ended June, 1946.

Influenced by rising prices and money incomes, the annual amount of debits in New South Wales rose by 170 per cent. between 1946-47 and 1951-52; the largest annual increase, viz., 38 per cent., was recorded in 1950-51. In 1951-52 the annual total was only 8 per cent. greater than a year earlier—an increase of 19 per cent. for the period July to January contrasting with a decline of 5 per cent. from February to June. The total for each month from February to June, 1952, was less than the corresponding month in 1951.

### MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES.

Exchange by means of money orders and postal notes is conducted by the Post Office.

The following table gives particulars of the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales during 1938-39 and the six years ended June, 1951:—

**Table 518.—Money Order Business in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Money Orders issued in New South Wales for payment in—				Money Orders issued elsewhere, paid in New South Wales.		
	New South Wales.	Other Australian States.	Other Countries.	Total.	In other Australian States.	Beyond the Commonwealth.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	7,837,252	716,693	180,152	8,734,097	753,010	337,205	1,090,215
1946	10,892,037	1,268,399	66,386	12,226,822	1,564,011	238,554	1,802,565
1947	11,463,408	1,261,633	83,531	12,808,572	1,379,017	302,198	1,681,215
1948	12,596,601	1,332,324	114,164	14,043,089	1,421,539	375,521	1,797,060
1949	13,876,956	1,435,683	147,099	15,459,738	1,535,571	398,276	1,933,847
1950	15,963,385	1,549,259	164,919	17,677,563	1,646,895	392,306	2,039,201
1951	18,971,886	1,736,123	220,510	20,928,519	2,088,100	384,450	2,472,550

The amount of money orders issued in other Australian States and oversea countries for payment in New South Wales usually exceeds the amount sent from this State.

The maximum amount for which a single postal note is issued is £1, and particulars regarding postal notes are shown below:—

**Table 519.—Postal Note Business in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Postal Notes issued in New South Wales.		Postal Notes paid in New South Wales.			
	Number.	Amount.	Total Number.	Amount.		
				Issued in New South Wales.	Issued in other States.	Total.
		£		£	£	£
1939	9,413,869	3,491,630	8,791,224	2,971,205	306,022	3,277,227
1946	8,482,240	3,578,707	8,517,640	3,066,251	697,570	3,763,821
1947	9,673,715	4,009,343	9,190,024	3,417,284	403,391	3,820,675
1948	9,858,484	4,384,264	9,545,597	3,803,054	446,882	4,249,936
1949	10,347,248	4,641,660	10,023,641	4,076,860	472,141	4,549,001
1950	11,306,874	5,030,471	11,125,318	4,439,440	485,317	4,924,757
1951	10,528,018	5,151,600	10,340,948	4,530,896	518,725	5,049,621

## INTEREST RATES.

As part of a plan for economic rehabilitation, measures were adopted by Commonwealth and State Governments in 1931 to effect a reduction in rates of interest. By conversion, interest rates on existing internal debts of the Governments were reduced by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and legislation was enacted to effect, as far as practicable, a corresponding reduction in respect of private indebtedness. The rates payable on debts due to the Crown were also reduced.

During the war and up to July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government controlled interest rates by orders issued under National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations. Maximum rates of interest were prescribed for bank overdrafts, fixed deposits and savings bank deposits, as shown in Tables 522 to 525, and for certain other loans listed below. In September, 1951, the sections of the order then in force fixing maximum rates for loans to local bodies and building societies were revoked. The remaining sections of the order were revoked in July, 1952, but, although no action was taken to fix new maximum rates, the trading banks agreed at that time not to charge more than 5 per cent. per annum for overdrafts or to pay higher rates on fixed deposits than those being offered by the Commonwealth Bank.

Date of Order.	Loans by Pastoral Co's.	Loans to Local Bodies.		Loans by Building & Co-op. Societies.	Loans to Building Societies Guaranteed by Gov't.	Loans by Life Assur- ance Co's. on Own Policies.
		Guaranteed by Gov't.	Other.			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
March, 1942 ...	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	5
August, 1944 ...	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$
December, 1945 ...	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	5	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$
January, 1947 ...	5 *	$3\frac{1}{2}$ †	$3\frac{5}{8}$ †	5 *	$3\frac{7}{8}$ †	$4\frac{1}{2}$ *

\* Decontrolled in July, 1952.

† Decontrolled in September, 1951.

The maximum rates as fixed applied only to new loans made after the order was issued, with the exception that the rate fixed for loans by pastoral companies was also applied to existing loans if by way of overdraft payable on demand.

## YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The yield on Government securities sold on the Stock Exchange is an important determinant of interest rates in other spheres. From 15th June, 1940, the Stock Exchanges in Australia fixed minimum prices for the sale of Government securities and prohibited their members from selling at lower than the fixed prices. This control, which had the effect of imposing an upper limit on interest yields on the securities, was repealed on 6th May, 1947.

The average yield (including redemption) of Commonwealth Government securities maturing in Australia was 5.52 per cent. in 1928, 5.26 per cent. in 1929, and 6.06 per cent. in 1930, as based on the market prices current in June of each year. These rates are indicative of the general level of

yields prior to the depression. The trend, at appreciably lower levels, following the general conversion of the internal Government debt in 1931, is illustrated by the following statement:—

**Table 520.—Yields on Commonwealth Securities in Australia.**

Rate per cent. per annum.

Year ended 30th June.	Short- dated. *	Long- dated. *	Year.	Year ended 30th June.		Month of June.	
				Short- dated. †	Long- dated. †	Short- dated. †	Long- dated. †
1933	...	3·95	1942	2·40	3·24	2·42	3·24
1934	...	3·54	1943	2·48	3·24	2·48	3·24
1935	...	3·33	1944	2·45	3·24	2·44	3·24
1936	...	3·77	1945	2·47	3·24	2·49	3·25
1937	3·57	3·95	1946	2·18	3·24	1·79	3·25
1938	3·39	3·75	1947	1·93	3·20	1·92	3·15
1939	3·67	3·85	1948	2·34	3·17	2·34	3·16
1940	3·56	3·67	1949	2·07	3·15	1·97	3·13
1941	2·79	3·13	1950	1·95	3·13	1·95	3·15
			1951	1·99	3·21	2·05	3·51
			1952	2·05	3·95	2·21	4·62

\* Weighted average of yields on securities maturing in periods "under 5 years" and "10 or more years," respectively. † Yield on securities maturing in 2 years and 12 years, respectively, estimated from yields on securities maturing "under 5 years" and "10 or more years."

The yields quoted are the averages of yields as calculated by the Commonwealth Bank on the last Wednesday in each month. Those for the years to 1940-41 refer to Commonwealth securities issued prior to 1940. Interest on such securities was subject to Commonwealth Income Tax and exempt from State Income Tax, but the Commonwealth tax was limited to the rates of tax imposed by the Income Tax Act, 1930.

The yields for subsequent years relate to securities issued after 1st January, 1940; interest on these is subject to Commonwealth tax on income at current rates of tax as levied from year to year, but a rebate of tax is allowed amounting to 2s. for each £1 of interest. The allowance of this rebate was a consequence of the introduction in 1942-43 of the uniform tax system under which State income taxation was discontinued.

Following a long period in which Commonwealth Government long-dated securities were issued at par, an issue was made at £99 in May, 1951, and in September, 1951, the interest rate on such securities, which had been unchanged at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. since April, 1947, was increased to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. These variations, together with a movement by investors away from Commonwealth and Local Government securities to higher yielding industrial stocks, influenced the yield on the long-dated securities, and it increased sharply from 3.15 per cent. in June, 1950, and 3.51 per cent. in June, 1951, to 4.62 per cent. in June, 1952.

#### RATE OF DISCOUNT, COMMONWEALTH TREASURY BILLS.

Commonwealth Treasury Bills were first issued in 1927. They are discounted exclusively by the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks, although in March, 1936, a single issue of small amount was made available for discount by the public.

In 1931 the Commonwealth Bank guaranteed that the bills taken up by the trading banks would be redeemed on maturity, and undertook to re-discount them on demand during currency at the rate of interest at which they were issued. In respect of new issues or re-issues of Treasury Bills after 30th June, 1934, the guarantee of repayment was withdrawn, and re-discounting is undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank at a rate to be fixed at the time of the transaction. Variations in the rates of discount since June, 1927, have been as follows:—

Table 521.—Rate of Discount on Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.
1927—June	4	1931—July	4	1933—June	2½	1940—May	1½
1928—Feb.	4½	1932—Nov.	3½	1934—April	2¼	1943—Nov.	1¼
1929—Oct.	5½	1933—Jan.	3¼	Oct.	2	1945—Mar.	1
1930—Oct.	6	Feb.	2¾	1935—Jan.	1¾	1949—May	¾
						1952—Aug.	1

## FIXED DEPOSIT RATES.

The trading banks provide a large part of the temporary financial accommodation needed in various business activities. The funds for this purpose are obtained partly as fixed deposits from customers. Variations in the rates of interest paid by trading banks to such customers in New South Wales in recent years are shown below:—

Table 522.—Trading Banks—Fixed Deposit Rates.

Month of Change.	Period of Deposit.				Month of Change.	Period of Deposit.			
	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.		3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.
	Per cent. per annum.					Per cent. per annum.			
1920—July	3½	4	4½	5	1934—Aug.	1½	2¼	2½	2¾
1927—Aug.	4	4	4½	5	Oct.	1½	2	2½	2½
1930—Jan.	4½	4½	5	5½	1936—Mar.	2	2½	2¾	3
1931—June	3½	3½	4	4½	1940—Jan.	1½	2¼	2½	2½
Nov.	3	3½	3¾	4	May	1½	2	2¼	2½
1932—Mar.	2½	3	3½	4	1941—Sept.	1½	1¾	2	2½
June	2½	3	3½	3½	1942—Mar.*	1½	1½	1¾	2
Aug.	2½	2¾	3	3½	1944—Jan.*	1	1½	1½	2
Nov.	2½	2¾	3	3½	Aug.*	½	¾	1½	1¾
1933—Feb.	2	2½	2¾	3	1945—Dec.*	½	¾	1	1½†
1934—April	2	2½	2½	2½	1952—July	1	1½	1½	1½†

\* Rates paid were the maximum permitted by order under National Security Regulations. † Rate on first £10,000 of all 24 months deposits of any one depositor; on excess the rate was 1 per cent. from Dec., 1945, and 1½ per cent. from July, 1952.

Alterations in rates apply to deposits lodged or renewed after the date of change, and not to deposits accepted at former rates.

## OVERDRAFT RATES.

According to information supplied by trading banks, the rates of interest on overdrafts charged by certain trading banks, and dates of changes since 1920, were as follows; the rates are quoted as a range between the minimum and maximum rates charged:—

Table 523.—Trading Banks—Overdraft Rates.

Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates	Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.	Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.
	per cent.		per cent.		per cent.
1920—July	6 to 8	1932—July	5 to 6	1942—March	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5
1924—January	6 to 8	1934—June	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	1944—August	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$
1925—January	6 to 8	July	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	1947—January	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$
1927—August	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8	1936—April to Aug.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	1952—August	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5
1930—March	7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$	October	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$		
1931—July	5 to 7	1942—January	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$		

The maximum rates charged by trading banks from March, 1942, to July, 1952, were the highest permitted by orders under National Security Regulations. They applied to overdrafts repayable on demand and to other loans made by trading banks after the date of the order.

The following table illustrates the trend of interest rates charged on various types of advances by the Commonwealth Bank and the Rural Bank of New South Wales. The rates shown are the maximum ruling in January of each year from 1930 to 1937 and at each subsequent date of change.

Table 524.—Rates of Interest Charged by Commonwealth Bank and Rural Bank of New South Wales.

Date.	Commonwealth Bank.				Rural Bank of New South Wales.		
	Overdrafts.		Mortgage Bank Loans.		Overdrafts.	Rural Long Term Loans.	Advances for Homes Division.
	General Bank.	Rural Credits.	To 20 years.	21 to 41 years.			
	Per cent. per annum.						
1930—Jan.	6½	5½	...	...	6¾	6½	6¼
1931—Jan.	6½	6	...	...	6¾	6½	6¼
1932—Jan.	5½	5	...	...	5¾	*	*
1933—Jan.	4¾	4½	...	...	5	5	5
1934—Jan.	4¾	4	...	...	5	5	5
1935—Jan.	4½	3¾	...	...	4½	4¾	4¾
1936—Jan.	4½	3¾	...	...	4½	4¾	4¾
1937—Jan.	4½	3¾	...	...	4½	4¾	4¾
1940—July	4½†	3½	...	...	4½	4¾	4¾
1943—Sept.	4½†	3½	4	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
1946—Jan.	4½†	3½†	4	4½	4½	4½	4¼
1952—Aug.	4¾†	4†	4½	4½	5	5	5

\* Rates reduced in terms of Interest Reduction Act, 1931.

† Local and semi-governmental authorities were  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. lower.

‡ If guaranteed by Government, the rates were  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. lower from 1st January, 1947.

Since 2nd January, 1946, the Commonwealth Bank has made advances on overdraft and for fixed terms through the Industrial Finance Department, and housing loans on credit foncier terms through the General Banking Division. The rate charged by the Industrial Finance Department was  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. until August, 1952, when it became  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. ( $4\frac{3}{4}$  to 5 per cent. for fixed-term loans). Housing loans bore interest at  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. until August, 1952, when the rate was increased to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

#### SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT RATES.

Variations since July, 1928, in the rates of interest paid by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia on the minimum monthly balances at the credit of depositors are shown below:—

**Table 525.—Commonwealth Savings Bank—Interest on Depositors' Balances.**

Month of Change.	On Balances of General Depositors.			On Balances of Societies not Operating for Profit.	
	Under £500.	£500 to £1,000.	£1,000 to £1,300.	Up to £2,000.	On excess over £2,000.
	Rate per cent. per annum.				
July, 1928 ... ..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	4
October, 1928 ... ..	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	4
July, 1931 ... ..	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	3
July, 1932 ... ..	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
November, 1932 ... ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
June, 1934 ... ..	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
January, 1935 ... ..	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	2
April, 1942* ... ..	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Nil	2	2
September, 1944* ... ..	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Nil	2	2
October, 1944* ... ..	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Nil	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$
December, 1945* ... ..	2	1	Nil	2	1
August, 1952 ... ..	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Nil	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$

\* Rates fixed in terms of National Security Regulations.

#### MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES.

The trend of interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage since 1937 is indicated in the following table. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were private individuals or



private corporations. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages are omitted, as also are mortgages taken by banks and Governmental agencies.

**Table 526.—Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages.**

Year ended June.	Rural Security.	Urban Security.	Year ended June.	Rural Security.	Urban Security.	Quarter.	Rural Security.	Urban Security.
	Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.	
1937	4.9	5.3	1945	4.4	4.9	1950—Sept.	4.3	4.4
1938	5.0	5.3	1946	4.4	4.7	Dec.	4.3	4.4
1939	5.1	5.5	1947	4.4	4.5	1951—Mar.	4.4	4.4
1940	5.3	5.6	1948	4.3	4.4	June	4.3	4.4
1941	5.0	5.5	1949	4.3	4.4	Sept.	4.4	4.4
1942	4.9	5.5	1950	4.3	4.4	Dec.	4.3	4.4
1943	4.8	5.2	1951	4.3	4.4	1952—Mar.	4.3	4.4
1944	4.5	5.0	1952	4.3	4.4	June	4.3	4.4

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate", corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 523. Particulars of rates of interest charged by the Commonwealth Bank and the Rural Bank are shown in Table 524. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

Mortgage interest rates are controlled in terms of the Defence Preparations (Capital Issues) Regulations.

### OVERSEA EXCHANGE.

National Security Regulations relating to overseas exchange and monetary control were replaced at the end of 1946 by regulations under the Banking Act, 1945. By these regulations, provision is made for the control of transactions in foreign exchange, and restrictions have been placed upon the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) to places outside Australia. Oversea currency is made available to importers for transactions under import licences. A system of licensing is applied also to exports to ensure that foreign currency arising from the sale of Australian products overseas is placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank; the Bank pays an equivalent amount in Australian currency to the persons entitled thereto.

All gold held in Australia except gold coin to the value of £25, wrought gold and gold held for commercial use, must be delivered to the Commonwealth Bank. The transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities, are also subject to control by the Commonwealth Bank.

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in August, 1947, its subscription to each institution being fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000.

### INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY RESERVES.

The total amount of Australia's reserves of international currency held by all banks at June of each year since 1939, as published by the Commonwealth Bank, is shown overleaf. Special wartime factors contributed to the

large increases in the balances, such as payments for services rendered for other Governments, remittances on account of Allied Forces in Australia, and the operation of strict exchange and import controls. The growth between 1946-47 and 1950-51 was due to steeply rising prices of exports and a large inflow of capital, including substantial amounts of short-term funds.

Reserves fell by more than one-half in 1951-52. The sudden reversal of the upward trend was due to a record total for imports combined with a decline in the value of exports. Imports of merchandise increased by £308 million in 1951-52, viz., from a total of £741 million in 1950-51 to £1,049 million in 1951-52. Exports of merchandise fell by £314 million, viz., from a total of £979 million in 1950-51 to £665 million in 1951-52. The average price of wool in 1951-52 was only one-half of the record average for 1950-51.

**Table 527.—Australia, Gold and Balances Held Abroad.**

End of June.	Amount.	End of June.	Amount.
	£A.mill.		£A.mill.
1939	55.7	1946	215.4
1940	71.7	1947	198.7
1941	89.5	1948	273.5
1942	69.1	1949	451.7
1943	86.8	1950	650.1
1944	182.5	1951	843.0
1945	208.3	1952	361.9

Severe import restrictions which were imposed in March, 1952, substantially reduced the volume of imports in subsequent months.

#### OVERSEA EXCHANGE RATES.

After the First World War (1914-1918), Australia returned to a gold standard concurrently with Great Britain on 30th April, 1925. The rate of exchange between the currencies of the two countries then moved to parity and this relationship was maintained until Australia's departure from the gold standard late in 1929. The rate for £stg100, after rising in steps to £A130 in January, 1931, was fixed at £A125 in December, 1931, and has not since varied.

Australia followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced by the latter country on 18th September, 1949. The par value of £A1 as notified to the International Monetary Fund was thereby reduced from U.S. \$3.224 to \$2.24 or by 30.5 per cent. The devaluation was adopted by other members of the sterling area except Pakistan.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important overseas centres in various years from 1929 to 1939 was shown in Table 268 of Year Book No. 50. Subsequent changes in the rates

are illustrated below. The rates quoted are the mean of buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Bank or, if these were not available, by other Australian banks.

**Table 528.—Exchange Rates—Australia on Other Centres.**

Australia on—	Quoted in—	Month of June.						
		1939.*	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
		AVERAGES OF DAILY RATES.						
London ...	£A. to £stg.100 ...	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25
South Africa ...	£A. to £S.A.100 ...	124.70	124.88	124.88	124.88	124.88	124.88	125.08
New Zealand ...	£A. to £N.Z.100 ...	100.33	100.25	100.25	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27
New York ...	\$ to £A. ...	3.78	3.22	3.22	3.22	2.24	2.24	2.22
Montreal ...	\$ to £A. ...	3.79	3.22	3.22	3.22	2.46	2.39	2.18
Belgium ...	Francs to £A. ...	111.58	141.02	141.02	141.02	111.78	111.78	111.66
Denmark ...	Kroner to £A. ...	17.90	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.44
France ...	Francs to £A. ...	141.75	383.24	689.83	875.85	782.44	782.44	776.36
Holland ...	Florins to £A. ...	6.99	8.54	8.54	8.54	8.50	8.50	8.44
Java† ...	Guilders to £A. ...	6.98	8.46	8.46	8.46	...	...	...
Manila ...	Pesos to £A. ...	7.59	6.48	6.48	6.46	4.49	4.49	4.41¶
Norway ...	Kroner to £A. ...	15.90	15.97	15.97	15.97	15.97	15.97	15.96
Sweden ...	Kroner to £A. ...	15.51	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.57
Switzerland ...	Francs to £A. ...	16.68	13.85	13.85	13.85	9.78	9.78	9.75
Hong Kong ...	\$ to £A. ...	12.83	12.77	12.77	12.90	12.78	12.71	12.82
India‡ ...	Rupee to £A. ...	10.69	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64
Singapore ...	\$ to £A. ...	6.86	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.79	6.84
Pakistan ...	Rupee to £A. ...	§	§	10.64	10.64	7.40	7.40	7.40

\* Average for year ended June of rates at end of each month.

† Selling quotes only after 1939.

‡ Also Ceylon from January, 1948.

§ See India.

¶ Selling quotes only.

### PRICE OF GOLD.

In terms of the Banking Act, 1945, the Commonwealth Bank fixes the price which it will pay for gold delivered to prescribed mints and refiners in Australia.

All newly mined gold must be sold to the Commonwealth Bank. However, under arrangements operative since 20th November, 1951, the bank, after retaining sufficient for domestic industrial and artistic use, makes this gold available, at the official price, to the Gold Producers' Association Ltd., for sale, for industrial purposes, on overseas premium markets. Such sales by the association must be made for United States dollars, and the dollar proceeds must be sold to the bank in exchange for Australian currency. Profits arising from sales on overseas premium markets are distributed by the association to producers in proportion to their gold output.

The following table shows the average price per oz. of fine gold and the average value of the sovereign in Australia in various years since 1929, together with the average price per oz. fine in Australia and the weighted average price realised on oversea premium markets in each month of 1951-52:—

Table 529.—Price of Gold in Australia.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Price per oz. Fine.	Average Value of Sovereign.	Month.	Average per oz. Fine.	
				Australian Market.	Oversea Premium Markets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929	4 4 11	1 0 0	1951-52—		
1931	4 19 4	1 3 5	July ...	15 9 10	.....
1936	8 14 0	2 1 0	August ...	15 9 10	.....
1939	9 2 9	2 3 0	September ...	15 9 10	.....
1940	10 8 4	2 9 1	October ...	15 9 10	.....
1941	10 13 5	2 9 2	November ...	15 9 10	.....
1942	10 11 4	2 8 7	December ...	15 9 10	16 13 4
1943	10 9 0	2 8 0	January ...	15 9 10	16 19 11
1944	10 9 0	2 8 0	February ...	15 9 10	17 4 3
1945	10 11 10	2 8 9	March ...	15 9 10	16 19 3
1946	10 15 3	2 10 0	April ...	15 9 10	16 9 1
1950	14 8 10	3 7 2	May ...	15 9 10	16 3 6
1951	15 9 10	3 12 0	June ...	15 9 10	16 7 10
1952	15 9 10	3 12 0			

The official price per oz. of fine gold in Australia was £10 9s. from January, 1942, until it rose to £10 10s. in June, 1944. Successive changes were £10 12s. in September, 1944, £10 13s. 6d. in May, 1945, and £10 15s. 3d. in June, 1945, at which price it remained until 19th September, 1949, when, as a result of the currency devaluation described on page 604, it increased to £15 9s. 10d. per oz. fine.

Since September, 1949, the average price of gold in London has been £stg.12 8s. per oz. fine. Earlier variations of this price are shown on page 863 of Year Book No. 52.

### CAPITAL ISSUES CONTROL.

Control over the issue of capital by companies, borrowing by the issue of securities and mortgages and charges upon property, and acceptance of deposits, has been effected by the Commonwealth Government, under Capital

Issues Regulations, since October, 1939. Exemptions from the regulations include advances made and deposits accepted by banks, declared pastoral companies and building societies. Initially the control was exercised under the National Security (Capital Issues) Regulations, but these were replaced on 2nd August, 1951, by the Defence Preparations (Capital Issues) Regulations.

The National Security (Capital Issues) Regulations were amended from time to time. Particulars of those in force from December, 1946, to August, 1951, are given on page 863 of Year Book No. 52. Between January, 1950, and February, 1951, the control was nominal, because consent to all proposed transactions was given automatically.

Under the Defence Preparations (Capital Issues) Regulations the consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer must be obtained before a company may issue capital, give a mortgage or charge, or accept deposits exceeding £10,000 in the aggregate in a period of two years, or accept deposits or unsecured loans of more than £5,000 in any period of twelve months; his consent is also required before any person may borrow, by way of mortgage or charge, an amount exceeding £5,000 in a year. The Treasurer may not refuse his consent or impose special conditions therewith, for reasons other than those associated with defence preparations. Limitations previously enforced on the issue of preference or bonus shares were not continued by the new regulations.

### INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1936, as amended.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than ten persons in a banking business, or of twenty in any other business trading for profit, is prohibited unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment, by royal charter or by letters patent. Seven persons or more may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of four kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares or (2) by guarantee; or they may be (3) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited, or (4) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for twenty-one days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, limit membership, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

The issue of capital by companies is subject to control by the Commonwealth Treasurer in terms of the Defence Preparations (Capital Issues) Regulations, to which reference is made above.

Particulars relating to the registration of companies in New South Wales in 1939 and each of the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 530.—Company Registrations in New South Wales.**

Year.	New Registrations—Limited Companies.					Increases of Capital, Limited Companies.		New No-Liability Companies.	
	Companies limited by Guarantee.	Companies limited by Shares.							
		Proprietary.		Other.					
		No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Amount.	No.	Nominal Capital.
			£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1939	27	811	12,841	34	3,268	99	5,977	2	120
1946	26	1,535	21,926	14	2,477	169	7,216	1	10
1947	35	1,601	34,066	20	2,480	296	23,163	1	25
1948	27	1,534	36,519	39	11,600	296	30,437	4	260
1949	26	1,022	29,113	38	21,617	317	35,259	2	105
1950	36	1,345	40,022	63	33,321	523	83,728	2	40
1951	23	1,716	102,654	94	32,811	512	103,611	1	100

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 109 in 1948, 86 in 1949, 117 in 1950 and 89 in 1951.

The total number of limited companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales at the end of various years since 1929 was as follows:—

**Table 531.—Number of Companies Operating in New South Wales.**

End of Year.	Companies.		End of Year.	Companies.		End of Year.	Companies.	
	Local.	Foreign.*		Local.	Foreign.*		Local.	Foreign.*
1929	6,044	935	1942	8,613	1,163	1947	11,800	1,357
1932	5,750	902	1943	8,563	1,175	1948	13,205	1,462
1936	7,234	974	1944	8,573	1,195	1949	13,907	1,528
1939	8,639	1,123	1945	8,733	1,220	1950	14,957	1,626
1941	8,757	1,154	1946	10,235	1,275	1951	16,497	1,703

\* Original registration outside New South Wales.

The local companies in 1951 consisted of 1,422 public and 14,709 proprietary companies, and 366 associations limited by guarantee not carrying on business for profit. There were also 40 no-liability companies.

### STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX.

The following index of prices of company shares on the Sydney Stock Exchange is based on the ratio of prices to par value of ordinary shares. The prices represent the average values in the respective months, and are based on records of actual sales or, where no sales have taken place, on a valuation determined from previous sales and current quotations. In addition to the indexes for component groups and the total index for 75 companies, an index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. The indexes are

unweighted, the par value of shares being taken as base (100). Adjustments have been made to provide for the effects of changes in the capital structure of the companies.

The prices of shares on the Stock Exchange were controlled in terms of National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations from March, 1942, until 31st December, 1946.

**Table 532.—Stock Exchange Index (Sydney).**

Average for Year or Month.	23 Manu- facturing and Distrib- uting Companies.	10 Retail Companies.	8 Public Utility Companies.	5 Pastoral and Finance Companies.	5 Insurance Companies.	Total, 75 Companies.	34 Active Shares included in foregoing.
<b>Year ended June—</b>							
1939 ... ..	208.1	175.3	170.9	122.2	258.8	175.6	182.0
1942 ... ..	200.5	156.8	131.2	119.2	233.9	157.7	169.0
1943 ... ..	222.2	168.1	132.1	123.7	243.9	170.0	186.3
1944 ... ..	236.7	192.2	147.9	135.3	254.1	184.7	200.2
1945 ... ..	240.4	202.7	162.5	145.2	261.7	192.2	206.9
1946 ... ..	262.9	223.5	181.2	154.4	287.3	210.2	226.7
1947 ... ..	304.8	277.9	195.7	164.4	347.6	240.0	256.0
1948 ... ..	347.2	312.6	185.0	178.6	403.5	262.6	274.0
1949 ... ..	350.4	300.8	168.1	180.3	438.6	258.2	267.1
1950 ... ..	367.3	301.2	157.2	197.3	514.8	270.0	275.5
1951 ... ..	467.3	363.1	164.5	230.0	668.2	334.1	333.3
1952 ... ..	425.2	311.5	154.6	233.4	703.8	301.0	290.5
<b>1951—</b>							
March ... ..	492.4	385.2	168.7	305.2	698.6	350.3	343.3
June ... ..	529.8	397.6	167.3	301.6	757.1	366.6	357.0
September ...	475.2	358.5	154.0	260.8	779.6	333.6	318.6
December ...	426.2	303.6	153.5	232.5	743.7	301.4	290.7
<b>1952—</b>							
March ... ..	382.1	276.0	149.4	205.2	635.8	271.9	262.3
June ... ..	358.2	257.1	154.4	189.0	580.5	256.7	250.7
September ...	356.2	256.4	156.5	197.9	565.2	253.2	249.6
December ...	353.8	243.9	150.6	189.3	556.5	246.7	248.1

Current indexes of share prices are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics".

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-1950, and additional provisions relating to co-operative building societies are contained in the Housing Act, 1936-1937.

The Co-operation Act is a comprehensive measure, affording scope for co-operative development. It authorises co-operative societies to engage in all forms of economic activity, except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Societies may be of various kinds, viz.: (a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service, e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.; (e) building societies—terminating or permanent—to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural

credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) small-loans societies to assist members to acquire plant, furniture, etc., or to commence business or trade; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

Further details regarding the co-operative movement are given in the chapters of this Year Book relating to "Social Condition", "Agriculture" and "Dairying".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30th June, 1951, was 1,406, including 7 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act of 1901. There were 98 trading, 240 rural, 907 building, 2 investment, 43 small loan, 1 community settlement, and 92 community advancement societies; in addition, there were 22 associations of co-operative societies and one union of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 77 were in liquidation at 30th June, 1951.

#### CO-OPERATIVE TRADING AND RURAL SOCIETIES.

The majority of the co-operative trading societies in active operation are consumers' distributive societies, organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend upon purchase", conducting retail stores. They buy their supplies largely from a wholesale co-operative society, with which a considerable number of them are affiliated. The societies have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside.

Particulars regarding the transactions of the co-operative trading and rural societies in 1938-39 and the last two years are shown below:—

**Table 533.—Co-operative Trading and Rural Societies.**

Particulars.	Trading Societies.			Rural Societies.		
	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.
Societies (active) ... No.	45	73	74	123	195	189
Members ... ... No.	40,806	70,559	75,279	55,860	86,187	91,004
Members' Funds—						
Share Capital ... £	591,854	1,297,333	1,511,978	1,077,787	2,137,720	2,638,124
Reserves ... £	422,299	626,983	690,563	1,026,739	2,168,621	2,769,302
Total... £	1,014,153	2,024,316	2,202,541	2,104,526	4,306,341	5,407,426
Turnover ... £	2,701,131	6,294,788	7,083,624	17,451,032	36,692,564	42,418,101
Net Income ... £	200,143	399,775	445,805	177,773	552,932	641,696

• Revised.

The number of societies, as shown in the table, does not include societies in liquidation or new societies from which annual returns were not due.



## CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Co-operative building societies are classified as (1) permanent, (2) Starr-Bowkett terminating societies and (3) other terminating societies. A summary of the operations of the building societies for which annual returns were made in the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 is shown below:—

Table 534.—Co-operative Building Societies.

Particulars.	Permanent Societies.		Starr-Bowkett Societies.		Other Terminating Societies.	
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	Number.					
Societies ... ..	20	22	74	80	522	740
Shareholders or Members ... ..	12,964	15,090	31,331	29,931	52,500	56,024
Assets—	£ thousand.					
Advances on Mortgage ... ..	5,149	6,671	3,037	3,462	32,656*	41,906*
Other ... ..	582	689	795	777	394	804
Total Assets ... ..	5,731	7,360	3,832	4,239	33,050	42,710
Liabilities—						
Paid up Capital ... ..	2,177	2,849	...	...	...	...
Members' Subscriptions ... ..	...	...	3,225	3,503	5,612	6,473
Reserve Funds and Surplus ... ..	467	540	219	247	766	879
Deposits ... ..	967	1,020	...	...	...	...
Advances from Lending Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	25,136	33,639
Other ... ..	2,120	2,951	388	489	1,536	1,719
Total Liabilities ... ..	5,731	7,360	3,832	4,239	33,050	42,710

\* Aggregate amount advanced to members; repayments not deducted.

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, loans free of interest are made to members as subscriptions accumulate, the rights of members to appropriation being determined by ballot or by sale. The duration of societies varies, but frequently over 20 years elapse before the last loan is made. When an advance has been made to all members remaining in the society, the process of winding-up commences, and share capital is repaid as repayments in respect of loans accumulate.

The terminating building societies, other than Starr-Bowkett, obtain funds from banks and other financial institutions, and make advances to members as they apply for them. The repayment of the loans obtained by nearly all these societies is guaranteed by the Government of New South Wales. The expansion of the activities of such societies is illustrated below:—

Table 535.—Terminating Building Societies with Government Guarantees.

Particulars.	At 31st March.					
	1941.*	1947.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Societies ... .. No.	194	393	528	631	727	797
Members ... .. No.	20,959	35,426	44,917	53,758	58,332	64,389
Shares ... .. No.	282,455	566,113	807,223	1,096,254	1,318,428	1,600,942
Nominal Share Capital £	15,208,382	29,614,470	42,416,792	56,136,924	67,161,811	79,897,573
Funds Available... £	14,299,825	34,606,825	50,789,825	63,324,825	75,209,825	84,174,825
Loans Approved No.	17,543	28,457	41,178	50,915	60,549	69,493
Amount ... £	13,040,585	23,147,705	37,071,231	50,627,808	65,334,291	82,071,834
Advances to Members £	12,372,572	19,083,540	30,274,713	40,692,424	53,912,233	71,494,186

\* At 30th June.

In addition to the societies to which the particulars in the foregoing table relate, there were 22 societies without Government guarantee at 31st March, 1952.

Further details of terminating co-operative building societies are contained in the chapter "Housing and Building".

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act of 1912 and its amendments. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar, giving details relating to membership, sickness, mortality, benefits and finances. In this chapter, reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide benefits such as medical attendance, sick pay, and funeral donations. Other matters relating to friendly societies, and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, such as dispensaries, medical institutes, and accident societies, are discussed in the chapter entitled "Social Condition".

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision, and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specified purpose.

### ACCUMULATED FUNDS.

The following statement illustrates the growth of the funds of the friendly societies between 1911 and 1950; statistics were not compiled for the years 1940 to 1946:—

Table 536.—Friendly Societies—Balance of Funds.

At 30th June.	Sickness and Funeral Funds.	Medical and Management Funds.	Other Funds.	All Funds.	
				Total.	Per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911*	1,378,722	78,264	49,852	1,506,838	9.14
1921	2,134,339	194,358	83,065	2,411,762	12.08
1931	3,640,368	261,663	117,209	4,019,240	16.58
1939	4,412,391	368,971	127,101	4,908,463	23.19
1947	5,498,379	484,077	187,077	6,169,533	26.61
1948	5,625,848	505,934	204,750	6,336,532	27.68
1949	5,765,366	505,048	223,621	6,494,035	28.40
1950	5,856,743	539,977	298,641	6,695,361	29.98

\* At 31st December.

At 30th June, 1947, the latest date for which the particulars are available, approximately 33 per cent. of accumulated funds were invested in mortgages, 49 per cent. in public securities, and 11 per cent. in buildings and other freehold property. These percentages reflect a marked change in the disposition of investments since 1929, when mortgages represented 80 per cent. of total investments and public securities only 1.5 per cent.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts and expenditure of the friendly societies in various years from 1929 to 1950 are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 537.—Friendly Societies—Receipts and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Expenditure.					
	Contributions.	Interest.	Other.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Funeral Donations.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Expenses of Management.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	832,187	219,788	66,173	1,118,148	319,787	77,928	343,381	161,300	42,638	945,034
1931	765,113	210,164	49,290	1,024,567	307,979	75,747	298,299	171,820	76,076	929,921
1939	767,621	208,651	38,264	1,014,536	278,738	89,368	306,029	165,051	35,945	875,131
1947	962,701	224,698	37,260	1,224,659	311,772	108,142	377,399	202,765	52,256	1,052,334
1948	1,007,252	219,491	41,923	1,268,666	311,485	112,228	418,721	210,274	48,957	1,101,665
1949	1,027,336	221,766	54,514	1,303,616	289,596	117,845	469,450	216,452	52,775	1,146,118
1950	1,052,419	202,934	138,658	1,394,011	277,164	118,145	455,491	227,446	114,439	1,192,685

Disbursements on account of benefits amounted to £741,096 in 1928-29, £674,135 in 1938-39, and £850,800 in 1949-50. The average cost of medical attendance and medicine per adult member was 30s. 10d. in 1928-29, 32s. 1d. in 1938-39, and 40s. 10d. in 1949-50.

After allowing for inter-fund transfers and payments from one branch to another, expenses of management amounted to £227,446 in 1949-50, representing 20s. 4d. per head of membership.

### INSURANCE.

Insurance in New South Wales is mainly the province of private organisations. Social benefits, such as those provided by friendly societies, pensions for widows, aged persons, invalids, etc., and unemployment benefits, provided by State or Commonwealth Government, and the Government pension funds are described in the chapters "Social Condition" and "Pensions".

#### INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The Commonwealth Parliament exercised its power to legislate in respect of insurance for the first time in 1945, by enacting the Life Insurance Act (see below). Prior to that date, the conduct of life insurance business in Australia was governed largely by State laws.

In New South Wales, State legislation regarding insurance mainly comprises the laws dealing with (a) workers' compensation (described in the chapter "Employment") and (b) the insurance of motor vehicle owners against motor vehicles third-party risks (see page 622).

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Act, 1945, superseded State enactments as from 20th June, 1945. Under this Act, life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by an Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the Court, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum £50,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at intervals not exceeding five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation; of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia, the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent. of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender values and forfeitures. A policy holder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain a register of policies in each State in which it operates; a policy-holder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.

#### LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

In 1950 there were twenty-one life assurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945, and, in addition, life business was transacted by the offices established by the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments, which are not subject to the Commonwealth Act. Of the twenty-three offices, thirteen conducted both ordinary and industrial business, nine of them ordinary business only, and one industrial business only. The offices are of Australian origin, excepting one English and one New Zealand office.

The offices transacting business in New South Wales numbered twenty, twelve of them conducting both ordinary and industrial business and eight ordinary business only.

## LIFE ASSURANCE STATISTICS.

The statistics of life assurance up to 1940, as shown in this Year Book, were compiled from returns furnished to the State Government Statistician, and those for the years 1942 to 1946 were collected by the Commonwealth Statistician. As from 1947, the statistics have been extracted from returns furnished to the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which, in most instances, falls in September or December.

## LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The sum assured under ordinary and industrial policies in force in New South Wales in 1950 was £466,135,000; with the addition of bonuses amounting to £41,339,000, the total liability to policy-holders was £507,474,000. A comparative statement of the ordinary and industrial business in force is shown below:—

**Table 538.—Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales  
(Excluding Annuities).**

Year.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.			
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£ thousand.			No.	£ thousand.		
1921	236,973	64,018	8,048	2,155	358,493	11,711	*	731
1929	283,516	100,130	17,285	3,323	620,027	27,801	720	1,696
1931	269,653	97,240	19,231	3,198	576,053	25,490	769	1,518
1936	339,169	123,384	23,396	4,042	785,467	34,161	1,406	2,044
1939	421,219	153,272	27,127	5,004	962,499	43,202	1,870	2,591
1945	577,398	215,733	*	7,364	1,265,696	63,041	*	3,673
1946	632,307	243,419	*	8,472	1,308,385	68,076	*	3,919
1947	694,738	271,782	32,390	9,435	1,342,030	73,272	2,081	4,114
1948	756,782	304,734	34,228	10,602	1,375,788	78,947	2,132	4,320
1949	811,919	337,388	36,459	11,735	1,402,907	84,404	2,204	4,515
1950	867,042	376,763	39,037	13,101	1,420,689	89,372	2,302	4,685

\* Not available.

Industrial assurances are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors. Other assurances fall within the category of the ordinary branch.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1950 is shown in the following table. Whole-life assurances are those payable at death only; endowment assurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

**Table 539.—Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales, 1950.**

Type of Policy.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.			
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£thousand.			No.	£thousand.		
Whole-life	215,263	143,961	26,045	3,596	80,079	2,971	76	208
Endowment Assurance	602,740	211,199	12,799	8,664	1,310,845	85,008	2,223	4,395
Other Assurances	9,800	6,538	8	154	...	...	...	5
Endowments	39,239	15,065	185	687	29,765	1,393	3	77
Total	867,042	376,763	39,037	13,101	1,420,689	89,372	2,302	4,685
Annuities	3,814	643*	...	161	...	...	...	...

\* Amount per annum.

In the ordinary branch, 70 per cent. of the policies and 56 per cent. of the total sum assured were represented by endowment assurances; whole-life assurances represented 25 per cent. of the policies and 38 per cent. of the sum assured; and the proportion of endowments was 4 per cent. in each case. The average sum assured per policy was £669 for whole-life, £350 for endowment assurance and £384 for endowment.

Of the industrial policies in force in 1950, endowment assurances represented 92 per cent. of the total number and 95 per cent. of the total sum assured, and the average sum assured for each type of policy was whole-life £37, endowment assurance £65 and endowment £47.

The development of life assurance in relation to the population and the increase in the average amount per policy is shown in the following table:—

**Table 540.—Life Assurances In New South Wales—Per Head and Per Policy.**

Year.	Policies per 1,000 of Population.		Sum Assured per Head of Population.		Average Sum Assured per Policy.	
	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.
	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£
1921	111	168	30 1 3	5 10 0	270	33
1929	112	245	39 11 8	10 19 10	353	45
1931	105	223	37 14 3	9 17 9	361	44
1939	152	348	55 7 11	15 12 3	364	45
1946	213	442	82 3 1	22 19 6	385	52
1947	231	446	90 7 4	24 7 3	391	55
1948	247	449	99 10 2	25 15 7	403	57
1949	256	442	106 4 8	26 11 6	416	60
1950	267	433	114 18 9	27 5 3	435	63

#### NEW LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the new life assurance policies, ordinary and industrial, issued in New South Wales in various years since 1929 are shown in the following table. These figures are derived from returns furnished by each life office covering a period of twelve months ended on its balance date and relate substantially to years ended on 30th September and 31st December. Later particulars based on an aggregation of monthly returns are shown in Table 543.

**Table 541.—Life Assurances—New Business in New South Wales (Excluding Annuities).**

Year.	Ordinary Branch.			Industrial Branch.		
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1929	26,422	11,650,396	405,031	124,013	6,821,670	405,139
1931	18,784	7,460,868	263,102	89,736	4,203,452	252,045
1936	51,073	16,802,436	572,551	158,681	6,892,344	436,237
1939	50,520	18,179,537	595,366	156,787	7,539,660	471,618
1945	53,927	23,998,758	952,893	109,862	7,512,997	419,662
1946	81,677	38,077,853	1,402,523	128,266	9,803,114	527,972
1947	98,149	43,268,628	1,609,648	115,181	10,240,812	482,412
1948	99,282	47,956,078	1,743,437	115,336	11,075,769	507,045
1949	94,665	49,356,996	1,778,863	113,568	11,331,826	521,417
1950	98,015	58,666,158	2,085,316	106,754	11,136,232	511,436

The volume of new business rose steeply after 1943, the total sum assured under new ordinary and industrial policies issued amounting to £21,906,000 in 1943, £47,881,000 in 1946, and £69,802,000 in 1950. Prior to 1944, the largest amount recorded was £26,061,700 in 1937, comprising new ordinary policies, £18,251,496, and industrial, £7,810,204. Assurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation schemes have contributed significantly to the recent large increases.

The new policies issued in 1950 comprised the following types:—

**Table 542.—Life Assurances—Classification of New Business in New South Wales, 1950.**

Type of Policy.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.			
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Single Pre-miums.	Annual Pre-miums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Single Pre-miums.	Annual Pre-miums.
	No.	£ thousand.			No.	£ thousand.		
Whole-life ... ..	14,825	15,020	3	369	8,150	549	...	41
Endowment Assurance ...	76,022	38,606	147	1,547	97,638	10,502	3	465
Other Assurances ...	3,097	2,461	9	50	...	...	...	1
Endowments ... ..	4,071	2,579	24	119	966	85	...	4
Total ... ..	98,015	58,666	183	2,085	106,754	11,136	3	511
Annuities ... ..	890	143*	229	39	...	...	...	...

\* Amount per annum.

In the ordinary branch the proportions of the total number of new policies and total sum assured represented by whole-life assurances were, respectively, 15 per cent. and 26 per cent.; by endowment assurances, 77 per cent. and 66 per cent.; and by endowments, 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. The average amount assured per policy was for whole-life, £1,013; endowment assurance, £508; and endowment, £634.

Endowment assurances constituted 91 per cent. of the number of new policies and 94 per cent. of the sum assured in the industrial branch in 1950, the average amount per policy being £67 for whole-life, £108 for endowment assurance and £88 for endowment.

**Table 543.—Life Assurances in New South Wales—New Business in Financial and Calendar Years (Excluding Annuities).**

Period.	Policies.			Sum Assured.		
	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Total.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Total.
<b>Year ended 30th June—</b>	Number.			£ thousand.		
1948 ... ..	96,847	119,500	216,347	45,540	11,213	56,753
1949 ... ..	93,660	112,398	206,058	48,171	11,051	59,222
1950 ... ..	95,565	171,388	206,953	53,713	11,353	65,066
1951 ... ..	97,759	160,334	198,093	68,018	10,875	78,893
1952 ... ..	107,471	103,446	210,917	81,636	13,083	94,719
<b>Year ended 31st December—</b>						
1947 ... ..	96,661	115,892	212,553	43,593	10,476	54,069
1948 ... ..	96,576	114,482	211,058	47,497	11,070	58,567
1949 ... ..	92,446	114,916	207,362	49,662	11,430	61,092
1950 ... ..	95,446	106,559	202,005	59,486	11,139	70,625
1951 ... ..	104,686	97,778	202,464	80,555	11,572	92,127

Monthly statistics of the new life assurances issued in New South Wales have been collected since the beginning of 1947 and are published in the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* and the quarterly *Statistical Bulletin*. In the previous table, these monthly statistics have been combined into totals for financial and calendar years. Similar particulars shown in Tables 541 and 542 were derived from returns for periods of twelve months ending on the balancing date (generally September or December) of the office supplying the return.

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—DISCONTINUANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown below for the years 1949 and 1950. The item "transfer" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

**Table 544.—Life Assurances—Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1949 and 1950.**

Cause of Discontinuance.	1949.			1950.		
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums
	No.	£ thousand.		No.	£ thousand.	
ORDINARY BRANCH.						
Death ...	4,170	1,821	76	4,211	2,027	84
Maturity ...	6,820	1,384	77	7,229	1,509	98
Surrender ...	15,090	7,056	239	18,246	8,485	287
Forfeiture ...	14,336	6,103	218	13,650	6,423	226
Transfer ...	973*	423*	15*	203*	252*	21*
Other ...	85	762	50	241*	1,100	45
Total ...	39,528	16,703	645	42,892	19,292	719
Annuities ...	279	16†	1	1,777	40†	11
INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.						
Death ...	7,508	301	20	7,466	308	20
Maturity ...	37,207	1,647	97	38,034	1,573	95
Surrender ...	14,695	887	57	15,658	984	61
Forfeiture ...	27,087	3,016	145	26,703	3,195	152
Transfer ...	160*	5	...	860	74	4
Other ...	112	18	8	251	34	9
Total ...	86,449	5,874	327	88,972	6,168	341
Annuities ...	1	...	...	1	...	...

\* Net gain.

† Amount per annum.

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC., IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The compilation of complete revenue accounts in respect of the life assurance business in New South Wales is precluded because it is not practicable to allocate to the various registers maintained by the life offices



items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. Returns collected by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised below for the last four years:—

**Table 545.—Life Assurances—Premiums, Claims, etc., in New South Wales.**

Year.	Premium Income.	Claims, etc.						
		Death.	Maturity.	Sur- renders.	Annuities.	Cash Bonuses.	Total.	
£ thousand.								
ORDINARY BRANCH.								
1947	...	9,735	2,294	1,478	646	101	41	4,560
1948	...	10,811	2,393	1,597	700	110	35	4,835
1949	...	12,022	2,373	1,806	794	116	37	5,126
1950	...	13,578	2,684	1,950	925	124	50	5,733
INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.								
1947	...	3,958	290	1,612	177	...	...	2,079
1948	...	4,244	308	1,791	186	...	1	2,286
1949	...	4,388	303	1,874	218	...	...	2,395
1950	...	4,577	300	1,763	248	...	...	2,311

#### LIFE ASSURANCE REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The following summary of revenue accounts shows the nature and magnitude of the operations in 1950 of the twenty-one life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945, together with the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in New South Wales and elsewhere, except in the case of an English office, for which only the Australian business is included. Accident and general insurance business, which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary and industrial business.

**Table 546.—Life Assurances—Summary of Revenue Accounts, 1950  
(Including business outside New South Wales).**

Particulars.	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.	Particulars.	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.
£ thousand.			£ thousand.		
Premiums ... ..	50,796	14,145	Claims—Death ... ..	10,158	933
Consideration for Annuities ...	1,572	...	Maturity ... ..	10,222	5,687
Interest, Dividends, Rents* ...	15,399	3,368	Surrenders ... ..	3,479	710
Other ... ..	259	76	Annuities ... ..	447	...
			Bonuses in Cash ... ..	155	...
			Commissions ... ..	4,020	2,117
			Management ... ..	3,882	1,682
			Taxes† ... ..	204	90
			Staff Superannuation, etc....	257	114
			Shareholders' Dividends ...	104	31
			Other ... ..	354	45
Total ... ..	68,026	17,589	Total ... ..	33,282	11,409

\* After deducting taxes and rates thereon, viz., Ordinary, £1,185,684 and Industrial, £176,336.

† Excluding taxes deducted from interest, dividends and rents.

Outgoings as shown in the table exclude transfers to general and investment reserves. Of the premium income totalling £66,513,000 for both ordinary and industrial branches, £49,412,000 or 74 per cent. was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to £18,156,000 or 37 per cent. of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities and cash bonuses totalled £31,791,000, of which £16,126,000 or 51 per cent. related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales the amount was £8,044,000, representing 50 per cent. of the Australian total.

#### LIFE ASSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS.

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life assurance funds of the twenty-one offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

**Table 547.—Life Assurance, Ordinary and Industrial Business—Balance Sheets, 1950.**

Liabilities		Assets.	
Item.	£ thous.	Item.	£ thous.
Assurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency, etc., Reserves	556,729	Property, including Furniture, Equipment ... ..	20,033
Claims, Unpaid ... ..	6,716	Loans on Mortgage ... ..	116,146
Premiums in Advance ... ..	832	„ Policies ... ..	23,494
Other ... ..	5,955	Other ... ..	1,631
			141,271
		Government Securities—	
		Australian ... ..	219,828
		Other British ... ..	47,268
		Local and Semi-Government Securities ... ..	89,873
		Debentures ... ..	12,554
		Preference Shares ... ..	11,183
		Ordinary Shares ... ..	11,114
		Other Investments ... ..	3,282
			195,102
		Debtors, O/s. Interest, etc. ... ..	9,400
		Cash and Deposits ... ..	4,275
		Establishment, Goodwill ... ..	151
Total ... ..	570,232	Total ... ..	570,232

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. Of the total assets, viz., £570,232,000, Government securities, shares, etc., represented 69.3 per cent., loans on mortgage, etc., 24.8 per cent., property 3.5 per cent., and cash and debtors 2.4 per cent.

The twenty-one life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act comprise five mutual societies and sixteen companies. The paid-up capital of shareholders in these companies was £2,395,000, exclusive of an English company, the returns for which embrace Australian business only.

The total assets held in Australia (including those relating to other classes of business, as well as life insurance business, and to shareholders' funds) of the life offices covered by the preceding table, as disclosed in 1950 included: Property, £13,907,000; loans, £110,880,000 (consisting of loans on mortgage, £92,017,000, loans on policies, £17,071,000, and other loans, £1,792,000); securities, etc., £309,404,000 (comprising Australian Government £209,691,000, other Governments £553,000, local and semi-

government £63,144,000, debentures £12,208,000, preference shares £10,354,000, ordinary shares £10,313,000, controlled companies £2,488,000, and other securities £653,000).

### FIRE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 548 to 550, which were compiled from annual returns furnished to the Bureau of Statistics by insurance companies with offices situated within the State. The annual return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. For instance, particulars relating to the year 1950-51 refer to companies whose balancing date is between 1st July, 1950, and 30th June, 1951.

The tables contain selected items of statistics conforming substantially to the following definitions and, therefore, are not construable as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts". Premiums represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued and renewed in the year, less returns, rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders in the year, and are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year; consequently, the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. Claims include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. Other expenses (fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, management and taxation) mainly represent payments in the year.

**Table 548.—General Insurances in New South Wales—Premiums and Claims.\***

Group.	Class of Insurance.	Premiums.			Claims.		
		1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>A</b>	Fire ... ..	4,138,480	4,681,218	5,502,691	1,315,539	981,045	1,462,643
	Householders' Compre-						
	hensive ... ..	583,872	759,389	983,906	144,676	160,664	172,094
	Sprinkler Leakage ...	8,218	10,081	11,233	269	2,631	2,499
	Loss of Profits... ..	275,804	339,715	376,876	137,980	76,951	123,400
	Hailstone ... ..	456,753	725,162	570,664	970,857	578,977	219,905
<b>B</b>	Marine ... ..	1,687,221	1,937,523	2,230,453	535,314	854,238	1,050,770
<b>C</b>	Motor Vehicle ... ..	2,467,041	3,277,574	4,856,505	1,471,871	2,127,658	3,333,656
	" Cycle ... ..	89,179	113,331	204,791	73,565	98,028	125,337
	" Compulsory						
<b>D</b>	Third Party ... ..	628,939	736,955	1,057,443	688,135	990,467	1,254,645
	Workers' Compensation*	3,972,197†	4,310,722†	5,060,753†	2,223,361	2,410,047	2,561,038
	Personal Accident ...	427,898	493,529	617,379	164,355	191,940	185,955
<b>E</b>	Public Risk Third Party	153,575	175,971	219,505	56,796	82,090	74,660
	General Property ...	6,515	6,800	7,091	2,420	4,702	3,869
	Plate Glass ... ..	84,614	88,630	93,262	30,792	36,728	44,219
	Boiler ... ..	66,714	81,601	91,998	20,330	22,982	28,218
	Livestock ... ..	74,365	81,012	114,826	34,402	41,210	57,687
	Burglary ... ..	292,805	346,353	373,764	74,647	84,741	96,794
	Guarantee ... ..	39,705	43,354	46,955	3,533	2,601	3,547
	Pluvius ... ..	28,246	33,509	46,855	16,322	31,011	37,468
	Aviation ... ..	176,931	198,337	306,314	43,139	30,993	94,264
	All Risks ... ..	121,737	146,200	163,249	62,698	74,522	94,736
	Other ... ..	154,625	210,350	277,329	206,536	224,673	128,219
	Total* ... ..	15,935,434	18,797,316	23,213,842	8,277,537	9,108,899	11,155,613

\* Excludes workers' compensation insurance in coal mining industry.

† In the premiums as shown in these statistics, no deduction is made of amounts transferred to "Equalisation Reserve" in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee (under Fixed Insurance Premiums Rates and Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme), and no addition is made of amounts withdrawn from the "Equalisation Reserve".

In the following statement the separate classes of insurance are combined to form five groups as indicated in the first column of Table 548. For each group the amounts of premiums and claims are shown, as well as a proportion of charges for commission, agents' charges and expenses of management in accordance with an allocation made by the companies. Investment income and taxation charges are not distributed among the groups.

**Table 549.—General Insurances Transacted in New South Wales—Premiums, Claims, Expenses, etc., 1950-51.**

Revenue and Expenditure.	Class of Insurance.*					Total. †
	A	B	C	D	E	
	Fire, Sprinkler, Loss of Profits, etc.*	Marine.	Motor Vehicles.*	Workers' Compensation.†	Other.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums ... ..	7,445,370	2,230,453	6,118,739	5,060,753†	2,358,527	23,213,842
Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	992,101
Total Revenue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	24,205,943
Claims ... ..	1,980,541	1,050,770	4,713,638	2,561,038	849,626	11,155,613
Contribution to Fire Brigades ...	813,723	...	...	...	...	813,723
Commission and Agents' Charges ...	1,112,773	180,721	671,505	214,425	310,446	2,489,870
Management Expenses ... ..	1,584,659	318,466	850,223	796,786	451,427	4,001,561
Taxation—Income Tax, Pay-roll Tax, Licence Fees and Stamp Duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	956,240
Total Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	16,417,007

\* Groups as in Table 548.

† See notes \* and † to Table 548.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc., is derived from investments within the State. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

Insurance relating to the liability of employers is compulsory in respect of practically all classes of employees. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are shown in the chapter "Employment".

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Only authorised insurers may undertake the compulsory third-party insurance. The form of policy and maximum rates of premium are prescribed. Indemnity provided under the policy is unlimited and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income.

A comparison of premiums receivable in the main classes of general insurance in 1938-39 and the last six years is shown below:—

**Table 550.—General Insurances—Premiums in New South Wales.**

Year.	Class of Insurance.				
	Fire.	Motor Vehicles and Cycles.	Workers' Compensation.	Marine.	Total, All Classes.
	£ thousand.				
1938-39	2,172	1,455	1,966	498	6,943
1945-46	2,740	1,262	2,508*	742	8,735*
1946-47	3,025	1,676	2,883*	1,154	10,434*
1947-48	3,542	2,290	3,426*	1,391	13,356*
1948-49	4,138	3,185	3,972*	1,687	15,935*
1949-50	4,681	4,128	4,311*	1,938	18,797*
1950-51	5,503	6,119	5,061*	2,231	23,214*

\* Excludes workers' compensation insurance in coal mining industry.

#### GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in July, 1926. It was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employers and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities and government employees and contractors. In November, 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life assurance—government and non-governmental.

The Government Insurance Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office transacted in the year ended 30th June, 1950, is shown below:—

**Table 551.—Government Insurance Office, General Insurance Branch—Revenue and Expenditure, 1949-50.**

Particulars.	Workers' Compensation.	Fire.	General Accident.	Marine.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums ... ..	545,061	196,126	882,239	18,579	1,642,005
Interest and Other ... ..	40,760	22,321	36,629	3,518	103,228
Revenue ... ..	585,821	218,447	918,868	22,097	1,745,233
Claims ... ..	294,800	27,355	797,419	8,631	1,128,205
Fire Brigade ... ..	*3,132	15,053	...	...	*18,185
Expenses ... ..	43,888	45,544	176,841	2,913	269,186
Taxation ... ..	45,134	25,301	...	2,820	73,255
Expenditure ... ..	386,954	113,253	974,260	14,364	1,488,831
Surplus ... ..	198,867	105,194	(—)55,392 †	7,733	256,402 †

\* Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission, £3,132.

† Includes loss on Motor Vehicle Third Party Insurance, £145,400.

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third party insurance represented approximately 42 per cent. of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1949-50.

Total profits on all departments in 1948-49 amounted to £231,503. In 1949-50 a loss of £145,400 was incurred on motor vehicle third party insurance while profits on other departments amounted to £401,802. The latter amount was distributed as follows:—Bonuses to policy holders, £208,177; provisions for equalisation of bonuses, £86,000; hospitals account, £31,858; and transfers to reserves, £75,596. The allocation to hospitals was made in terms of the Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, which requires that funds at the close of each year in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required, be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities. Such allocations totalled £376,795 to 30th June, 1950.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business at 30th June, 1950, amounted to £3,499,820, including Commonwealth securities £3,138,924, and balances at State Treasury, £162,433. Accumulated funds in general reserve accounts totalled £766,213 (excluding motor vehicle third party insurance which showed an accumulated loss of £158,145); the bonus equalisation reserve was £302,500.

The life assurance department was established on 16th November, 1942, with funds consisting of £50,000, granted by the State Government, and £50,000 advanced on loan at interest by other departments. Particulars of the operations of the department are shown in the following table:—

**Table 552.—Government Insurance Office—Life Assurance Department.**

Year ended June.	Revenue from Premiums.	Expenditure.		Life Assurance Fund.†	New Business.	
		Claims and Surrenders.	Management and Agency Expenses.		Policies.	Sum Assured.
	£	£	£	£	No.	£
1943 *	5,661	32	3,212	27,570	337	156,412
1944	39,803	2,923	19,192	47,519	1,702	938,342
1945	75,268	1,804	27,600	96,851	2,011	1,117,166
1946	116,905	5,002	31,844	182,389	2,207	1,303,444
1947	169,619	3,607	41,610	314,909	3,077	1,767,947
1948	210,304	14,920	47,010	476,069	3,178	1,835,324
1949	257,291	22,956	56,647	673,034	3,447	2,013,456
1950	330,376	24,606	67,707	938,186	3,654	2,710,445

\* From 16th November, 1942.

† At 30th June.

#### INSURANCE AGAINST WAR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

The scheme for insurance against war damage to property established by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 was described in previous issues of the Year Book (see No. 50, page 333). Insurance contributions to the War Damage Fund totalled £14,791,134 to 30th June, 1951, and payment of claims totalled £9,746,151, including £91,100 held in Suspense Accounts. Surplus funds have been transferred to Consolidated Revenue from time to

time. Such transfers totalled £6,190,000 by the end of 1950-51, and most of this amount was used for the payment of gratuities to ex-servicemen. After allowing for income from investments, cost of administration, and claims assessed but not paid, the fund had a credit balance of £30,443 at 30th June, 1951.

### BANKRUPTCY.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1924 (as amended), of the Commonwealth superseded the bankruptcy laws of the States as from 1st August, 1928. Under that Act, sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness is not less than £50. Upon sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in an official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is also made for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law and Crime".

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth in 1938-39 and each of the past six years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which for the purposes of the Act is included in the Bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

**Table 553.—Bankruptcies in New South Wales.**

Particulars.	Year ended 31st July.						
	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
<b>Sequestration Orders—</b>							
Number ... ..	277	86	116	116	133	110	150
Liabilities ... ..	£ 281,280	151,334	205,454	155,566	232,132	210,021	218,887
Assets ... ..	£ 109,328	27,731	54,196	77,877	113,486	172,085	176,798
<b>Orders for Administration, Deceased Debtors' Estates—</b>							
Number ... ..	18	6	6	11	7	9	4
Liabilities ... ..	£ 24,920	8,181	6,863	15,797	25,110	35,479	26,839
Assets ... ..	£ 18,385	2,461	1,273	6,189	12,433	28,687	36,472
<b>Composition and Assignments without Sequestration—</b>							
Number ... ..	4	...	1	1	...	1	2
Liabilities ... ..	£ 1,402	...	2,113	566	...	516	719
Assets ... ..	£ 758	...	691	15	...	258	8,536
<b>Deeds of Arrangement—</b>							
Number ... ..	217	15	24	15	18	19	25
Liabilities ... ..	£ 377,529	40,454	54,540	64,782	53,028	106,913	256,882
Assets ... ..	£ 318,932	45,219	56,792	47,216	50,151	74,338	319,087
<b>Total—Number</b> ...	516	107	147	143	158	139	181
<b>Liabilities</b> ... ..	£ 685,131	199,969	268,970	236,711	310,270	352,929	512,827
<b>Assets</b> ... ..	£ 447,403	75,411	112,952	131,297	176,070	275,368	540,893

### TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when

registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptionable. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The area of Crown grants registered under the Real Property Act and the total consideration expressed in grants in 1941 and the past six years are shown below, as well as the area and value of private lands brought under the Act:—

**Table 554.—Titles granted under Real Property Act.**

Year.	Area.			Value.		
	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	£	£	£
1941	1,064,419	6,737	1,071,156	1,176,884	826,016	2,002,900
1946	218,341	5,133	223,474	310,806	1,661,678	1,972,484
1947	346,742	6,856	353,598	460,703	1,250,741	1,711,444
1948	348,559	5,191	353,750	493,141	974,401	1,467,542
1949	399,211	4,274	403,485	577,755	647,745	1,225,500
1950	467,205	6,413	473,618	604,456	1,394,216	1,998,672
1951	409,429	8,843	418,272	947,773	1,509,669	2,457,442

At the close of 1951, land of an aggregate area of 60,139,635 acres was registered under the Act, the declared value as at date of registration being £154,233,633. The greater part of this land consists of Crown grants issued since 1863, and it includes 3,051,345 acres of land originally under the Registration of Deeds Act.

The following table shows for certain years since 1929 the amount paid as money consideration on sales of private real estate; that is, of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the statutes shown. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

**Table 555.—Real Estate—Conveyances and Transfers.**

Year.	Conveyances or Transfers.			Year.	Conveyances or Transfers.		
	Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act.	Total.		Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act.	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.		
1929	9,500	45,100	54,600	1945	4,178	24,115	28,293
1932	2,255	9,987	12,242	1946	7,378	43,299	50,677
1938	6,159	31,260	37,419	1947	9,414	47,819	57,224
1941	4,421	28,822	33,243	1948	9,084	50,373	59,457
1942	4,371	17,237	21,608	1949	12,233	70,029	82,262
1943	2,511	15,011	17,522	1950	23,681	141,365	164,986
1944	3,153	16,309	19,462	1951	25,992	180,099	206,091

Monthly statistics of sales of real estate are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics".



### MONEY-LENDERS.

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1948. Money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions, renewable annually, in respect of every address at which they conduct business or have an agency. They must conduct their business only under their own or their firms' names, and at their registered offices. The Act does not apply to licensed pawn-brokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, or banking and insurance companies. The number of money-lenders' licences in force was 304 at 31st March, 1952.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower, and a note of the contract is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower is required if the loan exceeds £10, unless security is given over business assets such as plant, merchandise, etc. Guarantees for the repayment of loans exceeding £10 must have the consent of a married guarantor's spouse, and a continuing guarantee is ineffective unless executed before an independent legal adviser, who certifies that the provisions of the guarantee have been explained to the guarantor and are understood by him. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender, he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade or wearing apparel.

### CASH ORDERS.

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act and are required to register as money-lenders. The provisions of the Act were extended to continue (on their expiry after the end of 1946) certain of the controls over cash order trading, which the Commonwealth had exercised since 27th March, 1942, under wartime regulations.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is £20, and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and wife together, may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. Under the Commonwealth regulations, the maximum was £10 from 27th March, 1942, to 31st December, 1946. The Minister has power to limit the volume of business of any cash order trader.

The premium charged for a cash order may not exceed 9d. per £1 and orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. Those accepting cash orders in exchange for goods must present them for redemption within a month; the maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent., if payment is made within fourteen days after the month of presentation or date of delivery of goods; otherwise it is 5 per cent.

Statistics of cash order trading in New South Wales are given in the following table. The figures for the years 1939 and 1940 were compiled by the Commonwealth Board of Inquiry into Hire Purchase and Cash Order

Systems (1941); later years were supplied by the State Department of Justice. Quarterly figures shown below disclose that cash order business is subject to considerable seasonal variation:—

**Table 556.—Cash Orders Issued in New South Wales.**

Calendar Year.	Value.	Period.	Value.				
			1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£		£ thousand.				
1939	2,865,831						
1940	2,825,416						
1946	2,019,990						
1947	2,530,287						
1948	2,897,286						
1949	3,030,673	Mar. Qr. ...	388	439	475	570	509
1950	3,422,789	June Qr. ...	825	861	965	1,055	995
1951	3,707,416	Sept. Qr. ...	651	618	802	847	770
1952	3,539,626	Dec. Qr. ...	1,033	1,113	1,181	1,235	1,266
		Quarterly Average ...	724	758	856	927	885

#### HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS.

Hire-purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire-purchase Agreements Act, 1941-1946, which incorporates certain controls previously exercised under wartime regulations.

On every purchase under such agreements, there must be a minimum deposit; for most goods it is 20 per cent. of the purchase price, but in respect of machinery and equipment for primary industries, industrial machinery, motor tractors, gas and electrical appliances, and household appliances operated by other fuels, the minimum deposit is 10 per cent.

Agreements must be in writing and must specify certain terms, and the written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects. Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire-purchase agreement, the total of moneys paid and other consideration provided by the purchaser and the value of the goods at the time of re-possession are set against the purchase price; any excess over the purchase price is recoverable by the purchaser, and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court.

#### MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY.

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration stated in the document generally

represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

Mortgages on personalty (other than ships and shipping appliances), wool, livestock and growing crops are registered at the office of the Registrar-General. The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate, crops, wool, and livestock in various years since 1929 are shown below:—

**Table 557.—Mortgages Registered.**

Calendar Year.	Mortgages of Real Estate.		Mortgages on Crops, Wool, and Livestock.			
	Mortgages.	Considera- tion.	On Crops.	On Wool.	On Livestock.	Considera- tion.
	No.	£	Number.			£
1929	50,841	48,420,657	7,211	3,709	4,481	6,451,596
1932	14,557	8,642,026	10,346	4,773	5,578	8,474,237
1939	31,225	22,443,703	4,662	4,564	4,530	5,979,670
1943	10,689	5,756,174	3,197	3,005	2,272	3,692,181
1946	33,548	21,373,572	1,558	1,978	2,648	3,226,514
1947	43,033	25,991,524	1,797	1,862	3,262	4,010,371
1948	44,625	31,464,024	989	1,866	3,148	4,480,085
1949	51,820	44,891,295	944	2,011	3,273	5,649,643
1950	66,009	65,584,796	631	2,207	3,088	5,280,563
1951	62,426	77,032,334	482	2,493	3,250	7,606,582

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the deeds, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages the amount is omitted, and it is probable that the totals shown in the table are understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The amount of mortgage registrations as shown in Table 557 comprises first and second mortgages, and the registration of collateral securities in respect of subsisting mortgages. A distribution under these headings of mortgages registered during 1939 and each of the last five years is shown below:—

Table 558.—Mortgages of Real Estate.

Mortgages of Real Estate.	Year ended 30th June.					
	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
<b>First Mortgages—</b>	£ thousand.					
Urban Securities ...	14,742	17,353	20,295	33,001	42,757	43,682
Rural ...	4,433	4,383	5,140	6,337	5,860	9,305
Unspecified ...	1,235	2,636	508	415	721	906
Total First ...	20,410	24,372	25,943	39,753	49,338	53,893
Collaterals ...	2,659	5,498	5,742	16,668	19,135	21,256
Second and Other ...	1,999	1,054	833	961	2,127	2,063
Total ...	25,068	30,924	32,518	57,382	70,600	77,212

The chief sources of the funds invested on the security of real estate are indicated by the following table, in which the first mortgages are grouped according to certain classes of mortgagees, viz., "Government," including State and Federal departments; "banks," including private trading banks, the Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Rural Bank; "institutions," embracing all other incorporated companies and bodies such as pastoral finance companies, trustee companies, assurance societies, friendly societies and building societies, etc.; and private and other investors.

Table 559.—First Mortgages of Real Estate—Classification of Mortgagees.

Year ended 30th June.	Government.	Banks. *	Institutions. *	Private and Other.	Total.
	£ thousand.				
1939	1,730	1,578	12,087	5,015	20,410
1946	669	2,788	4,431	3,527	11,415
1947	1,402	4,973	8,415	5,339	20,129
1948	2,335	5,464	11,867	4,706	24,372
1949	2,991	5,313	12,490	5,149	25,943
1950	3,034	6,324	22,343	8,052	39,753
1951	4,411	5,474	27,485	11,968	49,338
1952	5,018	4,556	28,684	15,635	53,893

\* These do not represent the actual amount lent, as many of the mortgages are fluctuating overdrafts, the amount of which is not stated.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 526.

## MORATORIUM, 1930 TO 1951.

The Moratorium Act, 1930 (as amended) was passed to afford protection to mortgagors adversely affected by the economic depression. After the term of the moratorium was extended by legislation on several occasions, it was allowed to expire in November, 1951. A brief account of the restrictions imposed upon the rights of mortgagees was given on page 339 of Year Book No. 50.

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

The following table shows the number of estates and the value as assessed for probate duty in New South Wales in 1939 and the last seven years, including intestate and other estates administered by the Public Trustee:—

Table 560.—Estates of Deceased Persons.

Year ended 30th June.	Estates.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Estates.	Amount.
	No.	£		No.	£
1939	10,668	26,202,317	1949	15,545	45,893,848
1946	13,411	29,955,967	1950	16,559	52,715,584
1947	14,500	32,293,933	1951	16,108	58,508,485
1948	14,912	40,895,855	1952	17,410	73,066,021

In accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act, the estates are deemed to include all property of the deceased persons which is situated in New South Wales, including property which, within three years prior to death, was transferred as a gift, or vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estates also include personal property outside New South Wales.

An indication of the proportionate distribution of wealth may be gained from an analysis of the value of the estates of deceased persons, and in the following statement the estates on which probate was granted during the ten years ended 30th June, 1952, have been graded according to value:—

Table 561.—Estates of Deceased Persons, Ten Years ended June, 1952.  
Classified according to Value.

Value of Estate.	Deceased Persons leaving Property.	Value of Estates of Deceased Persons.	Proportion in each Group.	
			Number.	Value.
	No.	£	Per cent.	
Under £1,001 ... ..	88,482	37,783,107	59·8	9·0
£1,001 to £5,000 ... ..	41,799	94,607,850	28·3	22·6
£5,001 to £12,000 ... ..	10,744	82,792,051	7·3	19·8
£12,001 to £25,000 ... ..	4,393	74,923,556	3·0	17·9
£25,001 to £50,000 ... ..	1,689	57,916,643	1·1	13·9
Over £50,000 ... ..	728	70,144,120	0·5	16·8
Total ... ..	147,835	418,167,327	100·0	100·0

The average value per estate during the period was £2,828, but of the property-owners who died, 60 per cent. possessed less than £1,000, the total value of their property being 9 per cent. of the aggregate. More than 48 per cent. of the property devised was contained in 4.6 per cent. of the estates.

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## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906, and a consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842, and its civic affairs were governed by a special Act until 1st January, 1949. At this date the Sydney Corporation Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

There are a number of supplementary statutes relating to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, and main roads, as well as a Valuation of Land Act.

### **FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

Local governing bodies in New South Wales, which are described on page 635, are responsible for the local government of their areas and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. Their powers may be varied by amendment of the relevant legislation. Councils share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government Departments. The activities of the local governing bodies are supervised by the Minister for Local Government through the medium of the Local Government Department. The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by councils and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily. Each council regularly furnishes the Local Government Department with a considerable volume of statistical information, including a detailed annual statement of accounts, which provides the basis for most of the statistics shown later in this chapter.

A comprehensive list of the principal functions carried out by councils is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in the Part "Finance and Local Government" of the Statistical Register of New South Wales. The powers of councils in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money are discussed later in this chapter.

*Public Roads, etc.*—Councils are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of public roads, footpaths and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Main and developmental roads are controlled by the Department of Main Roads, as described on page 646, *et seq.*, but councils co-operate with the Department in the work of construction and share with it the cost of maintenance. Councils also control the use of roads, structures on, or abutting on, roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc., is one of the oldest and most important exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

*Public Health.*—Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State and local authorities. Councils may do all things necessary from time to time for the preservation of public health, safety and convenience, and the control of public nuisances. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises on which foodstuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services in sparsely settled areas and, in co-operation with the Department of Public Health, baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services and life-saving clubs.

*Public Recreation.*—Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths and camping areas. They also operate public libraries (particulars are shown on page 461), schools of art, museums, etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest and may conduct tourist bureaux.

*Building.*—Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their areas (see page 371), and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of houses.

*Trading Undertakings.*—Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity, gas and ice on the principle of "minimum cost to the consumer", and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate



community hotels (see page 314). Other trading functions authorised by the Act include transport, coal mining and the supply of building materials.

*Other Functions.*—Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes and bush fire brigades. They may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria) and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase or resumption, and to prepare town and country planning schemes.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES.

Local government extends over the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions of New South Wales, comprising almost three-fifths of its total area. The sparsely populated Western Division contains six municipalities and part of another municipality, but the remainder of the division is not incorporated. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population".

There are two main kinds of local government areas, viz., municipalities and shires. The municipality, the earlier form of incorporation, is usually a centre of population, smaller in extent than a shire. The shires are for the most part country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as one or more towns or villages.

A municipality may be proclaimed under the Local Government Act as a city if it is an independent centre of population and during the preceding five years has had an average population of at least 15,000 persons and an average annual income of at least £20,000. Fifteen municipalities have been proclaimed cities under the Act.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires, a net decrease of 8 in the total number. More recently, policy has favoured the consolidation of local government units, and the total decreased by 76 between 1930 and 1952. At 1st January, 1952, there were 112 municipalities and 131 shires.

The amalgamations of local government areas chiefly responsible for the reduction in numbers noted above resulted from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947, and the Shoalhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949.

The principal groups of local government bodies at 1st January, 1952, were as follows:—

*The City of Sydney*, embracing a little over 11 square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour. From the beginning of 1949, the city boundaries were extended to incorporate eight former suburban municipalities.

*The City of Newcastle*, 38 square miles in area.

*Municipalities* (excluding the cities of Sydney and Newcastle), of which 26 are suburbs of Sydney and 84 are in the country. The suburban muni-

cipalities cover an area of 231 square miles, and the country municipalities, which include most of the principal towns of the State, 2,517 square miles.

*Shires* (131 in number, with an area of 181,276 square miles) consist mainly of smaller urban areas and extensive rural lands, but include within their boundaries some large towns not incorporated as municipalities. The shires range in area from 101 square miles (Blacktown) to 5,883 square miles (Lachlan).

*County Councils*, of which there were 35, are combinations of municipalities and shires for the administration of certain specified local services of common benefit. All county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act except the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act of 1935.

#### AMALGAMATION OF AREAS IN COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

The Local Government (Areas) Act was passed in September, 1948, with the object of strengthening the organisation of local government areas within the County of Cumberland by the amalgamation, as from 1st January, 1949, of certain of those areas to form larger local government units. Prior to 1949 there were 60 municipalities and 6 shires within the County of Cumberland. The numbers were reduced to 34 municipalities and 5 shires as a result of the amalgamations. Twenty-two of the existing areas (17 municipalities and 5 shires) were unaltered by the new groupings, which merged 43 municipalities and a shire into 17 municipalities.

Below are shown the amalgamations brought about by the Act. The names of the new united areas appear in *italics*, followed by names of the old constituent areas. All of the areas were municipalities with the exception of the Nepean Shire, which is indicated. The approximate area of each in square miles is stated in parenthesis:—

*City of Sydney* (11.19): City of Sydney (5.03), Alexandria (1.64), Darlington (0.09), Erskineville (0.29), Glebe (0.81), Newtown (0.75), Paddington (0.66), Redfern (0.63), Waterloo (1.29).

*City of Parramatta* (17.30): City of Parramatta (3.56), Granville (6.31), Dundas (4.25), Ermington and Rydalmere (3.18).

*Auburn* (12.22): Auburn (4.05), Lidcombe (8.17).

*Botany* (6.86): Botany (3.39), Mascot (3.47).

*Burwood* (2.80): Burwood (1.73), Enfield—Central and East Wards (1.07).

*Camden* (79.58): Camden (17.17), Nepean Shire—C Riding (62.41).

*Campbelltown* (120.38): Campbelltown (100.32), Ingleburn (19.56).

*Fairfield* (37.20): Cabramatta and Canley Vale (12.24), Fairfield (24.96).

*Leichhardt* (3.87): Annandale (0.54), Balmain (1.53), Leichhardt (1.80).

*Liverpool* (121.17): Liverpool (40.93), Nepean Shire—B Riding (80.24).

*Marrickville* (5.70): Marrickville (2.96), Petersham (1.33), St. Peters (1.41).

*Penrith* (151.52): Castlereagh (51.44), Penrith (8.80), St. Mary's (60.43), Nepean Shire—A Riding (30.85).

*Rockdale* (10.96): Bexley (2.99), Rockdale (7.97).

*Ryde* (15.50): Eastwood (4.61), Ryde (10.89).

*Strathfield* (5.41): Strathfield (3.87), Enfield—West Ward (1.54).

*Windsor* (56.64): Richmond (20.88), Windsor (35.76).

*Woollahra* (4.19): Vacluse (1.25), Woollahra (2.94).

### SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each municipality and shire is governed by a council elected for a term usually of three years. Particulars of the elections held on 2nd December, 1950, are shown on page 670.

The Council of the City of Sydney is composed of thirty aldermen, the number having been increased from twenty as from 1st January, 1949, when the area of the municipality was extended to embrace eight former suburbs, whilst the Council of the City of Newcastle consists of twenty-one aldermen. A provision of the Local Government Act restricting other municipal councils to not less than six nor more than fifteen aldermen was repealed in 1948. These numbers continue to prevail, however, except in one of the reconstituted municipalities in the County of Cumberland in which the aldermen number eighteen.

Shire councils must consist of not less than six nor more than nine councillors, but in special cases the Governor may fix a greater number. In 1951 there were seven such cases, with councillors numbering from ten to fifteen.

Each council annually elects one of its members to be the chief executive and presiding officer for the ensuing year. The municipal alderman so elected is known as the mayor, and the shire councillor as the president.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but the majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainments allowance from their councils.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to adult British subjects qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of ratable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for three months in occupation of ratable land (a) by virtue of a miners' right or business licence under the Mining Act, or (b) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than £5. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or

riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol. A provision entitling a person to enrolment, and to one vote in each ward or riding in which he held qualifications as owner or rate-paying lessee, was repealed on 1st January, 1953.

Voting at local government elections is compulsory for resident electors and councils may prosecute any such elector who, without sufficient reason, fails to vote. A penalty of between 10s. and £2 is prescribed for this offence. Voting was first made compulsory in 1947, and until 1st January, 1953, all electors (i.e., including non-resident electors) were required to vote.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

Provision was made in 1948 for the creation of local districts in municipalities, and the appointment therein of district committees to which the council may delegate powers and vote funds for the control of specified local works, parks, cemeteries, etc. Power to create districts and appoint committees was given to the seventeen united municipalities constituted in the County of Cumberland on 1st January, 1949, and may be granted to other municipalities upon proclamation by the Governor. A district committee consists partly of aldermen appointed by the council and partly of elected representatives. With the council's approval, a district committee may co-opt other members, who may vote at meetings, but the number of co-opted members may not exceed 20 per cent. of the total membership.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In December, 1951, there were 36 urban committees.

Provision is made for joint action by local governing bodies in regard to undertakings of magnitude or those which benefit more than one area. For such purposes, county councils may be constituted, or joint committees may be arranged under the ordinances.

In recent years, county councils have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales, the number increasing from four in 1930 to nine in 1940 and thirty-four in June, 1951. At this date, there were fourteen county councils for the conduct of electricity undertakings, four to provide water supply services, two for both electricity and water supply, two for both electricity supply and coal mining, two for both electricity and the establishment of public aviation stations, eight for the eradication of noxious weeds, and two for purposes of town planning.

In some cases, boards or trusts have been constituted under special Acts to conduct operations which are regarded usually as belonging to the sphere of local government. A brief description of their activities is given later in this chapter.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Legislation providing the basis for an active and co-ordinated system of town planning was enacted in 1945. Municipal and shire councils, singly or in groups, aided by qualified advisers, may undertake the preparation of plans, and must do so when directed by the Minister. A Town and Country Planning Committee of eight members has been appointed to advise the Minister, and may assist councils. Plans prepared by councils must be referred to the Committee for report, and may not be put into operation until they are approved by the Minister and receive the Governor's assent. Councils may impose a betterment charge on ratable land equal to 80 per cent. of the increase in its value by reason of a town planning scheme.

Two county councils (Cumberland and Northumberland) and one joint committee (the Illawarra Planning Authority), have been formed to prepare general town planning schemes covering their constituent municipalities and shires.

The Cumberland County Council embraces the City of Sydney, 34 other municipalities (including the suburbs of Sydney) and 6 shires, which have a population of almost 2,000,000 persons and an area of 1,632 square miles. A master plan for the county area, prepared in 1948, was approved on a modified basis by the Minister for Local Government in November, 1949, and passed by the State Parliament in June, 1951. The cost of the modified scheme, estimated at £5,182,300 in June, 1951, is to be shared equally by the State Government and the County Council. It will be administered jointly by the County Council and local constituent councils, the majority of which will prepare detailed plans within the framework of the "master plan".

The Northumberland County Council embraces the cities of Newcastle and Maitland, the municipality of Cessnock and 4 surrounding shires. Its general plan had not been submitted to the Minister for Local Government at 31st August, 1952.

The Illawarra Planning Authority is a joint committee under the Local Government Act embracing the City of Greater Wollongong and the municipality of Shellharbour. A plan covering these areas has been submitted to the Minister for Local Government, but had not received his approval at 31st August, 1952.

Outside of these areas, 14 municipalities and 15 shires had ministerial approval to prepare town planning schemes, but only one of these had received the Governor's assent at 31st August, 1952.

## STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Statistics of local government bodies are compiled in the Bureau of Statistics and Economics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31st December.

## EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales is about 184,000 square miles, or nearly 60 per cent. of the total area of the State.

The area, population and value of ratable property in the incorporated areas as at 31st December, 1951, were as stated below:—

**Table 562.—Municipalities and Shires—Area, Population and Value of Ratable Property, 1951.**

Local Areas.	Area.	Population.	Unimproved Capital Value. *	Improved Capital Value. *	Assessed Annual Value. *
	acres.	No.	£ thousand.		
City of Sydney† ...	7,161	212,040	70,556	238,153	12,551
Suburban Municipalities† ...	147,966	1,380,680	145,785	520,166	35,555
Total, Metropolitan	155,127	1,592,720	216,341	758,319	48,106
City of Newcastle ...	24,238	136,480	12,330	44,251	3,267
Country—					
Municipalities ...	1,632,677	677,630	50,294	209,142	14,934
Shires ...	116,006,628	930,340	205,298	†	†
Total Country ...	117,639,305	1,607,970	255,592	†	†
Total Municipalities and Shires ...	117,818,670	3,337,170	484,263	†	†

\* Excludes non-ratable properties (see page 642).

† City boundaries extended from 1st January, 1949, to include eight former suburban municipalities.

‡ Not available.

The area of the shires as shown is exclusive of 28 square miles of Federal Territory at Jervis Bay, and the Australian Capital Territory, containing an area of 911 square miles.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires and county councils in 1949 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later, viz., revenue accounts, pages 648 to 661, and loan accounts, pages 662 to 665.

Table 563. Local Government, N.S.W.—Summary of Finances, 1949.

Particulars.	Municipalities and Shires.				County Councils. •	Total.
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs of Sydney.	City of Newcastle.	Country.		
<b>ORDINARY SERVICES—</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ... ..	2,522,024	4,416,024	524,764	8,820,143	87,334	16,293,311†
<b>Expenditure from—</b>						
Revenue ... ..	2,525,713	4,324,224	487,460	8,575,939	85,619	15,921,977†
Loans ... ..	46,553	1,380,575	111,764	1,228,150	6,415	2,773,457
<b>TRADING UNDERTAKINGS—</b>						
<b>Revenue—</b>						
Electricity ... ..	...	375,079	1,163,235	3,940,231	8,344,821	13,832,366
Gas ... ..	...	...	...	348,113	...	348,113
Abattoirs ... ..	...	...	786,402	89,452	...	875,854
Ice Works... ..	...	...	...	833	...	833
Water Supply ... ..	...	375,079	1,949,637	4,376,315‡	8,344,821	15,045,852‡
Sewerage ... ..	...	...	...	743,684	123,562	867,246
	...	...	...	424,771	...	424,771
Total ... ..	...	375,079	1,949,637	5,544,770‡	8,468,383	16,337,869‡
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Electricity, Gas, etc. ...	...	355,600	1,912,455	4,224,802‡	9,134,823	15,627,680‡
Water and Sewerage ...	...	...	...	930,247	102,033	1,032,280
<b>Capital Expenditure from—</b>						
Loan Funds ... ..	...	80,312	175,371	1,944,296	4,153,823	6,353,802
Other Funds ... ..	...	23,734	78,027	660,795	187,793	950,349
<b>§NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS—</b>						
Ordinary Services ... ..	4,156,308	5,485,021	752,036	4,642,631	24,188	15,060,184
Trading Undertakings ...	...	215,918	495,935	11,967,651	19,939,391	32,618,895

\* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

† Excludes contributions to County Councils by constituent municipalities and shires, £76,978, which is duplicated in preceding columns.

‡ Excludes £11,314 interfund contributions from Electricity Fund to Gas Works Fund.

§ Comprises loans, repayable Government advances and time-payment debts. Net debt is principal outstanding at 31st December, less accumulated sinking fund.

### VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS.

Local governing bodies obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land, principally from an annual levy on unimproved capital value.

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Lands Act, 1916, as amended, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in many areas the valuations are made by valuers appointed by the councils. Prior to December, 1951, councils of shires situated outside the County of Cumberland were permitted to decide whether the valuation was to be made by the Valuer-General, or by its own valuers in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act. The Valuer-General may value a municipality or shire as a whole, or in complete wards or ridings in different years. The whole area or each ward or riding must be valued at least once in each

six years. Until 1951 he was required to make triennial valuations for areas as a whole. Valuations by councils' own valuers must be made at intervals not exceeding six years.

At 1st January, 1952, the valuations in force in 78 municipalities and 44 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 34 municipalities and 84 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. In three shires the valuations were made partly by the Valuer-General and partly by the councils' valuers. All municipalities and shires in the County of Cumberland are valued by the Valuer-General. Prior to 1st January, 1949, valuations in the City of Sydney were made by the council's valuer. On that date the city was amalgamated with eight former suburban municipalities and brought under the provisions of the Local Government Act. From 1st January, 1949, the entire new area became subject to valuation by the Valuer-General in terms of the Valuation of Lands Act, but until his assessments become available, those made by council's valuer in the former city area will continue to apply.

In municipalities, the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of ratable property. In the shires, the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value is optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in shires within his jurisdiction.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made. This basis of valuation has been applied, as from 1949, to Crown lands leased for pastoral or agricultural purposes; previously, the unimproved capital value of such lands for rating purposes was determined on the basis of annual rental payable to the Crown.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceding three years, if so directed by a council; viz., a coal or shale mine at 3s. per ton of large coal or shale and 1s. 6d. per ton of small coal; and other mines, at 20 per cent. of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine, the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

All lands are ratable except the following, viz., lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves or free libraries; lands vested in and used by the University of Sydney or any of its colleges; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or



solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act or certified under the Public Instruction Act, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are ratable, and in respect of some of its properties the Commonwealth Government makes a contribution to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values and the assessed annual value of ratable property, excluding lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following statement:—

**Table 564.—Municipalities and Shires—Valuations of Ratable Property.**

At 31st December.	Metropolitan Area.			City of Newcastle. *	Country.		Total.
	City of Sydney.	Suburban Municipal- ities.	Total, Metro- politan.		Municipal- ities.	Shires.	
£ thousand.							
UNIMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE.							
1921	35,887	57,291	93,178	6,040	20,965	128,273	248,456
1931	56,961	118,250	175,211	9,972	30,814	162,740	378,737
1939	47,766	98,655	146,421	8,356	27,377	143,882	326,036
1945	50,286	108,792	159,078	8,943	28,903	149,554	346,478
1948	51,491	116,029	167,520	9,684	34,218	158,501	369,923
1949	68,341†	113,184†	181,525	10,854	38,446	166,017	396,842
1950	69,155	124,626	193,781	11,379	42,548	188,836	436,544
1951	70,556	145,785	216,341	12,330	50,294	205,298	484,263
IMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE.							
1921	99,647	156,849	256,496	15,450	59,115	§	§
1931	192,194	334,391	526,585	27,817	103,736	§	§
1939	155,776	300,724	456,500	25,371	97,629	§	§
1945	174,972	363,751	538,723	30,723	109,775	§	§
1948	182,402	400,188	582,590	34,448	136,289	§	§
1949	233,219†	401,734†	634,953	37,045	157,444	§	§
1950	236,392	440,531	676,923	39,194	177,460	§	§
1951	238,153	520,166	758,319	44,251	209,142	§	§
ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE.							
1921	4,484	11,038	15,522	982	4,373	§	§
1931	8,253	25,690	33,943	2,099	8,178	§	§
1939	7,010	23,149	30,159	2,058	7,697	§	§
1945	7,874	29,458	37,332	2,519	9,012	§	§
1948	8,208	31,526	39,734	2,741	10,834	§	§
1949	11,903†	30,593†	42,496	2,904	12,165	§	§
1950	12,288	32,344	44,632	3,023	13,167	§	§
1951	12,551	35,555	48,106	3,267	14,934	§	§

\* Particulars for years prior to 1938 include 10 suburban municipalities which were amalgamated with the city on 2nd April, 1938.

† Boundaries altered—see following paragraph.

§ Not available.

The boundaries of the City of Sydney were extended as from 1st January, 1949, to embrace eight former suburban municipalities. The valuations of the City of Sydney shown in the table for 1949, therefore, comprised the inner-city area as constituted prior to that year (unimproved £58,951,000, improved £200,413,000 and assessed £9,018,000) and the former suburban municipalities (unimproved £9,390,000, improved £32,806,000 and assessed £2,885,000).

Valuations are usually made at triennial intervals, and the values shown in Table 564 do not indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

The decline after 1931 was due in part to the exclusion from valuation lists of a large number of Crown and other properties, which were exempted from rating in 1932. From 1942, movements in the valuations were regulated largely by the system of land sales control exercised by the Commonwealth and State Governments, until the controls were terminated on 31st August, 1949. The sharp upward movement in land values in post-war years is reflected in the increase between 1945 and 1951 of 39.2 per cent. in the unimproved capital value of all ratable land in local government areas. Most of the increases in valuations were recorded in the last three years, viz., 7.3 per cent. in 1949, 10.0 per cent. in 1950 and 10.5 per cent. in 1951.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1951 was 5.3 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 7.0 per cent. in the suburbs, 7.4 per cent. in Newcastle and 7.2 per cent. in country municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 5.9 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 7.8 per cent. in the suburbs, 8.2 per cent. in Newcastle, and 8.0 per cent. in country municipalities. The ratios shown above for the City of Sydney are comparatively low because the improved capital value of portion of its area was computed by capitalising the fair average rental value at 5 per cent. Improved capital values calculated in this manner are now being replaced by valuations on the usual basis of sales value, as the revaluations of the Valuer-General are completed.

#### **RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.**

The City of Sydney, the municipalities and shires operating under the Local Government Act, and special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils and the boards during the years 1947 to 1951 is shown in Tables 454 and 455 of this Year Book, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by the City of Sydney, other municipalities, the shires, and county councils in various years since 1921, according to the purposes for which the rates were levied. In the rates for ordinary services are included rates levied for the purposes of the general fund, and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund; e.g., roads, health, street lighting, etc.

Table 565.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils—Rates Levied.

Year.	Rates Levied.					
	Ordinary Services.	Electricity Fund.	Gas Works Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	3,464,565	23,535	4,698	117,077	36,305	3,646,180
1931	5,815,792	86,326	4,631	257,536	81,955	6,246,240
1936	4,969,623	47,732	2,526	266,595	109,786	5,396,262
1939	5,558,528	35,147	2,469	301,492	173,189	6,070,825
1945	6,063,698	37,786	2,204	340,307	214,985	6,658,980
1946	6,742,581	32,734	1,852	366,169	224,970	7,368,306
1947	7,217,224	44,993	2,653	402,279	246,208	7,913,357
1948	8,211,135	52,173	3,916	460,250	275,324	9,002,798
1949	9,681,981	79,458	3,858	510,694	298,316	10,574,397
1950	10,969,905	110,347	6,665	558,903	340,492	11,986,312

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of four kinds, viz., a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all ratable lands in the area, and special, local, and loan rates on the unimproved or improved capital value. A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by constituent municipalities and shires.

A minimum general rate of 1d. in the £ on unimproved capital value must be levied each year, but if this is more than sufficient for the requirements of the area, the Governor may approve of a lower rate..

Certain sections of the Act prescribing maximum limits of rating were repealed on 1st January, 1953, but a provision that the general rate levied on mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 3d. in the £ of unimproved value, was retained. Details of the limits previously in force are given on page 901 of Year Book No. 52.

In municipalities wholly outside the County of Cumberland, differential general rates may be levied in respect of urban farm lands and other lands, and by proclamation the Governor may extend this provision to a municipality situated wholly or partly within that County. Urban farm land is ratable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds 5 acres in area, and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural or similar pursuits. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than one penny on the unimproved value.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at 5 per cent. per annum simple interest is charged on rates overdue for three months or longer. Councils may write off or reduce rates payable by Commonwealth age or invalid pensioners. Where this is done by councils after 15th August, 1950, in respect of rates for 1950 and subsequent years, they are recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one half of the loss.

Until brought under the provisions of the Local Government Act on 1st January, 1949, the City Council was required by the Sydney Corporation Act to levy in each year a general rate on the unimproved capital value, the minimum rate being one penny and the maximum rate 6d. in the £. Alternatively, the council was empowered to levy, in addition to the general rate, a city rate not exceeding 24d. in the £ on average annual value, the limit of rating then being determined by the amount which would be yielded by 3d. in the £ on unimproved value and 24d. in the £ on average annual values, taken together.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires (except in respect of the inner area of the City of Sydney, which was exempted at the end of 1937) may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. The contribution by the councils in the metropolitan road district is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. The rate may not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on ratable property and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands. During the years 1925 to 1932 the ordinary rate was  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ and the rate on farming lands was  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and these were reduced in 1933 to  $\frac{7}{16}$ d. and  $\frac{7}{32}$ d., respectively. Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads, and are allocated to the councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works; the maximum contribution by a country council in any year is the sum which would be produced by a rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable lands.

Revenue to meet these contributions is derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate, and is included in the particulars of rates shown herein. The contributions for main roads totalling £242,923 in 1948 and £255,513 in 1949 included only small amounts in respect of country councils.

The following table shows for various years since 1921 the amount of rates levied for all purposes in the municipalities, shires and county councils operating under the Local Government Act:—

**Table 566.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils—Rates Levied.**

Year.	Ordinary Services.					Trading, Water and Sewerage.		Total.
	City of Sydney. *	Suburbs of Sydney. *	City of Newcastle. †	Country.		Municipalities and Shires.	County Councils.	
				Municipalities.	Shires.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1921	750,742	1,187,648	113,107	428,380	984,688	176,305	5,310	3,646,180
1931	1,068,858	2,488,047	198,066	701,163	1,359,658	424,816	5,632	6,246,240
1936	940,352	1,992,763	170,522	588,545	1,277,441	420,362	6,277	5,396,262
1939	958,652	2,226,108	189,012	721,416	1,463,340	503,690	8,607	6,070,825
1945	1,010,590	2,410,640	241,691	825,522	1,575,255	532,303	62,979	6,658,980
1946	1,182,955	2,615,568	262,439	904,673	1,776,946	549,870	75,855	7,368,306
1947	1,177,454	2,726,464	275,616	981,371	2,056,319	609,051	87,082	7,913,357
1948	1,176,125	3,083,462	318,999	1,262,667	2,369,882	737,079	54,584	9,002,798
1949	1,699,159*	3,197,671*	355,806	1,466,385	2,962,960	821,814	70,512	10,574,307
1950	1,725,968*	3,511,720*	417,313	1,714,247	3,600,657	934,384	82,023	11,986,312

\* Figures for 1949 and 1950 are not comparable with earlier years. In 1949 and 1950 the "City of Sydney" includes, and the "Suburbs of Sydney" excludes, eight former municipalities which in 1948 and previous years are included under the "Suburbs of Sydney"—see text following table.

† See note \* to Table 564.

On 1st January, 1949, the boundaries of the City of Sydney were extended to embrace eight former suburban municipalities which in 1948 levied "ordinary services" rates amounting to £259,329.

The rates for ordinary services consist of general rates and special, local and loan rates, other than those imposed for the purposes of trading, water, and sewerage undertakings. General rates are levied on all ratable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only portion of an area.

In 1949 the general rates amounted to £1,699,159 or 100 per cent. of the total rates for ordinary services in the city of Sydney, £2,969,858 or 93 per cent. in the suburbs of Sydney, £238,924 or 67 per cent. in Newcastle, £1,213,813 or 83 per cent. in country municipalities, and £2,499,182 or 84 per cent. in the shires.

The following table shows the average rate levied per £1 of unimproved capital value for ordinary services in groups of municipalities and shires at intervals since 1921. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of ratable land within each group and the amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof. Rates levied for trading, water and sewerage funds are excluded.

**Table 567.—Municipalities and Shires—Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services.**

Year.	City of Sydney. *	Suburbs of Sydney. *	City of New- castle. †	Country.		All Fore- going Areas.	
				Munici- palities.	Shires.		
Pence per £1 of Unimproved Capital Value.							
1921	...	5·00	4·98	4·49	4·90	1·84	3·11
1931	...	4·47	5·05	4·77	5·46	2·01	3·69
1936	...	4·97	5·29	5·55	5·97	2·20	3·89
1939	...	4·84	5·42	5·43	6·32	2·44	4·09
1945	...	4·84	5·32	6·49	6·85	2·53	4·20
1946	...	5·50	5·72	6·70	7·39	2·83	4·61
1947	...	5·50	5·87	6·97	7·80	3·18	4·84
1948	...	5·48	6·67	7·91	8·60	3·61	5·33
1949	...	5·97*	6·78*	7·87	9·15	4·28	5·86
1950	...	5·99*	6·76*	8·80	9·67	4·58	6·03

\* See note \* to Table 566.

† See note \* to Table 561.

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 566, represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable. Generally, most of the rates are collected in the year of levy, but there was a large accumulation of arrears between 1929 and 1934. The amount of rates outstanding has since decreased steadily.

**Table 568.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils—Overdue Rates and Extra Charges.**

At 31st December.	City of Sydney. *	Suburbs of Sydney. *	City of Newcastle. †	Country.			Total	
				Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Ordinary Services.	Trading, Water and Sewerage.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1929	†	218,935	18,776	222,711	271,375	376	†	
1934	79,322	1,052,823	68,845	662,114	834,804	1,533	2,699,441	
1939	36,524	704,976	40,311	633,965	824,696	2,056	1,978,587	263,941
1945	21,354	451,023	17,739	526,546	684,369	38,693	1,523,203	216,521
1946	21,290	395,667	17,223	478,540	620,662	35,946	1,372,564	196,764
1947	13,118	372,662	16,156	521,020	538,722	8,203	1,284,751	185,130
1948	5,273	360,583	16,769	504,452	483,972	7,897	1,204,996	173,950
1949	17,834*	335,999*	18,496	478,592	505,328	10,129	1,194,092	172,286
1950	23,204*	321,537*	22,343	467,143	545,665	11,786	1,223,568	168,410

\* See note \* to Table 563.

† See note \* to Table 564.

‡ Not available.

For the purposes of comparison, the amounts in country municipalities, shires and county councils should be combined, because there have been amalgamations of areas with consequent transfer of overdue rates and charges as between these groups.

### REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

The accounts of municipal, shire and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

In each area governed under the Local Government Act, there must be (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund; (b) a special fund for each special rate levied; (c) a local fund for each local rate levied; and (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council. The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purposes throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied.

In terms of the Sydney Corporation Act, the rates and other revenue of the City of Sydney were paid into and its expenses were defrayed out of the City Fund, until the City was brought under the provisions of the Local Government Act on 1st January, 1949. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.

### ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" include all the functions described on pages 634 and 635, except those listed under the title "Trading Undertakings." Functions relating to

ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds which relate to similar works and services. Statistics of the funds of the trading undertakings are shown separately in Tables 574 to 583.

A summary of the revenue, and expenditure from revenue, on account of ordinary services in various years since 1936 is shown below:—

**Table 569.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services: Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue.**

Year.	Metropolitan.		City of Newcastle. †	Country.		Total, New South Wales.
	City of Sydney. *	Suburban Municipal- ities. *		Municipal- ities.	Shires.	
REVENUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936	1,300,317	3,619,509	514,135	1,802,412	4,017,744	11,254,117
1939	1,318,047	3,392,192	368,328	1,593,499	4,005,625	10,677,691
1944	1,426,554	2,917,972	349,571	1,282,316	3,038,738	9,015,151
1945	1,480,262	3,017,207	347,608	1,329,085	3,077,570	9,251,732
1946	1,658,561	3,397,145	384,927	1,476,891	3,639,157	10,556,681
1947	1,655,142	3,688,528	443,987	1,648,017	4,146,602	11,582,276
1948	1,717,662	4,241,914	463,129	2,052,634	5,045,233	13,520,572
1949	2,522,024*	4,416,024*	524,764	2,491,119	6,329,024	16,282,955
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936	1,360,739	3,662,181	505,600	1,826,137	3,999,574	11,354,231
1939	1,344,448	3,400,955	384,634	1,566,528	3,959,150	10,655,715
1944	1,340,516	2,798,123	360,721	1,304,844	3,151,087	8,955,291
1945	1,330,360	2,965,925	347,008	1,350,955	3,260,347	9,254,595
1946	1,575,413	3,696,633	354,321	1,554,764	3,922,583	11,103,714
1947	1,757,187	4,032,045	423,623	1,731,984	4,417,287	12,362,126
1948	1,822,182	4,323,054	463,346	2,144,712	5,049,768	13,803,062
1949	2,525,713*	4,324,224*	487,460	2,473,871	6,102,068	15,913,336

\* See note \* to Table 566.

† See note \* to Table 564.

#### ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE.

Rates form the largest item of revenue in respect of ordinary services and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 72 per cent. of the revenue of the councils, excluding receipts from the Government, and 60 per cent. of the total revenue during 1949.

The chief items of ordinary services revenue in years since 1936 are shown below:—

**Table 570.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services Revenue.**

Year.	Revenue Raised by Councils.					Amounts Received from Government.	Total Revenue.
	Rates and Interest on Overdue Rates.	Sanitary and Garbage.	Contributions to Works.	Property (Rents, Charges).	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936	5,088,782	458,365	224,280	298,250	531,403	4,653,037	11,254,117
1939	5,661,128	462,270	304,584	317,309	572,218	3,360,182	10,677,691
1944	5,989,175	577,003	111,522	389,740	622,983	1,324,728	9,015,151
1945	6,127,732	649,086	121,466	379,791	687,871	1,285,786	9,251,732
1946	6,799,071	670,426	293,451	426,503	865,886	1,501,344	10,556,681
1947	7,272,676	722,932	415,546	460,432	1,035,479	1,675,211	11,582,276
1948	8,261,281	904,682	407,324	543,291	1,163,479	2,240,515	13,520,572
1949	9,732,377	1,098,163	441,532	580,652	1,591,277	2,838,954	16,282,955

Particulars of ordinary services revenue in 1949 are shown in greater detail in Table 571.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils, e.g., construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering. These charges, together with payments to councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals or organisations (e.g., the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Contributions to Works" shown in Table 570. In 1949, payments to councils by the Housing Commission amounted to £85,000.

Until 1939, the councils received large sums from the Government for expenditure on unemployment relief works, and as contributions towards the cost of extensive programmes of loan works. Government grants for these purposes and for the construction and maintenance of main roads declined after 1939, with the diversion of resources to war activities.

Councils' receipts from the Government include amounts received from the Department of Main Roads, e.g., £1,371,526 in 1939, £1,474,624 in 1948 and £1,766,051 in 1949. Shires received the bulk of these amounts, their share amounting to £1,115,344, £1,287,838 and £1,535,238 in the respective years.

In the metropolitan area and Newcastle, amounts received from the Government represented only 14 per cent. in 1939, and 2.4 per cent. in 1949, of the total revenue of councils from all sources. In country municipalities, the proportions were 30 per cent. and 10 per cent., and in the shires 54 per cent. and 38 per cent., respectively. In the aggregate, Government payments to councils represented 31 per cent. of their revenue in 1939 and 17 per cent. in 1949.



Table 571.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services Revenue, 1949.

Revenue.	Metropolitan.		City of Newcastle	Country.		Total.
	City of Sydney.	Suburban Municipalities.		Municipalities.	Shires.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Rates ... ..	1,699,159	2,969,858	238,924	1,213,813	2,499,182	8,620,936
Loan, Local and Special Rates ...	...	227,813	116,882	252,572	463,778	1,061,045
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates .....	1,052	15,306	1,102	13,483	19,453	50,396
<b>Total Rates and Extra Charges ...</b>	<b>1,700,211</b>	<b>3,212,977</b>	<b>356,908</b>	<b>1,479,868</b>	<b>2,982,413</b>	<b>9,732,377</b>
Miscellaneous Licence Fees—Charges for Gas, Electric, Hydraulic Mains, etc. ... ..	54,741	65,188	8,281	43,224	52,905	224,339
<b>Sales and Charges for Services, etc.—</b>						
Contributions to Works ... ..	33,526	206,550	9,005	70,088	122,363	441,532
Sanitary and Garbage Services ...	83,755	247,965	9,129	348,168	409,146	1,098,163
Parks, Reserves, Baths and Beaches	21,212	135,806	5,128	69,673	48,796	280,615
Public Markets ... ..	162,284	...	...	36,276	8,627	207,187
Libraries ... ..	2,568	2,157	331	10,219	2,331	17,606
Council Property ... ..	234,779	68,841	63,143	67,765	146,124	580,652
Housing—Repayment of Loans, etc. ...	...	142,881	...	22,289	16,095	181,265
Sale of Assets ... ..	1,700	42,510	23,618	22,898	65,770	156,496
Other ... ..	213,494	154,832	18,655	61,767	75,021	523,769
<b>Total Sales and Charges ... ..</b>	<b>753,318</b>	<b>1,001,542</b>	<b>129,009</b>	<b>709,143</b>	<b>894,273</b>	<b>3,487,285</b>
<b>Total Revenue Raised by Councils...</b>	<b>2,508,270</b>	<b>4,279,707</b>	<b>494,198</b>	<b>2,232,235</b>	<b>3,929,591</b>	<b>13,444,001</b>
<b>Government Grants—</b>						
Endowment ... ..	...	...	...	2,300	178,125	180,425
Joint Coal Board ... ..	...	...	4,119	50,054	120,305	174,478
Main Roads Dept. ... ..	4,964	85,258	16,845	123,746	1,535,238	1,766,051
Subsidy for Payment of Interest and Principal on Loans ... ..	...	6,307	1,140	2,638	2,145	12,230
Other ... ..	8,790	44,752	8,462	80,146	563,620	705,770
<b>Total Government Grants ... ..</b>	<b>13,754</b>	<b>136,317</b>	<b>30,566</b>	<b>258,884</b>	<b>2,399,433</b>	<b>2,838,954</b>
<b>Total Revenue—Ordinary Services</b>	<b>2,522,024</b>	<b>4,416,024</b>	<b>524,764</b>	<b>2,491,119</b>	<b>6,329,024</b>	<b>16,282,955</b>

## ORDINARY SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils. The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter, expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 572 and 573 and expenditure from loans in Tables 586 and 587. In the dissection of the accounts, a degree of approximation was necessary in some instances, but the final results may be regarded as reliable statements of the expenditure by the local governing bodies on ordinary or general services.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts, viz., (i) *Gross Expenditure*, being expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e., revenue raised by the councils and Government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads, unemployment relief and national works undertaken by councils for the Government; (ii) *Net Expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue; it has been ascertained by deducting from *Gross Expenditure* the amounts received from the Government as shown in Table 570.

**Table 572.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services: Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue.**

Year.	Gross Expenditure.*				Net Expenditure.*		
	Administra- tion, Works and Services.	Debt Services.		Total Gross Expenditure. *	Administra- tion, Works and Services.	Interest and Debt Redemption.	Total Net Expenditure. *
		Interest.	Provision for Debt Redemption.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936	9,633,387	835,617	885,227	11,354,231	5,075,717	1,625,477	6,701,194
1939	8,628,976	891,339	1,135,400	10,655,715	5,467,908	1,827,625	7,295,533
1944	7,226,747	715,125	1,013,419	8,955,291	5,945,565	1,684,998	7,630,563
1945	7,624,206	667,249	963,140	9,254,595	6,365,896	1,602,913	7,968,809
1946	9,505,489	640,215	958,010	11,103,714	8,028,720	1,573,650	9,602,370
1947	10,627,850	631,175	1,103,101	12,362,126	8,973,793	1,713,122	10,686,915
1948	12,160,832	635,357	1,006,873	13,803,062	9,942,002	1,620,545	11,562,547
1949	13,895,632	696,690	1,321,014	15,913,336	11,074,450	1,999,932	13,074,382

\* See explanation in context preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable Government advances and other liabilities. In the case of the City of Sydney, the amount of interest earned from investment sums held for purposes of debt redemption (but not being part of normal sinking funds) is deducted from the total amount of interest payable.

Owing to a change in the form of accounts of the City of Sydney from 1st January, 1949, expenditure on provision for debt redemption in 1949, as shown in Table 572, includes for the first time in respect of the City of Sydney the interest (£161,137) earned on sinking fund balances and the proceeds of sales of resumption residues (£18,844). In previous years, these two items were omitted from its revenue and expenditure, and credited direct to sinking fund account. The total amount provided for debt redemption from all sources is shown in Table 591.

Councils receive relatively small grants from the Government in respect of interest and repayment of loans raised by councils for main roads and for supplementing Government expenditure under pre-war unemployment relief work schemes. Such grants amounted to £21,685 in 1948, and £17,772 in 1949.

The net outgo on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 14.0 per cent. of the total net expenditure on ordinary services in 1948, and 14.1 per cent. in 1949. In 1949 the ratio was 20 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 26 per cent. in Newcastle, 14 per cent. in the suburbs of Sydney, 12 per cent. in country municipalities and 10 per cent. in shires.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in 1949 are shown in Table 573. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled, because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended. A charge made for depreciation and included in the individual items of expenditure is deducted as a single amount from total expenditure on works and services. This is done in order to remove duplication which arises from the inclusion in expenditure of (1) purchase of assets from revenue and depreciation of those assets, (2) repayment of loans expended on the purchase of assets and depreciation of the assets.

**Table 573.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services: Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1949.**

Expenditure.	Metropolitan.		City of New-castle.	Country.		Total.
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs of Sydney.		Municipalities.	Shires.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ... ..	181,097	305,336	30,691	226,292	442,272	1,179,838
Works—Roads, Streets, Bridges, etc. ...	669,807	1,338,105	133,511	846,239	4,107,207	7,094,869
Street Lighting ... ..	60,330	210,874	24,425	101,680	84,966	482,275
Sanitary and Garbage ... ..	143,548	544,565	41,382	342,104	396,344	1,467,943
Parks, Reserves, Baths and Beaches ...	200,348	419,615	49,877	265,915	161,792	1,097,547
Health Services ... ..	48,255	113,222	16,864	63,448	70,760	306,549
Public Markets ... ..	104,053	...	...	23,219	7,184	134,456
Libraries ... ..	33,602	49,488	11,450	52,104	17,433	164,077
Housing Construction and Advances ...	...	...	...	14,138	338	14,476
Noxious Animals and Weeds ... ..	125	2,770	...	7,511	59,278	69,684
Fire Prevention ... ..	48,050	125,716	10,100	28,638	25,662	238,166
Donations, Hospitals, Public Bodies, etc. ...	15,956	23,198	4,233	11,837	7,959	63,183
Council Property, incl. New Plant, etc. ...	268,123	232,570	31,415	168,573	283,416	984,097
Contributions to Main Roads Dept. ...	16,865	205,671	...	12,090	20,887	265,513
Town Planning ... ..	24,664	34,148	9,669	10,243	9,348	88,072
Other ... ..	122,306	167,054	28,376	119,535	186,423	623,694
<b>Total Works and Services ... ..</b>	<b>1,937,129</b>	<b>3,772,332</b>	<b>385,993</b>	<b>2,287,566</b>	<b>5,881,269</b>	<b>14,264,289</b>
<b>Less Depreciation ... ..</b>	<b>53,063</b>	<b>67,050</b>	<b>16,854</b>	<b>73,698</b>	<b>157,992</b>	<b>368,657</b>
	<b>1,884,066</b>	<b>3,705,282</b>	<b>369,139</b>	<b>2,213,868</b>	<b>5,723,277</b>	<b>13,895,632</b>
<b>Debt Charges—</b>						
Interest on Loans, etc., and Overdrafts ...	343,380	175,980	28,397	65,892	83,041	696,690
Repayment of Loans, etc., including Contributions to Sinking Funds ...	298,267	442,962	89,924	194,111	295,750	1,321,014
<b>Total Debt Charges ... ..</b>	<b>641,647</b>	<b>618,942</b>	<b>118,321</b>	<b>260,003</b>	<b>378,791</b>	<b>2,017,704</b>
<b>Total Expenditure from Revenue</b>	<b>2,525,713</b>	<b>4,324,224</b>	<b>487,460</b>	<b>2,473,871</b>	<b>6,102,068</b>	<b>15,913,336</b>

## FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS.

In 1949, undertakings providing electricity and water supply were conducted by municipal, shire and county councils, sewerage services by municipal and shire councils, gas and ice works by municipalities and one shire, and abattoirs by municipalities only.

## ELECTRICITY TRADING FUNDS.

In New South Wales many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by municipal and shire councils, as well as by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A number of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; other councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1949, electricity services were provided by 66 municipalities, 41 shires and 17 county councils. Of these, 11 municipalities, 7 shires and 4 county councils operated generating plants, 50 municipalities, 33 shires and 7 county councils distributed current purchased in bulk, and 5 municipalities, 1 shire and 6 county councils generated a quantity of electricity but purchased additional supplies from other sources.

The largest undertaking is that of the Sydney County Council, which in 1949 distributed electricity direct to consumers in the city and twenty suburban municipalities. It also supplied electricity in bulk to the local councils of six municipalities and four shires for distribution in their respective localities, and to a private company for distribution within a municipality and a shire. From 1st January, 1952, the two generating stations and bulk transmission lines operated by the Sydney County Council were transferred to the control of the N.S.W. Electricity Commission. From that date, the Council will purchase electricity in bulk from the Commission, and will continue to distribute the electricity to consumers in its area.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the electricity undertakings of the local governing authorities in 1949 is shown below:—

**Table 574.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works: Revenue Accounts, 1949.**

Particulars.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
REVENUE.				
	£	£	£	£
Electricity Sales ... ..	3,565,489	955,588	8,035,477	12,556,554
Meter Rents, Installations, etc. ...	595,588	242,953	255,184	1,093,725
Government Grants ... ..	28,907	36,379	37,343	102,629
Loan Rates ... ..	8,184	54,457	16,817	79,458
Total Revenue ... ..	4,198,168	1,289,377	8,344,821	13,832,366
EXPENDITURE.				
	£	£	£	£
Generation, Purchase, Distribution, etc. ... ..	4,019,508	1,143,340	8,252,037	13,414,885
Interest ... ..	80,778	50,230	882,786	1,013,794
Total Expenditure ... ..	4,100,286	1,193,570	9,134,823	14,428,679
Surplus ... ..	97,882	95,807	(—) 790,002	(—) 596,313

The Sydney County Council, with revenue amounting to £6,685,841 and expenditure to £7,503,654, accounted for almost one-half the revenue in 1949 and was followed by the City of Newcastle (revenue £1,139,927 and expenditure £1,163,235), St. George County Council (£438,258 and £427,726) and Clarence River County Council (£360,790 and £351,382).

Provision for depreciation and obsolescence of assets is included in the expenditure and in 1949 amounted to £241,297 in the municipalities, £78,297 in the shires, £1,125,897 in the county councils and £1,445,491 for all councils.

The government grants, as shown in the revenue, are usually made to promote the extension of electricity in rural areas, and in some instances take the form of an annual subsidy towards the interest and repayment charges on loans.

The electricity undertakings of the councils expend large sums annually in the replacement, improvement and extension of plant and equipment and in the repayment of capital indebtedness, for which purposes funds are obtained from loans, moneys reserved to provide for depreciation, and trading surpluses. A dissection of these capital transactions in 1949 is as follows:—

**Table 575.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works—Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1949.**

Particulars.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Capital Expenditure—				
From Loans, etc. ... ..	829,551	571,401	3,917,992	5,318,944
Other ... ..	436,874	101,116	179,081	717,071
Total ... ..	1,266,425	672,517	4,097,073	6,036,015
Provision for Debt Redemption ...	131,475	71,296	572,812*	775,583

\* Includes £206,724 interest on Sinking Fund investments of the Sydney County Council.

The growth of the combined municipal, shire and county councils' electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table, which shows the number of councils engaged and a summary of their revenue accounts at intervals between 1921 and 1949:—

**Table 576.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works: Revenue Accounts.**

Year.	No. of Councils	Expenditure.	Revenue.				Trading Surplus.
			Sales.	Loan Rates.	Other.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	35	1,171,064	1,109,548	24,435	53,175	1,187,158	16,094
1931	111	3,751,004	3,502,547	86,385	146,407	3,735,339	(—)15,665
1936	113	4,135,728	4,233,520	47,732	160,224	4,441,476	305,748
1939	122	5,338,943	5,362,395	35,147	293,041	5,690,583	351,640
1944	125	7,249,390	7,216,133	39,734	369,944	7,625,811	376,421
1945	125	7,533,316	7,452,493	37,786	418,935	7,909,214	375,898
1946	132	8,269,139	8,055,113	32,734	503,289	8,591,136	321,997
1947	142	9,990,185	9,419,965	45,007	645,504	10,110,476	120,291
1948	136	12,424,543	11,080,479	52,179	954,263	12,086,861	(—)337,687
1949	124	14,428,679	12,556,554	79,458	1,196,354	13,832,366	(—)596,313

The quantity of electricity generated by the local government undertakings in 1949 was 1,388,712,000 units, representing approximately 40 per cent. of the total output of all generating stations in New South Wales. In addition, the councils purchased electricity which increased their supplies by a net amount of 793,859,000 units.

The following table shows the electricity generated, purchased and sold by the various groups of councils in 1949:—

**Table 577.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Generated, Purchased and Sold, 1949.**

Council.	Generated.	Purchased.	Sold.
	Thousand kWh.		
County Councils—			
Sydney ... ..	1,257,623	78,108	1,149,722
St. George ... ..	.....	82,193	73,412
Clarence River ... ..	49,395	11,541	50,537
Other ... ..	21,979	58,770	68,181
Municipalities ... ..	54,125	581,405	575,986
Shires ... ..	5,590	156,939	142,773
Gross Total ... ..	1,388,712	968,956	2,060,611
Less Purchases between Councils ... ..	.....	175,097	175,097
Net Total ... ..	1,388,712	793,859	1,885,514

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31st December, 1949:—

**Table 578.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works: Liabilities and Assets, 1949.**

Particulars.	Municipalities.		Shires.	County Councils.			Total.
	City of New-castle.	Other.		Sydney.	St. George.	Other.	
LIABILITIES.							
Capital Debt ... ..	£ 331,127	£ 2,235,248	£ 1,851,856	£ 20,196,422	£ 245,496	£ 3,526,839	£ 28,386,988
Overdrafts ... ..	190,974	662,682	269,841	973,130	52,003	331,459	2,481,089
Creditors, etc. ... ..	181,323	387,965	208,675	1,775,459	66,623	318,872	2,938,917
Total Liabilities ... ..	703,424	3,285,895	2,330,372	22,945,011	365,122	4,177,170	33,806,994
ASSETS.							
Land, Plant, etc. ... ..	£ 1,536,444	£ 5,340,119	£ 2,866,210	£ 22,079,411	£ 723,583	£ 3,925,117	£ 36,470,884
Debtors ... ..	149,334	572,195	247,817	1,013,133	134,272	294,414	2,411,165
Outstanding Rates ... ..	...	5,777	11,934	...	...	2,345	20,056
Cash and Investments—							
Trading Accounts ... ..	23,265	60,570	38,283	8,298	1,441	14,576	146,433
Reserve Accounts ... ..	119,990	155,686	49,022	5,808,532	71,800	203,115	6,408,145
Loan Accounts ... ..	19,859	308,101	266,680	...	20,000	343,511	958,151
Total Assets ... ..	1,848,892	6,442,448	3,479,946	28,909,374	951,096	4,783,078	46,414,834
Excess of Assets ... ..	1,145,468	3,156,553	1,149,574	5,964,363	585,974	605,908	12,607,840

The capital indebtedness comprises debenture loans £28,380,939, repayable advances from State Governments, £1,420, time payment debts, £933, and loans from other funds of the councils, £3,696. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling £5,471, 033) included in assets.

The surplus funds of the Sydney County Council amounted to £5,964,363 and comprised General Reserve £296,158, Sinking Fund Reserve £5,419,763, Insurance Fund Reserve £388,769 and other reserves £677,486, less a deficit of £817,813 incurred in 1949. The value of the Council's plant, etc., included capitalised charges for loan expenses, £72,950, and interest on power-house construction temporarily capitalised, £175,537. At 31st December, 1949, the capital cost of the Council's land, plant, etc., with stores on hand amounted to £33,939,577, but this total was reduced to £22,079,411 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, £11,860,166.

#### GASWORKS TRADING FUNDS.

The supply of coal gas for lighting and heating in New South Wales is mainly the province of private companies.

The gasworks operated by municipal and shire councils are situated in country towns; they numbered 21 in 1921, 18 in 1939, and 22 in 1949. A summary of their revenue accounts in various years since 1921 is shown below:—

**Table 579.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Gasworks' Revenue Accounts.**

Year ended 31st December.	No. of Councils.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.					Surplus or Deficiency (—)
			Sales.		Loan Rates.	Other.	Total.	
			Gas.	Residuals.				
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	21	145,261	135,629	12,534	4,698	4,646	157,507	12,246
1931	19	106,317	90,332	13,419	4,631	3,376	111,758	5,441
1936	18	89,181	71,549	12,954	2,526	4,298	91,327	2,146
1939	18	97,316	75,075	13,681	2,469	5,028	96,253	(—) 1,063
1944	19	186,350	137,872	35,871	2,233	11,742	187,718	1,368
1945	19	194,358	141,415	31,263	2,204	17,780	192,662	(—) 1,696
1946	21	211,247	156,335	33,923	1,852	24,284	216,394	5,147
1947	22	253,001	181,613	43,435	2,653	35,623	263,324	10,323
1948	22	317,531	223,740	53,837	3,916	62,405	343,898	26,367
1949	22	350,811	228,619	60,064	3,858	55,572	348,113	(—) 2,698

"Other" revenue includes small Government grants (£1,100 in 1949) and grants from electricity trading funds (£11,314 in 1949).

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to £22,091 in 1949, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., to £7,279.

The gas manufactured measured 604,849,000 cubic feet in 1948 and 593,399,000 cubic feet in 1949, and sales of gas were 479,215,000 and 469,938,000 cubic feet, respectively. The average price realised per 1,000 cubic feet of gas sold was 9s. 4d. in 1948 and 9s. 9d. in 1949.

The balance sheets of the municipal and shire gasworks trading undertakings at 31st December, 1949, are summarised in the following statement:—

**Table 530.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Gasworks’  
Liabilities and Assets, 1949.**

Liabilities.				Assets.			
£				£			
Capital Debt	...	...	285,643	Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.	...	...	560,696
Sundry Creditors, etc.	...	...	44,002	Debtors	...	...	56,812
Overdrafts	...	...	91,112	Cash and Investments—			
Total Liabilities	...	...	420,757	Trading Accounts	...	...	2,738
Excess of Assets	...	...	317,221	Reserve Accounts	...	...	19,836
				Loan Accounts	...	...	97,896
Total	...	...	£737,978	Total	...	...	£737,978

The capital debt comprised debenture loans £257,600, repayable advances from the Government £1,447 and loans from other funds £26,596.

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to £75,279 in 1949, including £48,296 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled £11,565 in 1949.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE FUNDS.

The water supply and sewerage systems of the metropolitan and Newcastle districts and Broken Hill are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, and several water storage systems are under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 671 et seq. The Grafton and South Grafton Water Board administers water supply services within the municipalities of Grafton and South Grafton. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire and county councils.

It was usual for country water and sewerage works to be constructed by the State and transferred on completion to the councils, which were required to repay the cost, with interest, over a period fixed according to the durability of the works. Since 1935 it has been the practice for councils to undertake the construction of new works with State assistance, the councils raising loans to finance their share of the cost. Under arrangements operative between 1937 and 1940, indebtedness to the State on existing works amounting to £4,086,044 was redeemed, £806,656 being written off and £3,279,388 repaid from loans raised by councils.

Under the scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases, which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed 30s. for water and 25s. for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Assistance is given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards, as well as in country areas.



At 31st December, 1949, country water supply services were conducted or were under construction by sixty-eight municipalities, fifty-six shires and four county councils, and country sewerage services by fifty-six municipalities and fourteen shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1949:—

**Table 581.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Water and Sewerage: Revenue Accounts, 1949.**

Particulars.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.		
	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils. *	Total.	Municipalities.	Shires.	Total.
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rates ... ..	341,330	116,273	53,998	511,601	263,416	35,062	298,478
Water Sales ... ..	144,940	45,249	26,137	216,326	...	...	...
Government Grants ...	23,989	45,806	33,193	107,988	65,436	18,372	83,808
Other ... ..	18,801	7,296	5,234	31,331	38,956	3,529	42,485
Total ... ..	529,060	214,624	123,562	867,246	367,808	56,963	424,771
Expenditure ... ..	466,831	140,715	102,033	709,579	289,240	33,461	322,701
Surplus ... ..	62,229	73,909	21,529	157,667	78,568	23,502	102,070

\* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

Expenditure relates to management and working expenses, depreciation and interest. In water supply works, the charge for depreciation was £66,578 in 1949, and interest amounted to £210,648. For sewerage works, the charges in 1949 were £33,986 for depreciation, and £115,320 for interest.

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan, depreciation and surplus funds, and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1949 are as follows:—

**Table 582.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Water and Sewerage: Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1949.**

Particulars.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.		
	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils. *	Total.	Municipalities.	Shires.	Total.
Capital Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
From Loans ... ..	211,630	98,186	235,831	545,647	242,593	7,167	249,760
Other ... ..	51,605	53,387	8,712	113,704	74,305	18,605	92,910
Total ... ..	263,235	151,573	244,543	659,351	316,898	25,772	342,670
Provision for Debt Redemption ...	57,176	18,897	13,089	89,162	42,307	4,775	47,082

\* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated £5,780,683 at 31st December, 1949, viz., municipalities £3,265,987, shires £1,076,029 and county councils £1,438,667. An amount of £3,176,877 for sewerage works consisted of £2,862,623 owing by the municipalities and £314,254 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans, £8,548,145, Government advances, £378,109, time payment debts, £125, and debts to other funds, £31,181.

#### ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS.

The Local Government Act authorises the councils of municipalities and shires, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act, to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by only ten municipalities at the end of 1949.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the municipal abattoirs in 1939 and the last six years is shown below:—

**Table 583.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Abattoirs' Revenue Accounts.**

Year ended 31st December.	Expenditure.	Revenue.				Surplus or Deficiency (—).
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Government Grants.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	153,226	153,390	...	1,146	154,536	1,310
1944 ...	575,937	610,869	736	3,070	614,675	38,738
1945 ...	507,350	533,441	...	1,525	534,966	27,616
1946 ...	503,987	513,583	3,000	1,269	517,852	13,865
1947 ...	517,959	500,405	...	4,396	504,801	(—)13,158
1948 ...	704,061	711,393	...	2,164	713,557	9,496
1949 ...	857,933	870,007	...	5,847	875,854	17,921

The largest municipal abattoirs are at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to £786,402 and expenditure to £772,528 in 1949; they were controlled by an independent board until transferred to the council in 1939.

The expenditure for 1949 includes charges for interest £9,310 and depreciation of assets £13,861.

Capital expenditure amounted to £109,936 in 1948 and £190,830 in 1949, of which £105,791 and £189,193, respectively, was financed from loans. Redemptions of capital indebtedness totalled £10,758 in 1948 and £11,485 in 1949.

Assets valued at £915,791 at 31st December, 1949, included premises, plant, stores, £712,637, and assets exceeded liabilities by £288,707. The excess of assets in the Newcastle abattoirs was £245,092.

The liabilities included loans and government advances amounting to £306,962 and £230,585, respectively.

#### ICE WORKS TRADING FUNDS.

Ice works were conducted by the Moree and Narrandera Municipalities and Boorowa Shire in 1948 and 1949, but sales by Moree Municipality were discontinued during 1949. In 1948 the revenue of these undertakings was £1,526 and expenditure £1,665, whilst in 1949 revenue amounted to

£833 and expenditure to £1,571. Capital expenditure on assets in the respective years was £83 and £6, and redemption of capital indebtedness totalled £202 and £257.

At 31st December, 1949, capital debt amounting to £2,191 comprised loans, £2,041, and indebtedness to other funds, £150.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT.

The central Government of the State affords financial assistance to the local governing bodies by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services. Assistance to general revenues is paid in the form of endowment to shires and to certain municipalities in respect of portions of their areas which, prior to incorporation in the municipalities, were constituted as shires or formed part of a shire.

The individual areas participate in endowment according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment are specified in the Local Government Act, e.g., the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertake to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, and the rate levied.

The amount of endowment distributable annually was fixed at £179,750 for the years 1946 to 1951 and at £200,000 for the years 1952 to 1954.

In addition to endowment, grants by the State are made to municipalities and shires for specific purposes such as roads, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries and country water supply, sewerage and electricity services, etc. Large sums are paid to councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads, and portion of the funds received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act for roads in sparsely settled areas is allocated to councils. In 1948 the Joint Coal Board inaugurated a scheme for the payment of grants to councils in coal fields areas for general and specific purposes.

Moneys paid to local governing bodies for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils at intervals between 1921 and 1949:—

**Table 584.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Receipts from Central Government.\***

Year.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Newcastle. †	Country Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	29,344	2,030	25,864	331,173	...	388,411
1931	197,604	11,276	142,900	828,828	...	1,180,608
1936	1,135,263	268,853	902,063	2,399,043	800	4,706,022
1939	631,278	96,723	768,009	2,244,106	5,832	3,745,948
1944	133,080	23,429	174,031	1,083,558	20,630	1,434,728
1945	129,249	18,536	172,473	1,068,380	48,552	1,437,190
1946	100,292	20,897	165,070	1,314,744	61,868	1,662,871
1947	136,896	18,996	175,898	1,446,002	40,863	1,818,595
1948	154,004	31,388	228,972	1,981,214	55,064	2,450,642
1949	150,071	30,566	378,316	2,499,990	79,807	3,138,750

\* Including amounts to be disbursed by councils as agents for the Government.

† See note \* to Table 564.

A classification of moneys paid by the Government to local governing bodies, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given in the next table. Unemployment relief moneys form the largest constituent of those classified as other ordinary services up to 1940. A large proportion of such moneys was spent on road works and smaller sums on parks, baths, beaches and other services. Payments to water supply and sewerage funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works.

**Table 585.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Receipts from Central Government\*—Objects.**

Year.	Ordinary Services.			Trading Funds.		Total.
	Endowment.	Main Roads.	Other.	Electricity, Gas and Abattoirs.	Water and Sewerage.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	149,533	1,028,486		312	2,277	1,180,608
1936	149,875	1,064,365	3,439,597	5,033	47,152	4,706,022
1939	177,500	1,371,526	1,811,156	18,761	367,005	3,745,948
1944	178,188	880,045	267,114	18,880	90,501	1,434,728
1945	177,338	900,714	208,473	22,131	128,534	1,437,190
1946	179,912	1,146,516	177,767	14,394	144,282	1,662,871
1947	178,108	1,281,647	218,589	25,171	115,080	1,818,595
1948	181,025	1,474,624	588,539	53,242	153,192	2,450,642
1949	180,425	1,766,051	896,749	103,729	191,796	3,138,750

\* Including amounts paid to councils for disbursement as agents for the Government.

#### LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

Long term borrowing by local governing bodies in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings: (i) *Loans*, i.e., amounts raised by the sale of debentures and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks and life assurance societies; (ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable advances in cash and the cost of works and services performed or materials supplied by the State for which councils are liable; and (iii) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

## BORROWING POWERS.

Under the Local Government Act as amended in 1952, loans may be raised by three methods, viz., by limited overdraft, by renewal and by ordinary loans. A fourth category, special loans, was abolished on 1st January, 1953. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income (exclusive of government grants other than endowment) in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals, and ordinary loans for any other purpose.

Limits of borrowing by loans were prescribed until 1st January, 1953. Details of these are given on page 922 of Year Book No. 52.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised, and a renewal or ordinary loan is secured, firstly, upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities situated within the Western Division (also the municipalities of Balranald and Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was £1,015,071 at 30th June, 1951.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

In addition, councils may accept advances from ratepayers and enter into time payment contracts, subject to certain restrictions.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted for the purpose of carrying out necessary works applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is £500 and the total liability for ratepayers' advances is restricted to 10 per cent. of the total revenue in the preceding year. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 4 per cent. per annum, and repayments may not extend beyond ten years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent. of the income of that fund.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local governing bodies in 1948 and 1949 from the proceeds of loans raised by the sale of debentures and inscribed stock, repayable Government advances and time payment debts. Expenditure from inter-fund loans is omitted, though included in particulars shown in previous tables relating to trading funds.

**Table 586.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Loan Expenditure.**

Object.	Year 1948.				Year 1949.			
	Loan Expenditure.		Govern- ment Advances and Time Payment Debts.	Total.	Loan Expenditure.		Govern- ment Advances and Time Payment Debts.	Total.
	Muni- cipalities and Shires	County Councils. *			Muni- cipalities and Shires	County Councils. *		
Ordinary Services—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, Bridges, etc. ...	1,181,461	...	1,921	1,183,382	1,061,081	...	3,666	1,064,747
Parks, Baths, etc. ...	181,616	...	94	181,710	216,770	...	251	217,021
Public Markets ...	5,871	...	...	5,871	16,098	...	...	16,098
Housing Construction...	532,200	...	...	532,200	637,963	...	...	637,963
Advances for Homes ...	236,367	...	...	236,367	197,787	...	...	197,787
Plant and Property ...	416,585	...	4,322	420,907	556,221	...	2,486	558,707
Other ... ..	51,761	418	411	52,590	67,074	6,415	4,184	77,673
	2,605,861	418	6,748	2,613,027	2,752,994	6,415	10,587	2,769,996
Trading Undertakings—								
Electricity ... ..	1,049,579	2,259,823	1,717	3,311,119	1,400,952	3,917,992	...	5,318,944
Gas ... ..	39,881	...	...	39,881	48,296	...	...	48,296
Water ... ..	217,852	134,274	868	352,994	308,622	235,831	1,194	545,647
Sewerage ... ..	222,603	...	2,048	224,651	249,760	...	...	249,760
Abattoirs ... ..	48,629	...	57,162	105,791	36,093	...	155,062	191,155
Ice Works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	4,184,405	2,394,515	68,543	6,647,463	4,796,717	4,160,238	166,843	9,123,798

\* Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The expenditure from repayable Government advances amounted to £61,478 in 1948 and £156,256 in 1949, whilst time payment debts incurred amounted to £7,065 and £10,587 in the respective years.

The distribution of "Ordinary Services" expenditure as shown in the table is approximate. Only new expenditure on works and services is included, repayments of old loans, Government advances or time payment debts from borrowed funds being excluded.

The loan expenditure of the local governing bodies in New South Wales in various years since 1929 is shown below:—

**Table 587.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Loan Expenditure.**

Year.	Municipalities and Shires.					County Councils. ‡	Total.
	Metropolitan.		City of New-castle. †	Country.			
	City of Sydney. *	Suburbs.		Muni- cipalities.	Shires.		
£ thousand.							

£ thousand.

LOAN EXPENDITURE.

1929	1,235	885	238	222	294	2,556	5,430
1936	106	244	36	136	159	33	714
1939	158	383	171	763	568	1,114	3,157
1944	8	15	80	239	30	84	456
1945	60	39	58	87	114	190	548
1946	2	335	89	438	375	328	1,567
1947	7	1,042	143	1,006	815	721	3,734
1948	38	1,439	215	1,349	1,143	2,395	6,579
1949	47	1,460	287	1,504	1,499	4,160	8,957

EXPENDITURE FROM GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.

1936	...	50	7	223	41	...	321
1939	...	4	...	11	14	10	39
1944	...	...	...	1	10	13	24
1945	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
1946	...	...	...	5	6	1	12
1947	...	...	...	2	5	...	7
1948	...	...	...	60	1	...	61
1949	...	...	...	155	1	...	156

TIME PAYMENT DEBTS CONTRACTED.

1936	...	15	2	4	30	...	51
1939	...	1	...	15	44	15	75
1944	...	5	...	29	4	...	38
1945	...	7	...	2	6	...	15
1946	...	...	...	8	20	1	29
1947	...	...	...	3	10	...	13
1948	...	...	...	1	6	...	7
1949	...	1	...	7	3	...	11

\* Exclusive of Electricity Undertaking (now Sydney County Council).

† See note \* to Table 564.

‡ Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

**LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS.**

At 31st December, 1949, the *gross* loan debt on account of debentures and inscribed stock issued by local governing bodies in New South Wales totalled £57,904,523, against which were held sinking fund balances of £11,015,028. The *net* loan debt therefore amounted to £46,889,495, and this, with amounts owing for repayable Government advances £756,497, and time payment debts £33,087, represented a total net long-term indebtedness of £47,679,079.

**Table 583.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Long-term Debt, 1949.**

Local Bodies.	Loan Debt.			Govern- ment Advances.	Time Payment Debts.	Total (net Debt).
	Gross Amount.	Less Sinking Fund.	Net Amount.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Municipalities—						
Sydney, City ...	9,675,924	5,524,551	4,151,373	4,721	214	4,156,308
Suburbs ...	5,656,771	...	5,656,771	35,893	8,275	5,700,939
Newcastle, City ...	1,247,413	...	1,247,413	558	...	1,247,971
Country ...	10,254,137	12,100	10,242,037	494,662	9,445	10,746,144
	26,834,245	5,536,651	21,297,594	535,834	17,934	21,851,362
Shires ...	5,717,937	10,344	5,707,593	141,392	15,153	5,864,138
	32,552,182	5,546,995	27,005,187	677,226	33,087	27,715,500
County Councils* ...	25,352,341	5,468,033	19,884,308	79,271	...	19,963,579
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>57,904,523</b>	<b>11,015,028</b>	<b>46,889,495</b>	<b>756,497</b>	<b>33,087</b>	<b>47,679,079</b>

\* Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The gross loan debt at 31st December, 1949, consisted of £A49,434,462 owing in Australia, £stg.6,811,600 owing in London and \$8,071,000 owing in New York. Throughout these tables the Australian and London loans have been included in Australian and sterling currencies, respectively, and the New York loan has been converted at the rate of \$4.8665 to the £. The London loans are owed by the City of Sydney (£1,811,600) and Sydney County Council (£5,000,000) and the New York loan by Sydney County Council.

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds. At the end of 1949 they were equivalent to 57 per cent. and 27 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

The following table shows the net loan debt under the several groups of councils at the end of various years since 1912, as well as the balances owing for repayable Government advances and time payment debts since 1936.



Table 589.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Net Long-term Debt.

At 31st December.	Municipalities and Shires.					County Councils. §	Net Amount of Loans Outstand- ing.
	Metropolitan.		City of Newcastle. ‡	Country.			
	City of Sydney.* †	Suburbs. †		Municipali- ties.	Shires.		
£ thousand.							
NET LOAN DEBT.							
1921	4,389	1,253	226	507	83	3,510	9,968
1931	8,095	5,836	1,000	1,724	1,410	13,323	31,388
1936	7,329	4,557	831	1,246	1,210	12,392	27,565
1939	6,725	5,068	1,232	6,345	2,978	13,732	36,080
1944	5,735	3,074	1,087	6,382	2,360	13,730	32,368
1945	4,972	2,647	1,051	5,703	2,004	14,253	30,630
1946	4,801	2,766	1,063	6,115	2,353	14,079	31,177
1947	4,765	3,426	1,105	7,869	3,159	13,892	34,216
1948	4,348	4,589	1,168	8,740	4,413	15,945	39,203
1949	4,151†	5,657†	1,247	10,242	5,708	19,884	46,889

## GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.

1936	...	377	80	4,726	658	70	5,911
1939	...	283	54	1,110	393	10	1,850
1944	...	101	13	577	236	23	950
1945	...	81	8	489	199	82	859
1946	...	67	4	461	196	81	809
1947	...	56	2	479	152	79	768
1948	...	49	1	516	162	78	806
1949	5	36	1	494	141	79	756

## TIME PAYMENT DEBTS.

1936	...	113	3	47	62	10	235
1939	...	78	1	30	94	20	223
1944	...	31	7	20	20	5	83
1945	...	24	6	15	18	2	65
1946	...	16	5	18	33	...	72
1947	...	12	...	12	22	...	46
1948	...	10	...	7	20	...	37
1949	...	8	...	10	15	...	33

\* Exclusive of loans of Electricity Undertaking (now Sydney County Council).

† See note \* to Table 566.

‡ See note \* to Table 564.

§ Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

Between 1936 and 1940, councils were carrying out extensive loan works programmes, but part of the increase in the net loan liability related to loans raised to repay debt to the Government for water and sewerage works. The principal outstanding in respect of such loans was £3,194,827 at the end of 1939. Repayments of loans greatly exceeded new raisings during the war years, when little was spent on public works. Loan works

programmes were expanded following the cessation of hostilities, and the net amount outstanding rose by £16,259,000 or 53.1 per cent. between 1945 and 1949, after increases in each year since 1946.

The net long-term indebtedness at the end of 1949 was distributed as follows:—Electricity works, £22,912,259 (48 per cent.); abattoirs, £537,547; gasworks, £259,047; water supply, £5,764,758 (12 per cent.); sewerage, £3,143,243 (6 per cent.); ice works, £2,041; and general works such as roads, bridges, buildings, parks and reserves, baths, plant, property, etc., £15,060,184 (32 per cent.).

The following comparative table shows the amount of indebtedness under each of these headings since 1936:—

**Table 590.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Net Long-term Debt According to Services.**

At 31st December.	Ordinary Services. *	Electricity Fund.	Gas Fund.	Abattoir Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total.
£ thousand.							
NET LOAN DEBT.							
1936	13,683	13,723	27	...	60	72	27,565
1939	15,403	15,249	21	98	2,907	2,402	36,080
1944	11,304	14,612	56	148	3,708	2,540	32,368
1945	9,837	14,345	52	173	3,719	2,502	30,630†
1946	10,011(a)	14,488	106	187	3,887	2,496	31,177†
1947	11,605(b)	15,326	158	262	4,277	2,586	34,216†
1948	13,241(c)	18,032	184	281	4,707	2,756	39,203†
1949	14,833(d)	22,910	258	307	5,466	3,063	46,889†
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.							
1936	1,043	19	2	...	3,307	1,540	5,911
1939	730	15	1	...	878	226	1,850
1944	310	7	2	...	545	86	950
1945	257	6	2	...	509	85	859
1946	219	5	2	...	497	86	809
1947	190	6	2	...	486	84	768
1948	166	5	2	80	469	84	806
1949	145	1	1	231	298	80	756
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS.							
1936	214	21	...	...	...	...	235
1939	190	25	...	...	8	...	223
1944	64	14	...	...	5	...	83
1945	52	10	...	...	2	1	65
1946	55	15	...	...	1	1	72
1947	40	5	...	...	...	1	46
1948	35	2	...	...	...	...	37
1949	32	1	...	...	...	...	33

\*Includes loans for housing construction and advances to home builders (a) £272,301, (b) £596,305, (c) £1,292,885 and (d) £2,103,882.

† Includes Ice Works Trading Funds; £1,737 in 1945, £2,496 in 1946, £2,350 in 1947, £2,198 in 1948, and £2,041 in 1949.

## REDEMPTION OF DEBT.

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of loans, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders where loans, etc., are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on accumulated balances, where loans are of fixed term. Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

Table 591.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Redemption of Long-term Debt.

Year.	Provisions for Repayment of Loans.						Repay- ment of Other Debt.	Total.
	Metropolitan.		City of Newcastle.	Country.		County Councils.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.		M'cipalities.	Shires.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936	139,519	405,569	60,761	131,247	108,943	664,827	266,717	1,777,583
1939	310,201	509,227	88,996	204,671	208,957	305,846	232,265	1,860,163
1944	305,183	448,650	105,692	233,245	229,837	458,455	127,342	1,908,404
1945	312,508	435,373	111,131	204,937	214,037	458,235	103,334	1,839,555
1946	319,008	428,366	116,950	209,325	224,202	487,090	81,780	1,866,721
1947	388,189	475,560	107,899	242,426	334,135	591,976	77,569	2,217,754
1948	436,886	415,025	111,981	317,827	288,601	516,639	59,328	2,146,287
1949	297,239	444,991	125,982	364,860	373,503	584,449	53,879	2,244,903

\* See note \* to Table 566.

† See note \* to Table 564.

‡ Government Advances and Time Payment Debts (e.g., £39,998 and £13,881, respectively, in 1949).

Fluctuations in the amounts shown as repayments in the City of Sydney are due to the inclusion of special items, viz., the proceeds of sales of resumed property when invested for repayment of loans at maturity, and transfers to revenue account of surplus sinking fund accumulations in respect of matured loans.

Fluctuations in repayments by county councils are due to the fact that in some years the Sydney County Council used cash accumulated in trading operations for the retirement of debentures.

## MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS.

The local government electoral system in New South Wales is described on page 637.

The ordinary triennial elections of municipal and shire councils were held on 2nd December, 1950. Local conditions caused brief postponements of the elections of nine councils and, owing to the amalgamation of areas,

those of the new Molong Shire Council were not held until 18th August, 1951. Information relating to these elections is shown in the following table:—

**Table 592.—Municipal and Shire Elections, 1950.**

Particulars.	Municipalities.				Shires.	Total.
	Metropolitan Area.		City of New-castle.	Country.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburban.				
<b>Electors Enrolled—</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ratepayers ... ..	18,574	316,104	36,134	164,518	286,522	821,852
Other ... ..	131,486	673,961	59,423	246,729	321,749	1,433,348
Total Electors ...	150,060	990,065	95,557	411,247	608,271	2,255,200
<b>Aldermen or Councillors—</b>						
Elected after Contest ...	15	224	21	698	632	1,590
Returned Unopposed ...	15	103	...	95	329	542
Vacant Seats ... ..	...	...	...	5	5	10
Total in Full Councils	30	327	21	798	966	2,142
<b>Contested Elections—</b>						
Seats ... ..	15	224	21	698	632	1,590
Candidates ... ..	44	476	61	1,224	1,228	3,033
Electors Enrolled ...	78,002	723,794	95,557	358,135	485,124	1,740,612
<b>Electors who Voted—</b>						
Formally ... ..	50,051	494,444	66,147	242,612	306,769	1,160,023
Informally ... ..	3,971	38,088	7,855	17,607	16,469	83,990
Total Voters ... ..	54,022	532,532	74,002	260,219	323,238	1,244,013
<b>Proportion of—</b>	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ratepayers to Electors						
Enrolled... ..	12.4	31.9	37.8	40.0	47.1	36.4
Voters to Electors... ..	69.2	73.6	77.4	72.6	66.6	71.5
Formal to Total Votes ...	92.6	92.8	89.4	93.2	94.9	93.2

The elections were held for 243 councils. In the election of 116 councils, all seats were contested and in 18 ( 2 suburban and 7 country municipalities and 9 shires) all candidates were returned unopposed. Those for which some but not all seats were contested numbered 109, consisting of the City of Sydney, 14 suburban and 8 country municipalities and 86 shires. No candidate offered for one seat on each of two country municipal and two shire councils, or for three seats on each of one country municipal and one shire council. Thus a total of 6 councils (3 country municipal and 3 shire) had vacant seats after the elections.

## METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board controls the water supply and sewerage services in the County of Cumberland. The Board's jurisdiction extends to a large district outside the County of Cumberland and embraces a strip of territory extending along the South Coast beyond Wollongong to the south of Lake Illawarra. It supplies water to a population of almost 2,000,000 and sewerage service to approximately 1,400,000 people.

The Board is composed of seven members. Two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed by the Governor for a period of five years, and five members are elected by the aldermen and councillors of local areas concerned and hold office for four years. For the purposes of the elections, the municipalities and shires have been grouped into five constituencies and one member is elected by aldermen and councillors of each group.

The catchment areas of the Sydney water supply are the Nepean, 347 square miles; Woronora, 29 square miles; and Warragamba, 3,383 square miles. The water storage capacity of the system is 125,144 million gallons. There are 102 service reservoirs in the area reticulated, with a total capacity of 542,692,000 gallons.

The following table shows particulars of services administered by the Board in various years since 1921:—

Table 593.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Services.

Year ended 30th June.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.		Length of Stormwater Drains.
	Premises Supplied.	Length of Mains.	Consumption.		Premises Connected.	Length of Sewers.	
			During Year.	Daily Average.			
	No.	miles.	million gallons.		No.	miles.	
1921	221,886	*	17,701	48·5	148,923	1,197	64
1931	308,657	*	30,803	84·4	204,772	1,871	76
1941	368,700	4,541·7	27,643	75·7	270,887	2,705	88
1946	378,277†	4,656·8	44,437	121·7	283,364†	2,780	99
1947	387,980†	4,743·3	47,874	131·2	287,098†	2,805	117
1948	400,615†	4,817·2	44,682	122·1	291,069†	2,829	129
1949	414,893†	4,893·8	47,925	131·3	294,822†	2,855	153
1950	428,392†	4,992·7	47,735	130·8	298,996†	2,899	154
1951	442,913†	5,113·9	50,689	138·9	303,508†	2,951	173

\* Comparable figures not available.

† Improved properties for which service is available. Records were revised in 1945.

General rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was 9½d. in the £ from 1934-35 to 1947-48, 9½d. from 1948-49 to 1950-51, and 10d. in 1951-52 and 1952-53. For sewerage, the rate of 8½d. in the £ from 1934-35 was increased to 9½d. in 1947-48, 9½d. in 1948-49, 10½d. in 1951-52 and to 10½d. in 1952-53.

The charge for water supplied by meter for gardens, livestock, and trade purposes was 1s. 2d. per thousand gallons from 1933-34, until increased to 1s. 6d. in 1948-49 and to 1s. 9d. in 1952-53. Water is supplied without a meter to areas, mostly small gardens, not exceeding 1,000 square feet for a special fee which was increased from 8s. to 10s. per annum in 1948-49 and further increased to 15s. in 1951-52.

Stormwater drainage rates are fixed so as to yield sufficient revenue to meet expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. Up to 30th June, 1950, the rate varied in each drainage area, e.g., in 1949-50 it ranged from  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3d. in the £ on assessed annual value. Since 1st July, 1950, a flat rate of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. has been levied for all areas. In lieu of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

The capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1951, amounted to £64,350,326, against which were balances in loan repayment sinking fund totalling £3,014,844.

**Table 594.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—  
Capital Debt at 30th June, 1951.**

Particulars.	Water.	Sewerage.	Drainage.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
<b>Due to State Government—</b>				
Loan Funds ... ..	8,690,780	3,588,285	...	12,279,065
Special Advances ... ..	3,236,617	1,471,030	...	4,707,707*
<b>Total to State ... ..</b>	<b>11,927,397</b>	<b>5,059,375</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>16,986,772</b>
<b>Loans raised by Board ... ..</b>	<b>30,613,087</b>	<b>15,722,007</b>	<b>1,028,460</b>	<b>47,363,554</b>
<b>Less Sinking Fund ... ..</b>	<b>1,687,592</b>	<b>1,233,516</b>	<b>93,736</b>	<b>3,014,844</b>
<b>Net Loan Debt ... ..</b>	<b>28,925,495</b>	<b>14,488,491</b>	<b>934,724</b>	<b>44,348,710</b>
<b>Total Net Capital Debt ... ..</b>	<b>40,852,892</b>	<b>19,547,866</b>	<b>934,724</b>	<b>61,335,482</b>

\* Includes unemployment relief loans, £500,653.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State and also a proportion of exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. The rates of interest on unemployment relief loans are from 3 to 4 per cent., and on other loans and advances from the State,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands ratable for that service. A sinking fund provision of 10s. per cent. is required in respect of such loans.

The authority to raise loans was granted in 1925, but the Board's first loan was not floated until July, 1928. In the intervening years, the Treasury advanced moneys for the construction of works, and these advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were to be repaid by annual instalments of £324,750 over a period of twenty years from 1st January, 1930. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1938, was £5,196,000. Then it was arranged that repayment should be spread over 40 years, and be made from revenue by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest.

At 30th June, 1951, the amounts outstanding in respect of loans floated by the Board included £A2,500,000 at 4 per cent. outstanding in London. A New York loan liability of £1,213,242 (converted at \$4,8665 to £1) was repatriated to Australia on 1st April, 1950, at the current rate of exchange (\$2.2318 to £1). For this operation the cost of exchange was £1,432,235, of

which £1,209,262 was met from an Australian loan of £2,422,504 and £222,973 from the Board's Loss on Exchange Reserve Account. An amount of £44,863,554 was outstanding in Australia, nominal rates of interest being as follows:—

Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
3 4 0	1,500,000	3 11 3	1,000,000	4 5 0	1,500,000
3 5 0	14,671,500	3 12 6	1,850,000	4 7 6	1,000,000
3 6 3	2,900,000	3 15 0	999,700	4 10 0	1,500,000
3 7 6	7,871,204	4 0 0	3,625,000		
3 8 9	1,451,400	4 2 6	1,000,000		
3 10 0	3,170,000	4 3 9	824,750	Total	44,863,554

Receipts from new loan raisings in Australia amounted to £4,655,000 in 1950-51, of which £1,400,000 bears interest at £3 5s. per cent., £1,630,000 at £3 7s. 6d. per cent., and £1,625,000 at £3 10s. per cent.

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Metropolitan Board in various years since 1920-21:—

**Table 595.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Finances.**

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Indebtedness.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Management.	Net Revenue.	Interest on Capital.	Ex-change.	Debt Redemption.	Surplus.
WATER SUPPLY.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	10,323,252	855,751	347,298	508,453	478,890	...	...	34,563
1931	23,381,090	1,672,954	455,474	1,216,480	1,062,981	93,921	58,010	1,568
1939	26,690,265	1,815,089	602,276	1,211,813	974,982	64,449	149,954	22,428
1946	28,767,586	2,376,692	982,010	1,394,682	1,069,116	66,074	254,065	5,427
1947	30,091,515	2,506,085	1,090,618	1,415,467	1,091,373	65,141	241,675	17,273
1948	32,220,977	2,562,670	1,123,517	1,439,153	1,137,978	60,301	240,069	805
1949	35,302,110	2,878,023	1,351,349	1,526,674	1,206,445	56,603	261,209	2,417
1950	38,687,480	3,141,906	1,525,602	1,616,304	1,265,787	59,909	286,152	4,456
1951	42,540,485	3,397,823	1,673,496	1,724,332	1,383,943	32,441	306,377	1,571
SEWERAGE.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921*	7,329,632	615,615	229,441	386,174	341,675	...	...	44,499
1931	14,440,475	979,389	247,896	731,493	694,575	63,944	39,674	(—)66,700
1939	16,018,586	1,067,755	340,236	727,519	612,854	32,165	85,726	(—) 3,226
1946	17,456,989	1,398,300	551,953	846,347	674,856	38,529	131,297	1,665
1947	17,771,447	1,445,285	615,771	829,514	683,411	38,135	124,847	(—)16,879
1948	18,029,075	1,554,141	689,004	865,137	688,317	36,111	130,287	10,422
1949	18,561,111	1,691,343	809,284	882,059	688,997	34,571	136,609	21,882
1950	20,212,978	1,793,660	908,282	890,378	691,339	37,787	143,763	17,489
1951	20,781,382	1,901,041	1,000,551	900,490	724,535	13,544	161,773	4,468
DRAINAGE.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	699,450	51,745	11,516	40,229	33,880	2,624	1,872	1,853
1939	1,060,890	43,850	13,910	29,940	41,389	1,869	5,884	(—)19,202
1946	899,805	77,175	27,146	50,029	36,409	2,272	7,670	3,678
1947	923,693	80,202	32,624	47,578	37,275	2,272	7,331	200
1948	935,042	81,975	34,799	47,176	37,348	2,271	5,580	1,977
1949	933,680	89,946	38,527	45,419	36,507	2,272	5,646	974
1950	1,017,960	116,311	59,740	56,571	35,417	2,650	4,745	12,759
1951	1,028,460	111,817	66,238	45,579	35,866	4	7,402	2,307

\* Includes particulars of Drainage Branch.

The working expenses shown in the table include charges made annually for the renewal of works. Such charges amounted to £322,576 (including £46,912 written-off expenditure on renewals from loan funds which had been temporarily capitalised) in 1949-50 and to £285,000 in 1950-51. In 1949-50 the balance of the charges, after writing off expenditure from loans, and in 1950-51 the whole of the charges were transferred to renewals reserve account, which received additional credits of £17,454 in the former and £5,218 in the latter year, mainly from revenue surpluses. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to £365,538 in 1949-50 and £396,290 in 1950-51, and the balance held in renewals reserve was £1,202,727 at 30th June, 1951.

### THE HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The first water supply works of the Lower Hunter were constructed by the Government under the provisions of the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1880. In 1892, control of the works was transferred to the Hunter District Water Board.

Water is obtained mainly from a dam of 5,000 million gallons capacity on the Chichester River and the catchment area is 76 square miles. This supply is supplemented by water extracted from sandbeds lying to the north of the Hunter River estuary. The source of water is rainfall on the sandbeds, which are about 50 square miles in extent. A continuous yield of 15 million gallons per day is expected from an area of 30 square miles being worked at present. There are 54 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 105,937,000 gallons. The estimated population served at 30th June, 1951, was 262,000 for water and 176,000 for sewerage.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board at intervals since 1921 are shown below:—

**Table 596.—Hunter District Water and Sewerage—Particulars of Services.**

Year ended 30th June.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.	
	Premises Supplied.	Length of Mains.	Consumption.		Properties Connected.	Length of Sewer.
			During Year.	Daily Average.		
	No.	miles.	million gallons.		No.	miles.
1921	25,874	403	1,711	4·7	12,218	148
1931	42,631	861	2,905	8·0	21,471	200
1946	54,489	1,093	6,413	17·6	37,820	579
1947	55,914	1,134	6,900	18·9	39,075	586
1948	57,900	1,170	6,775	18·5	40,451	596
1949	60,259	1,202	6,951	19·0	42,028	601
1950	61,998	1,215	7,176	19·7	43,358	608
1951	65,445*	1,234	8,131	22·3	44,300	615

\* Occupied lands connected. Comparable figures for earlier years are not available.



The Hunter District Water Board consists of seven members. The president and vice-president are appointed by the Governor for a maximum period of seven years, and five members are elected by the councils of constituent municipalities and shires and hold office for four years.

The net capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1951, was £7,667,133, viz., £3,026,762 owing to the State Government, and loans raised by the Board, £4,640,371. The gross amount owing in respect of loans was £4,867,500, but this was offset by £227,129 held in sinking fund for repayment.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or oversea, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. Since 1936-37 the sewerage rate has been 15d. in the £ on premises and 12d. on vacant land. The water rate was 12d. on premises and 9d. on vacant land from 1936-37 to 1947-48, and 15d. and 12d., respectively, from 1948-49. Unless fixed by special agreement, the charge for water by meter is 1s. 3d. per 1,000 gallons. A stormwater drainage rate of 3d. in the £ on the assessed annual value of areas drained was reduced to 2d. in the £ after 1947-48.

The Board is required to pay interest and sinking fund charges on its loans, and to pay interest on its debt to the State at the rate of 3½ per cent., together with a proportion of the exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. At 30th June, 1951, the amount outstanding in respect of loans floated by the Board was £4,867,500, all of which was owing in Australia. The nominal rates of interest for this debt were as follows:—

Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
3 5 0	730,000	3 10 0	800,000
3 6 3	450,000	3 12 6	700,000
3 7 6	1,387,500		
3 8 9	800,000	Total	<u><u>4,867,500</u></u>

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in various years since 1920-21 are shown in the following table:—

Table 597.—Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage—Finances.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Management.	Interest on Loan Capital.	Exchange.	Sinking Fund.	Surplus.
WATER SUPPLY.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	1,472,074	116,320	59,855	35,556	...	...	20,869
1931	2,847,998	235,325	77,706	144,720	15,578	8,117	(—) 10,796
1939	2,969,881	246,845	104,084	105,201	13,275	13,407	10,878
1946	4,363,202	313,459	127,939	155,831	10,734	26,567	(—) 7,612
1947	4,551,502	333,165	144,455	157,984	10,524	27,455	(—) 7,253
1948	4,757,073	355,528	159,912	162,895	9,336	29,547	(—) 6,162
1949	4,946,032	421,849	210,616	170,370	8,414	31,990	459
1950	5,115,670	447,212	228,419	176,245	8,294	34,058	196
1951	5,387,104	503,176	289,035	170,669	8,048	35,325	99
SEWERAGE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	590,790	32,164	16,007	25,328	...	...	(—) 9,171
1931	1,234,476	91,158	37,630	34,886	9,756	5,083	3,803
1939	1,481,185	123,544	56,070	54,943	6,620	6,522	(—) 611
1946	2,302,257	189,739	79,422	86,782	3,855	13,188	6,492
1947	2,349,106	194,952	86,700	88,166	3,779	13,483	2,824
1948	2,398,127	200,725	93,211	89,745	3,353	14,125	291
1949	2,449,838	212,145	106,245	91,240	3,022	14,845	(—) 3,207
1950	2,507,941	232,350	121,376	92,621	2,979	15,624	(—) 250
1951	2,600,815	245,816	142,990	89,086	2,890	16,015	(—) 5,165
STORMWATER DRAINAGE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	634,326	...	...	...	...	...	...
1939	123,814	15,343	7,466	7,207	939	957	(—) 1,226
1946	129,258	19,375	4,693	5,595	497	869	7,721
1947	138,156	20,073	4,976	5,187	485	902	8,523
1948	139,668	20,719	4,535	4,774	427	971	10,012
1949	134,007	14,875	8,797	4,463	369	975	271
1950	143,954	15,986	9,712	4,656	351	1,084	183
1951	151,593	16,797	10,214	4,841	340	1,139	263

Working expenses include amounts transferred from revenue to the renewals reserve account. Such transfers amounted to £20,500 in 1949-50 and £25,500 in 1950-51, viz., £15,500 and £22,500 charged to the water supply fund and £5,000 and £3,000 to the drainage fund in the respective years. At 30th June, 1951, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of £370,016.

#### FIRE BRIGADES.

A Board of Fire Commissioners consisting of seven members, two of whom are elected by the councils of municipalities and shires, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Revenue of the Board is principally derived from the fire insurance companies, but councils contribute one-eighth of the total cost of the Board's services. In 1951 this contribution amounted to £157,311. A comprehensive account of the activities of the fire brigades is given on page 323.

## RURAL INDUSTRIES

The statistics relating to rural industries given in this part of the Year Book, have been compiled generally from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901, from owners and occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent.

Since 1943, these statistics have been collected uniformly throughout Australia in respect of data, annual period, and time of collection.

The boundaries of the statistical divisions, which are referred to throughout, are shown in the frontispiece map to this Year Book. Generally, they comprise groups of complete local government areas which together form strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary of the State in a south-westerly direction. The coastal belt includes the four statistical divisions of North Coast, Hunter and Manning, Cumberland, and South Coast. The Tablelands, Western Slope and Central Plains are each divided into three divisions, viz., Northern, Central, and Southern, the southern portion of the Central plain being known as Riverina. These, with the Western division, make fourteen statistical divisions in all, although statistics are sometimes given separately for portions of the Western division, east and west of the Darling River.

### RURAL HOLDINGS.

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31st March, 1952, the number of agricultural and pastoral holdings of one acre or more in extent was 73,122, embracing a total area of 168,249,635 acres.

The number and area of holdings, in statistical divisions, for the three years ending 1951-52 as compared with the average for the pre-war quinquennium, are given in the following table:—

**Table 598.—Number and Area of Holdings in Divisions.**

Division.	Annual Average, 1934-35 to '38-39.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.	
	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.
	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.
Coastal—								
North ...	11,905	4,732	12,265	4,588	12,108	4,555	12,020	4,532
Hunter & Manning ...	9,336	4,974	8,858	4,768	8,761	4,685	8,890	4,672
Cumberland... ..	5,326	290	6,089	283	5,681	275	5,499	276
South ...	4,652	2,277	4,221	2,147	4,196	2,091	4,129	2,091
Total ...	31,219	12,273	31,433	11,786	30,746	11,606	30,538	11,571
Tableland—								
Northern ...	3,706	6,516	3,512	6,565	3,475	6,538	3,456	6,530
Central ...	7,472	7,693	6,868	7,634	6,821	7,593	6,843	7,533
Southern ...	3,179	5,740	3,074	5,414	3,066	5,339	3,073	5,299
Total ...	14,357	19,949	13,454	19,613	13,362	19,470	13,372	19,362

NOTE.—Table 598 is continued on the following page.

Table 598.—Number and Area of Holdings in Divisions—*continued.*

Division— <i>continued.</i>	Annual Average, 1934-35 to '38-39.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.	
	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.
	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.
Western Slope—								
North ... ..	4,289	8,291	4,236	8,147	4,270	8,062	4,249	8,007
Central ... ..	4,411	6,999	4,286	6,788	4,297	6,700	4,349	6,697
South ... ..	8,044	10,052	7,671	9,400	7,603	9,207	7,579	9,194
Total ... ..	16,744	25,342	16,193	24,335	16,170	23,969	16,177	23,898
Central Plains and Riv- erina—								
North ... ..	1,902	7,701	1,976	7,564	1,968	7,500	1,973	7,473
Central ... ..	2,473	13,647	2,201	13,544	2,201	13,465	2,232	13,571
Riverina ... ..	7,268	16,334	6,682	16,218	6,634	16,155	6,644	16,143
Total ... ..	11,643	37,682	10,859	37,326	10,803	37,120	10,849	37,187
Western—								
East of Darling ...	1,121	33,531	1,252	32,349	1,319	32,144	1,382	32,427
West of Darling ...	708	44,576	796	44,618	795	44,066	804	43,805
Total ... ..	1,829	78,107	2,048	76,967	2,114	76,210	2,186	76,232
Total, N.S.W....	75,792	173,353	73,987	170,027	73,195	168,375	73,122	168,250

The decrease in the number and area of holdings is attributable mainly to the elimination of small-scale holdings in such areas as Cumberland statistical division, Newcastle and suburbs, and Wollongong and environs, as a result of increased building activity and industrial expansion; to resumptions for constructional work on irrigation projects, etc.; to Crown leases reverting to the Crown; to the resumption of holdings to form living areas on marginal wheatlands within the South Western Rural Reconstruction Scheme; to holdings ceasing production following flood conditions in 1950 and 1951; to semi-residential holdings going out of production; and to amalgamation of holdings, which has been considerable.

#### TENURE OF HOLDINGS.

The tenure of land-holdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries, therefore, is uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Most land used for rural purposes falls in the class “alienated or virtually alienated”, except in the Western division, where about four-fifths of the land is under lease from the Crown. Most of this is held under perpetual lease. A classification of the area of rural holdings by tenure, as at 31st March, 1941, when this information was last collected from landholders, is given on page 546 of Year Book No. 52.

#### SIZE OF HOLDINGS.

The classification of rural holdings in size groups has been ascertained at irregular intervals. Particulars for the year ended 31st March, 1950, summarised below, show the number of holdings, in statistical divisions, in area series, with the aggregate areas comprised in holdings of each size

group. Corresponding information for the year 1926-27 may be derived from data published on page 683 of the Official Year Book, 1928-29, and a table on page 549 of Year Book No. 52 gives similar information for the year 1947-48.

Between 1926-27 and 1949-50 the total number of rural holdings decreased from 78,380 to 73,987. Those of less than 100 acres decreased by 2,680; those of from 100 to 500 acres by 3,545, and those of from 500 to 1,000 acres by 772 (a total decrease of 6,997 in these smaller holdings), but holdings of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres increased by 2,225, those of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres by 238, and those exceeding 20,000 acres by 141.

The smaller holdings occupied an area almost 1,880,000 acres less in 1949-50 than in 1926-27, whereas the total acreage in holdings of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres was about 4,678,000 acres greater, and in those of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres about 1,582,000 acres greater. In holdings of over 20,000 acres there was a notable reduction of nearly 7,200,000 acres and the average area of such holdings decreased from about 74,500 acres to about 61,800 acres.

The decrease in the lastmentioned group was due partly to the subdivision for new settlers of some very large holdings in the Western division, where the acreage in the group was reduced by nearly 1,000,000 acres and there were 156 more holdings of from 20,000 to 50,000 acres. In the Coastal, Tableland and Western Slope divisions, however, the number of holdings in this bracket decreased from 195 to 102 and their combined area decreased by nearly 3,650,000 acres. There were 44 fewer holdings in this group in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions and the group aggregate area was about 2,550,000 acres smaller than in 1926-27.

The movements generally reflect trends towards elimination of small holdings, activity in closer settlement and soldier settlement, and development in mixed farming, which requires holdings of medium size.

The following statement summarises the information regarding size of holdings in the year ended 31st March, 1950:—

**Table 599.—Number and Size of Holdings—Classified in Area Series in Divisions, 1949-50.**

Size of Holding.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
Acres.	Number of Holdings.					
1 to 49 ...	10,148	1,300	1,277	1,003	407	14,135
50 to 99 ...	3,199	891	652	425	42	5,209
100 to 149 ...	3,414	595	496	113	9	4,627
150 to 249 ...	4,857	879	723	187	10	6,656
250 to 499 ...	5,011	1,668	1,704	634	17	9,034
500 to 749 ...	1,686	1,343	2,039	1,389	21	6,478
750 to 999 ...	811	1,081	1,873	887	5	4,657
1,000 to 1,499 ...	955	1,762	2,686	1,264	28	6,695
1,500 to 2,499 ...	654	1,807	2,167	1,264	33	5,925
2,500 to 4,999 ...	450	1,455	1,826	1,777	51	5,559
5,000 to 9,999 ...	169	497	552	1,197	102	2,517
10,000 to 19,999 ...	56	138	157	486	270	1,107
20,000 to 49,999 ...	19	35	38	173	567	832
50,000 to 99,999 ...	4	3	3	45	314	369
100,000 and over ...	...	...	...	15	172	187
Total ...	31,433	13,454	16,193	10,859	2,048	73,987

NOTE.—Table 599 is continued on the following page.

**Table 599.—Number and Size of Holdings—Classified in Area Series in Divisions, 1949-50—continued.**

Size of Holding.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
Acres.	Area of Holdings (Acres).					
1 to 49 ...	154,175	31,690	27,927	24,890	7,947	246,629
50 to 99 ...	234,291	63,947	47,174	27,198	2,659	375,269
100 to 149 ...	413,928	72,304	60,226	13,414	1,024	560,896
150 to 249 ...	941,518	172,555	139,956	36,220	2,138	1,292,887
250 to 499 ...	1,733,755	612,784	644,575	251,907	5,950	3,248,971
500 to 749 ...	1,012,654	830,971	1,269,755	849,587	13,262	3,976,229
750 to 999 ...	696,568	937,541	1,634,965	776,364	4,304	4,049,742
1,000 to 1,499 ...	1,163,579	2,154,955	3,276,134	1,543,293	34,788	8,172,749
1,500 to 2,499 ...	1,246,480	3,498,609	4,110,162	2,450,863	67,749	11,373,863
2,500 to 4,999 ...	1,533,149	4,934,381	6,150,595	6,286,448	185,057	19,089,630
5,000 to 9,999 ...	1,124,534	3,358,838	3,578,169	8,112,145	757,963	16,931,649
10,000 to 19,999 ...	736,055	1,823,428	2,060,122	6,448,539	3,850,391	14,918,535
20,000 to 49,999 ...	568,509	928,388	1,130,490	5,072,853	18,754,323	26,454,563
50,000 to 99,999 ...	226,686	192,491	205,083	3,202,255	21,952,333	25,778,848
100,000 and over ...	...	...	...	2,229,679	31,329,340	33,557,019
Total ...	11,785,881	19,612,882	24,335,333	37,325,655	76,967,228	170,026,979
Area of Divisions* Acres ...	22,287,811	25,846,799	28,198,618	41,358,503	80,320,675	198,012,406

\*Excludes 24,714 acres (Lord Howe Island, harbours and rivers, and Quarantine area).

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal divisions, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, where 61 per cent. are from 500 to 5,000 acres in extent. The existence of irrigation settlements accounts for most of the small holdings in the Riverina and the Western divisions. Holdings of medium size, adapted for agriculture and mixed farming, are the more numerous in the Central Plains, and the largest size groups (as dictated by the sparse pastoral occupation which alone is practicable in that region) are mostly found in the Western division.

The position in relation to the rural occupation of the respective divisions in 1949-50, is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of the number of holdings in each of several size groups and the proportion of the aggregate area comprised in each of these groups in relation to the number and area of all holdings in each division:—

**Table 600.—Relative Proportion of Holdings—Classified in Area Series in Divisions, 1949-50.**

Size of Holdings —Area Series.	Coastal Divisions.		Tableland Divisions.		Western Slope Divisions.		Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.		Western Division.		New South Wales.	
	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.
Acres.	Proportion per cent. of total number or area of holdings.											
Under 100 ...	42.5	3.3	16.3	.5	11.9	.3	13.2	.1	21.9	...	26.1	.4
100 to 499 ...	42.2	26.2	23.4	4.4	18.1	3.5	8.6	.8	1.8	...	27.5	3.0
500 to 999 ...	7.9	14.5	18.0	9.0	24.2	11.9	21.0	4.4	1.3	...	15.0	4.7
1,000 to 4,999 ...	6.6	33.5	37.3	54.0	41.2	55.6	39.6	27.5	5.5	.4	24.6	22.7
5,000 to 19,999 ...	.7	15.8	4.7	26.4	4.4	23.2	15.5	39.0	18.1	6.0	4.9	18.7
20,000 and over ...	.1	6.7	.3	5.7	.2	5.5	2.1	28.2	51.4	93.6	1.9	50.5
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N—Number; A—Area of holdings.

More than half the area is occupied by holdings of 20,000 acres and upwards. Exclusive of the Western division, however, the proportion is only 15 per cent. Five per cent. of the holdings, outside the Western division, ranging from 5,000 acres upwards, contained 44 per cent. of the area.

In the interval from 1923-27 to 1949-50, the average area of holdings of between 100 and 20,000 acres increased from 1,433 to 1,570 acres.

#### PURPOSE OF HOLDINGS.

Rural holdings were last classified by purpose in 1945-46. This classification showed that grazing of some kind was carried on in 58 per cent. of the holdings, agriculture on 45 per cent., and dairying on 25 per cent. of the holdings. Of the grazing holdings, about half were used for other purposes as well, mainly agriculture. Of the agricultural holdings, about two-thirds were used for other purposes as well, mainly grazing. The dairying holdings were combined with other purposes in about one-third of the cases. The importance of the wheat and sheep association is indicated by the fact that in 1947-48, as many as 87 per cent. of holdings with wheat for grain also depastured sheep, and that the sheep on these holdings numbered 37 per cent. of the sheep in the State. Further information on the classification of rural holdings by purpose is given on pages 544-546 of Year Book No. 52.

Although this classification has been discontinued, the following table illustrates recent changes in the nature of rural industry:—

**Table 601.—Rural Holdings by Type of Use.**

Holdings with—	1945-46.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
1 acre or more of crops ... ..	49,743	48,473	43,845	45,076
Registered dairies ... ..	18,196	16,965	16,354	15,845
50 or more sheep ... ..	30,560	32,167	32,700	33,475
Pigs ... ..	17,231	14,746	14,250	13,881
150 or more fowls, for commercial purposes ... ..	6,868	5,203	5,090	4,768

Between 1946 and 1951, when there was a considerable decrease in the number of holdings growing cereal crops, cultivated holdings were reduced by 5,898. There was a substantial recovery in 1951-52.

The downward movement in the number of holdings carrying pigs followed the decline in the number of registered dairies with which the industry is generally associated.

Holdings with fifty or more sheep have increased by 2,915 during the period under review. This followed increased prices for wool.

There has been a decline in poultry farming from the peak period in 1944-45, owing to high prices for feed and to the removal of farms from urban areas, particularly where there has been expansion in building and industrial development.

The number of holdings depasturing beef cattle is not available, but there has been a considerable expansion in this industry in recent years.

## LAND USE.

The following table shows the distribution of agricultural and pastoral lands in 1949-50, arranged according to statistical divisions:—

**Table 602.—Distribution of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands, 1949-50.**

Division.	Total Area of Division. *	Land under occupation for Agricultural and Pastoral purposes in Holdings of one acre and over.					
		Area under Crop.	Land lying fallow during season.	Area under sown grasses and clovers.	Other cleared ground now used for grazing or lying idle.	Balance of area.	Total.
thousand acres.							
Coastal—							
North Coast	6,965	114	11	964	1,766	1,733	4,588
Hunter and Manning ...	8,414	125	13	501	2,512	1,617	4,768
Cumberland ...	964	34	4	11	109	125	283
South Coast	5,944	56	7	213	930	941	2,147
Total ...	22,287	329	35	1,689	5,317	4,416	11,786
Tableland—							
Northern ...	8,088	119	15	86	3,643	2,702	6,565
Central ...	10,698	425	93	353	5,029	1,734	7,634
Southern ...	7,081	49	5	257	3,786	1,317	5,414
Total ...	25,847	593	113	696	12,458	5,753	19,613
Western Slope—							
North ...	9,236	727	97	30	5,155	2,138	8,147
Central ...	7,724	1,075	385	126	3,012	2,190	6,788
Southern ...	11,239	1,136	547	667	4,529	2,521	9,400
Total ...	28,199	2,938	1,029	823	12,696	6,849	24,335
Central Plains and Riverina—							
North ...	9,543	371	34	10	5,505	1,644	7,564
Central ...	14,812	197	101	6	10,754	2,486	13,544
Riverina ...	16,981	1,208	551	381	10,212	3,866	16,218
Total ...	41,336	1,776	686	397	26,471	7,996	37,326
Western ...	80,343	13	2	10	76,613	329	76,967
New South Wales	198,012	5,649	1,865	3,615	133,555	25,343	170,027

\* As at 31st December, 1952; excluding Lord Howe Island and principal harbours.

The area of the State not occupied by rural holdings is approximately 28,000,000 acres and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc.; 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind; town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than one acre in extent; land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied; and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes, such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways and railway enclosures. Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the Coastal and Tableland divisions, but proportionately smaller areas are found in all divisions.



### VALUE OF ALIENATED RURAL LAND.

Information as to the unimproved and improved capital value of rural lands was collected for statistical purposes in the years 1920-21 to 1940-41. Particulars of the value as ascertained at 31st March, 1941, and of the bases of valuation are given on page 276 *et seq.* of Year Book No. 51.

### CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT.

The nature and pattern of rural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by the configuration and varying quality of the land, rainfall, accessibility to markets, and by local factors, such as water supply, forest stands and means of communication, which undergo important changes as economic development proceeds.

The pastoral industry was the basis of initial settlement throughout the State. It is still nearly State-wide but the Western division is the only portion given over almost solely to grazing activities. There, land occupation retains its early characteristics of sparse settlement on large holdings with but a few widely scattered small towns and hamlets. Although progress of agriculture in the central districts, particularly in the 15 to 20 inches rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing, widespread adoption of mixed farming during the past two decades has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within these areas. Dairying and intensive cultivation are the principal farming activities east of the Great Dividing Range.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Large tracts of very rugged, and often wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the Tablelands and South Coast divisions but there is dense settlement in some parts of these divisions. Favoured with abundant rainfall, the Northern and Central divisions of the coastal region are by far the most densely occupied; in this region dairying and intensive agriculture on well compacted holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins, and the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising. Sheep are few and wheat growing is negligible. Even without the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong, the density of population in the Coastal divisions is much greater than in any other part of the State.

The following analysis of the State, according to statistical divisions, shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production:—

**Table 603.—Rainfall, Population, Area and Production, in Divisions.**

Division.	Range of Average Annual Rainfall 	Popu- lation at 31st Decem- ber, 1952.	Area at 31st Dec., 1952. *	Annual Production, 1951-52.				
				Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Mining. †	Manu- factures ‡
	inches.	thous- ands.	thous. acres.	thous. lb.	thous. bushels.	thous. lb.	£thous.	£thous.
<i>Coastal—</i>								
North Coast ...	35-74	174	6,965	27	...	36,786	810	7,352
Hunter and Manning ...	20-61	398	8,414	4,559	56	6,622	21,047	42,965
Cumberland ...	28-45	1,941	964	111	1	364	...	341,942
South Coast ...	29-58	166	5,944	3,612	...	5,027	5,297	19,964
Total ...	...	2,679	22,287	8,309	57	48,799	27,154	412,223
<i>Tableland—</i>								
Northern ...	28-38	54	8,088	20,023	161	912	207	1,179
Central ...	21-53	163	10,698	43,175	2,171	732	5,199	9,864
Southern ...	19-61	61	7,061	31,036	46	271	2,373	2,569
Total ...	...	278	25,847	94,234	2,378	1,915	7,779	13,612
<i>Western Slope—</i>								
North ...	20-31	65	9,236	36,065	5,972	756	304	1,809
Central ...	17-26	66	7,724	35,869	8,477	383	39	1,637
South ...	17-38	127	11,239	61,325	7,825	3,217	52	4,912
Total ...	...	258	28,199	133,259	22,274	4,356	395	8,358
<i>Central Plains and Riverina—</i>								
Northern ...	18-25	31	9,543	30,925	3,182	111	13	834
Central ...	15-20	26	14,812	44,989	1,337	120	81	367
Riverina ...	12-24	84	16,981	63,758	10,438	1,189	81	2,928
Total ...	...	141	41,336	139,672	14,957	1,420	175	4,129
<i>Western Division</i>	8-18	59	80,343	62,363	23	53	28,582	5,069
<i>New South Wales</i>	...	3,422§	198,012	437,837	39,689	56,543	64,085	443,391

\* Excluding area of Lord Howe Island, quarantine reserves and harbours not included in local government areas. † Calendar year, 1951—excludes quarries. ‡ Value added in process of manufacture. § Includes 7,000 migratory persons not included in divisional totals. || Range or average annual rainfall at recording stations within the divisions.

In the north, the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Riverina lies about 100 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the Northern Plain, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the Northern divisions shown above generally receive more rain than the Central, and the Central more than the Southern divisions.

Roughly about 40 per cent. of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and over about three-fifths of it the average exceeds 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest, conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas, woolgrowing is the only important rural industry.

Not only the quantity, but the seasonal incidence and reliability of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittency of rainfall adversely affects the western hinterland. The meteorological conditions of each division are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate", which contains a diagrammatic map showing the configuration and rainfall distribution of the State.

## COASTAL DIVISIONS.

The area occupied by rural holdings, in the Coastal divisions in 1951-52, was 11,570,856 acres, or 52 per cent. of the total area (excluding principal harbours). Much of the country not used for purposes of rural production is very rugged. Rural settlement is most dense in the North Coast division.

In 1941, it was ascertained that 1,729,000 acres were suitable for cultivation. The area actually under crops in 1951-52 was 279,717 acres, or 16 per cent. of the area suitable.

The average size of holdings in 1951-52 was:—North Coast, 377 acres; Hunter and Manning, 526 acres; and South Coast, 506 acres.

The character of settlement has been determined by the abundant rainfall, numerous fertile river valleys and basins, and the dense industrial markets of the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas.

The Coastal divisions contained approximately 87 per cent. of the registered dairies and 67 per cent. of the pigs in New South Wales in 1951-52. The whole of the sugar cane and banana crops are grown in this part of the State. The main areas devoted to commercial poultry farming—Cumberland statistical division, Newcastle and suburbs, and Wollongong and environs—are within the Coastal divisions. In addition, 41 per cent. of the area under vegetables and 58 per cent. of the area of citrus orchards were in the Coastal belt in the 1951-52 season.

## TABLELANDS.

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland divisions, which comprise 25,847,000 acres, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and not adaptable to agriculture. The area stated as suitable for cultivation in 1940-41 was 3,285,000 acres, but only 15 per cent. of that area was under crops in 1951-52. Grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but except on the Central Tableland, settlement is sparse, fewer towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. The development of dairying and agriculture has been limited.

Rural settlement is most dense in the Central Tableland division, which was the first portion to be settled. In 1951-52 the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 81 per cent. in the Northern, 70 per cent. in the Central, and 75 per cent. in the Southern Tableland.

The Tableland divisions depastured 23 per cent. of the sheep and 24 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31st March, 1952.

Forty-five per cent. of the total vegetable area of the State in 1951-52 was in these divisions. Guyra, in the Northern Tableland, and Crookwell, in the Central Tableland, are two of the main potato growing areas.

Parts of the Northern and Central Tableland divisions are particularly suited to growing pome and stone fruits.

## WESTERN SLOPES.

The divisions of the Western Slope contain gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the Riverina, the most productive portions of the interior.

In these divisions, which embrace 28,199,000 acres, rural settlement is most dense on the South Western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is greatest in the northern districts. In 1951-52 the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 85 per cent. of the total area of the Western Slope divisions. The area of land suitable for cultivation, 12,430,073 acres in 1940-41, constituted 40 per cent. of the total area of such land in the State. Of the land considered suitable for cultivation in the Western Slope divisions, 2,388,174 acres, or 19 per cent., was under crops in 1951-52.

The Western Slope divisions contained 58 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1951-52, and, at 31st March, 1952, depastured 32 per cent. of the sheep in the State.

Beef cattle are raised extensively in the North and South Western Slope. Development in dairying, however, has been mainly in the South Western Slope, near Tumut and the southern border.

Generally, almost the whole of the tobacco crop is grown on the North Western Slope, where an attempt has also been made in recent years to foster the development of linseed production. Pome fruits, prunes, and cherries are produced in the South Western Slope division, at Batlow and Young.

## CENTRAL PLAINS AND RIVERINA.

The plains of the Central divisions, including the Riverina, cover 41,336,000 acres and constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country, stretching from the last hills of the Western Slope to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, the divisions comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about 40 per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area on the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The closely-settled but comparatively small area of irrigated lands in the Riverina partly accounts for the density of settlement in that division. At 31st March, 1952, there were 1,251 holdings in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area embracing 313,791 acres, inclusive of certain attached lands outside the Irrigation Area.

The total of 13,185,000 acres considered suitable for cultivation in 1940-41 comprised 21 per cent. of the occupied rural land in the North Central Plain, 26 per cent. in the Central Plain and 44 per cent. in the Riverina. Approximately 12 per cent. of the land deemed suitable for cultivation was under crops in 1951-52.

The Central Plains and Riverina divisions contained 36 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1951-52, and, at 31st March, 1952, depastured 31 per cent. of sheep in New South Wales.

The whole of the rice crop is grown in the Riverina division, which is also the main area for the cultivation of wine grapes. In this division, also, citrus fruits are produced and peaches, pears, and apricots are grown for canning.

In the North Central Plain, linseed production has developed rapidly in recent years.

Beef cattle raising is mainly confined to the Northern and Central plains.

#### WESTERN DIVISION.

The plains of the Western division cover 80,343,000 acres and seem unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-third of the division receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year and practically the whole of the remainder less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain and of permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on the irrigation areas at Wentworth, there is little agriculture and dairying is negligible, and by reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east; but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. It is a lonely region, for the most part occupied in large holdings on a long or perpetual lease tenure.

Irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, and regulation of the flow of the Darling River, combined with dry-farming methods, may make agriculture possible on limited areas and water and fodder conservation may increase sheep-carrying capacity, but a significant change in the utilisation of these western plains is not to be expected until settlement in the more attractive easterly regions has made very great advance. It was contended that, in the south, large areas only required railway facilities to render them profitable for agriculture, but results so far attained are not encouraging. At present, excluding the mining districts, it is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, depasturing little more than 12 per cent. of the sheep, and inhabited by some 23,000 persons, or less than one per cent. of the State's population. Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 33,000 persons.

Of the total area occupied by rural holdings, 76,232,335 acres in 1951-52, the area under crop was only 14,016 acres, although in 1941 an aggregate area of 1,193,206 acres was considered by the occupiers to be suitable for cultivation.

## VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Information regarding the value of production of rural and other industries is published in the chapter "Value of Production", and a summary of the gross farm value of rural production in various years since 1901 is shown in Table 604. The net value since 1925-26 is also shown; this is estimated by deducting from the gross value such costs as fodder for livestock, seed, fertilisers, dips, sprays and water for irrigation.

Details regarding estimates of the value of production in the rural industries are shown in the following chapters.

Table 604.—Estimated Value of Production—Rural Industries.

Year.	Gross Value.		Net Value.	
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£ thous.	£ s. d.	£ thous.	£ s. d.
1901 ... ..	22,695	16 12 1	...	...
1911 ... ..	36,869	22 2 10	...	...
1920-21 ... ..	69,156	33 1 7	...	...
1925-26 ... ..	66,933	28 17 0	60,952	26 5 5
1930-31 ... ..	42,202	16 11 8	37,751	14 16 8
1935-36 ... ..	64,549	24 5 11	58,404	21 19 8
1940-41 ... ..	67,822	24 6 2	59,888	21 9 3
1941-42 ... ..	72,372	25 14 6	62,998	22 7 10
1942-43 ... ..	90,035	31 12 9	79,726	28 0 4
1943-44 ... ..	100,430	34 19 6	88,608	30 17 2
1944-45 ... ..	86,095	29 13 6	75,031	25 17 2
1945-46 ... ..	107,453	36 12 11	94,984	32 7 10
1946-47 ... ..	107,067	36 2 8	94,196	31 15 10
1947-48† ... ..	194,780	64 15 9	178,757	59 9 2
1948-49† ... ..	186,725	60 18 11	170,836	55 15 2
1949-50* ... ..	258,408	81 9 4	243,048	76 12 6
1950-51 ... ..	401,476	122 12 5	385,986	117 17 10
1951-52* ... ..	278,107	82 17 5	257,227	76 12 11

\* Does not include two interim distributions of profits of £9,742,721 each, made in 1949-50 and 1951-52 under the wartime plan for the disposal of wool clips.

† Revised.

## MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

The following table shows particulars of the various kinds of farm machinery on rural holdings in 1943 and later years:—

Table 605.—Machinery on Rural Holdings.

Type of Machine.	Number at 31st March—					
	1943.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Milking machines—Stands ( <i>units</i> ) ...	18,365	29,921	31,305	33,738	35,517	36,327
Shearing machines—Stands ...	43,395	45,700	46,370	48,632	52,036	54,974
Ploughs—single furrow ...	*	50,806	50,289	50,028	49,303	48,570
multiple furrow ...	*	40,803	40,418	40,282	42,177	43,724
Cultivators—All disc, springtooth and rigid tine ...	*	44,066	44,527	45,853	46,134	47,638
Other, including rotary hoes ...	*	38,214	38,506	39,580	40,186	41,831
Harrows—Number of leaves ...	*	156,774	157,357	157,061	162,574	168,518
Fertiliser distributors and broadcasters ...	4,928	6,572	7,293	7,941	8,755	9,878
Grain drills (Combine and other) ...	22,956	25,427	25,465	25,789	26,132	25,899
Maize planters ...	8,540	10,834	10,718	10,815	10,891	10,814
Headers, strippers and harvesters ...	17,296	16,984	16,881	16,866	17,095	17,481
Reapers and binders ...	14,342	13,902	13,574	13,402	13,074	13,073
Mowers ...	15,541	18,407	18,608	19,355	20,272	21,161
Chaff cutters ...	20,964	23,860	23,424	22,775	22,670	22,372
Spraying plants (power driven) ...	*	3,910	4,109	4,800	5,409	6,265
Fruit graders ...	*	2,081	2,115	2,205	2,199	2,278
Tractors—Wheeled type ...	13,181	18,659	21,283	25,533	30,061	35,302
Crawler or track type ...	*	1,599	1,649	1,831	2,145	2,828
Motor trucks, utilities and lorries ...	22,908	31,259	33,745	37,188	42,539	46,644
Stationary engines ...	40,148	48,662	51,128	51,023	54,038	57,168

\* Not available.

The most significant features shown in the table are the advancement in mechanisation of the dairying industry, and the increase in shearing plants and in the use of machinery for pasture improvement and for the conservation of fodder. There has also been a marked increase in the use of tractors on rural holdings, details of which are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

#### BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

Statistics relating to building, construction and repairs on rural holdings in New South Wales were collected for the first time in 1947-48. The following table illustrates the increasing trend in building activity and in capital expenditure upon construction and repairs on rural holdings during the past five years:—

**Table 606.—Building Activity on Rural Holdings.**

Year ended 31st March.	New Buildings Completed.		Other Construction and Repair.		
	Dwellings.		All other new Buildings.	New fences, yards, dams, silos, etc.	Repairs to fences, buildings, yards, dams, etc.
	Number.	Cost.	Cost.	Cost.	Cost.
		£	£	£	£
1948 ... ..	725	784,720	1,437,320	823,440	1,463,800
1949 ... ..	1,039	1,099,752	1,523,751	1,043,144	1,816,672
1950 ... ..	1,315	1,684,633	1,516,788	1,659,285	2,778,499
1951 ... ..	1,459	2,436,544	2,190,415	2,490,939	4,111,101
1952 ... ..	2,302	4,308,074	3,682,346	5,084,523	6,781,155

#### PERSONS RESIDENT ON HOLDINGS.

The number of persons of all ages residing permanently on rural holdings, including those temporarily absent, but excluding guests, visitors and residents of schools, institutions, etc., was 349,000 at 31st March, 1939 and 1940, but as men were drawn from farms into the armed services and into war factories, it decreased to 337,000 in 1941 and to 317,000 in 1942. In 1951 the number was 300,000, comprising 164,000 males and 136,000 females, and in 1952 the number was 301,000 comprising 165,000 males and 136,000 females.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Statistics of persons over the age of 14 years permanently engaged in farm work on rural holdings, one acre or more in extent, have been collected annually since 1921-22; particulars as to temporary employees also have been collected in recent years. Information regarding the number of women working on the holdings is not entirely satisfactory because, as a general rule, their duties are partly domestic and it is difficult to distinguish those whose principal activity is rural work.

The number of males and females engaged permanently on farm work on rural holdings at the end of each season since 1928-29 are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 607.—Persons Engaged Permanently on Rural Holdings.**

At 31st March.	Males.	Females.	Total.	At 31st March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1929*	117,863	10,677	128,540	1941	121,364	8,706	130,070
1930*	116,423	9,848	126,271	1942	105,123	11,279	116,402
1931*	114,989	9,543	124,532	1943	103,143	16,162	119,305
1932	116,929	8,522	125,451	1944	100,820	15,381	116,201
1933	121,795	8,345	130,140	1945	103,386	13,768	117,154
1934	124,190	7,776	131,966	1946	108,129	11,961	120,090
1935	126,408	7,410	133,818	1947	109,324	11,387	120,711
1936	127,125	7,058	134,183	1948	113,052	10,871	123,923
1937	128,006	5,992	133,998	1949	111,362	11,056	122,418
1938	126,051	6,579	132,630	1950	113,066	11,480	124,546
1939	126,341	7,059	133,400	1951	111,634	10,927	122,561
1940	125,556	7,842	133,398	1952	110,087	9,798	119,885

\* At 30th June.

The number occupied permanently was greatest in 1936, but was maintained in the vicinity of 133,000 at 31st March of each year 1935 to 1940. There was a marked increase in the employment of women and girls on farm work during the war years, but that increase did not go far towards offsetting the loss of male workers from farms, which by 1944 represented about one in every five of those permanently employed in 1939.

In 1944 there were 17,200 (13 per cent.) fewer persons engaged permanently on rural holdings than before the war. By 1950 only half of this loss had been regained, and since then the trend has once more been downward. In March, 1952, the permanent work force on rural holdings was about 13,500 smaller than in 1939, with 16,200 fewer males and 2,700 more females.

A classification of the number of males engaged permanently in farm work on the holdings at the end of each season, 1928-29 to 1951-52, is shown below:—

**Table 608.—Rural Labour—Males Working Permanently on Holdings.**

At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Rela- tives not receiv- ing Wages.	Total, Per- manent Males.	At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Rela- tives not receiv- ing Wages.	Total, Per- manent Males.
1929*	66,134	34,234	17,495	117,863	1941	66,395	38,626	16,343	121,364
1930*	65,300	31,387	19,736	116,423	1942	64,238	28,546	12,339	105,123
1931*	66,297	27,949	20,743	114,989	1943	64,500	26,471	12,172	103,143
1932	67,922	26,874	22,133	116,929	1944	64,860	23,476	12,484	100,820
1933	70,779	29,347	21,669	121,795	1945	68,626	22,795	11,965	103,386
1934	70,552	32,718	20,920	124,190	1946	72,234	26,628	9,267	108,129
1935	69,429	36,654	20,325	126,408	1947	74,384	25,772	9,168	109,324
1936	69,353	39,104	18,668	127,125	1948	73,400	30,578	9,074	113,052
1937	68,736	41,063	18,207	128,006	1949	71,186	31,987	8,189	111,362
1938	68,167	41,537	16,347	126,051	1950	71,277	33,923	7,866	113,066
1939	68,009	40,777	17,555	126,341	1951	70,236	33,889	7,509	111,634
1940	67,443	40,484	17,629	125,556	1952	69,157	32,322	8,608	110,087

\* At 30th June.



Between 1939 and 1952, owners, lessees and sharefarmers increased by 1,148, employees decreased by 8,455, and relatives not receiving wages decreased by 8,947. The last-mentioned movement continued a trend in evidence since 1932 and one which gained impetus from the wartime call for men for the Services and for war and other essential industries. Although relatives not receiving wages increased by 1,100 from 1951 to 1952, this was offset by a corresponding decrease in owners, etc. Over the year, there was a decrease of 1,500 in the total number of males permanently employed. Increasing mechanisation of farming operations has contributed to and helped to offset the reduction in the number of men working on rural holdings.

The number of females working permanently on rural holdings has declined fairly steadily from the wartime peak of 16,162. Following a slight recovery in 1949 and 1950, the downward trend has been resumed, and the numbers at 31st March, 1952, were less than 10,000. Particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 609.—Females Recorded as Working Permanently on Rural Holdings.**

At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Sharefarmers.	Employees receiving Wages.	Relatives not receiving Wages.	Total Permanent Females.	At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Sharefarmers.	Employees receiving Wages.	Relatives not receiving Wages.	Total Permanent Females.
1939	872	745	5,442	7,059	1946	1,657	2,129	8,175	11,961
1940	1,298	1,018	5,526	7,842	1947	1,744	1,871	7,772	11,387
1941	1,275	1,274	6,157	8,706	1948	1,611	1,530	7,730	10,871
1942	1,822	1,585	7,872	11,279	1949	1,925	2,003	7,128	11,056
1943	2,304	3,438	10,420	16,162	1950	1,649	1,996	7,835	11,480
1944	2,174	2,653	10,554	15,381	1951	1,678	2,051	7,198	10,927
1945	1,990	2,225	9,553	13,768	1952	1,743	1,890	6,165	9,793

The number of persons working temporarily on wages or contract on holdings at 31st March, increased from 26,928 (males 25,350 and females 1,588) in 1951 to 29,544 (males 27,720 and females 1,824) in 1952. There were approximately 40,000 persons working temporarily on rural holdings at 31st March, 1939.

#### WAGES PAID TO WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

The amount of wages paid to permanent and casual employees on rural holdings in each year 1928-29 to 1941-42 and since 1947-48 is shown below; the value of board and lodging supplied by the employer is included. Corresponding information is not available for intervening years, except in respect of casual labour in 1945-46 and 1946-47; such labour received £3,085,381 (males £3,018,188 and females £67,193) in 1945-46, and £3,377,163 (males £3,310,422 and females £66,741) in 1946-47.

Table 610.—Wages Paid to Rural Workers.

Year ended 31st March.	Males.			Fe-males, Per-manent and Casual.	Total.	Year ended 31st March.	Males.			Fe-males, Per-manent and Casual.	Total.
	Per-manent.	Casual.	Total.				Per-manent.	Casual.	Total.		
	£ thousand.						£ thousand.				
1929*	6,475	3,042	9,517	83	9,600	1939	6,302	3,608	9,910	65	9,975
1930*	5,717	2,791	8,508	86	8,594	1940	6,406	3,610	10,016	88	10,104
1931*	4,533	2,186	6,719	71	6,790	1941	6,309	3,686	9,995	116	10,111
1932	4,145	2,102	6,247	50	6,297	1942	5,093	3,724	8,817	180	8,997
1933	4,292	2,362	6,654	52	6,706	1948†	7,333	3,827	11,160	295	11,455
1934	4,654	2,514	7,168	52	7,220	1949	8,490	4,215	12,705	410	13,115
1935	5,119	2,659	7,778	53	7,831	1950	10,325	7,348	17,673	443	18,116
1936	5,534	3,043	8,577	52	8,629	1951	12,612	9,770	22,382	525	22,907
1937	6,048	3,393	9,441	49	9,490	1952	15,123	13,661	28,784	600	29,384
1938	6,427	3,670	10,097	60	10,157						

\* Year ended 30th June.

† Not available for seasons 1942-43 to 1946-47.

## EMPLOYMENT ON RURAL HOLDINGS—CENSUS DATA.

At the census of 4th April, 1921, the number of persons returned as being occupied in agricultural, pastoral and dairying industries was 160,077, comprising 157,123 males and 2,954 females. Of the total, 94,508 were classified to agricultural and 65,569 to pastoral and dairying occupations. A more detailed industry classification was used for the censuses of 30th June, 1933, and 30th June, 1947, and the following statement provides a comparison of the number and sex of persons occupied in each major rural activity other than forestry, as ascertained at those dates. Because of seasonal factors and the inclusion in census tabulations of casual workers, it is not possible to make direct comparison between these census data and the statistics of persons working on rural holdings at 31st March in each year as compiled from farmers' annual returns.

Table 611.—Persons Occupied in Rural Industries—Census Data.

Industry.	Persons (including Owners, etc.) employed in Farming Industries.							
	At Census, 30th June, 1933.			At Census, 30th June, 1947.			As Proportion of Total Work Force (Persons).	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1933.	1947.
	Number.						per cent.	
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	81,999	1,740	83,739	66,965	2,347	69,312	7·67	5·45
Grazing ...	43,049	1,153	44,202	38,403	1,828	40,231	4·05	3·16
Dairying ...	34,329	2,296	36,625	27,909	2,753	30,662	3·35	2·41
Pig Farming ...	147	2	149	400	10	410	0·01	0·03
Poultry Farming	3,720	363	4,083	4,754	595	5,349	0·37	0·42
Beekeeping ...	405	14	419	823	17	840	0·04	0·07
Other Farming ...	7,150	23	7,173	1,098	37	1,135	0·66	0·09
Total Farming	170,799	5,591	176,390	140,352	7,587	147,939	16·15	11·63
Total Work Force ...	852,508	239,278	1,091,786	969,959	301,350	1,271,309	100·00	100·00

In reviewing the figures, it has to be remembered that economic conditions were in sharp contrast at these respective census dates. Acute depression prevailed in 1933; many persons normally following other occupations were on rural holdings, and many unemployed persons undertook intensive cultivation of small areas as a temporary means of livelihood. On the other hand, conditions were prosperous in 1947, and rural employers met strong competition from other industries for available supplies of labour. The significantly smaller proportion of the work force occupied in these rural industries in 1947 was also due to factors such as the much wider mechanisation of farming operations and continued scarcity, since the war years, of materials needed for permanent improvements on rural properties, together with the effect of a period of relatively unfavourable seasons, which made inroads into farmers' and graziers' financial resources.

#### CONDITIONS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT.

In the decade preceding the outbreak of war in 1939, certain workers in the pastoral, fruit-growing and sugar industries were covered by Commonwealth rural awards and agreements, but otherwise rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation by industrial arbitration tribunals. During the war period, the Commonwealth Government assisted producers of certain crops and dairy products, and wages, hours, etc., of employees engaged in the production of these commodities were regulated as from 1943 under National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations and amending legislation.

Awards covering employment in certain rural industries were made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration until 31st December, 1949, when awards made under the National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations were deemed to have lapsed. Details of rates which operated in these industries in 1949 and earlier years are published on page 558 *et seq.* of Year Book No. 52.

During 1953, Conciliation Committees were established and action taken to have State awards determined for all phases of rural employment.

In July, 1953, the wage rates (for a working week of 44 hours) in the main awards that have been finalised were as follows:—

##### Agricultural employees—

General farm hands, £13 1s. per week.

(Harvest employees are paid an additional 10s. for each half day, or part thereof, when employed on harvest work.)

Leading hand (in charge of three or more employees), £13 11s. per week.

##### Dairying employees—

General hands, £13 6s. per week.

Leading hand (in charge of four or more employees), £13 16s. per week.

In each of the above awards, the minimum wage for junior males is a percentage of the adult basic wage for males, viz., £12 1s. per week, determined according to the age of the employee.

The minimum wage for females is a percentage of the adult basic wage of females, viz., £9 0s. 6d. per week, determined according to the age of the employee.

The hourly rate for casual employment is calculated by dividing the ordinary weekly wage rate, plus 12½ per cent., by forty-four.

Wages of sugar-field workers in the three sugar-mill areas on the northern rivers of New South Wales are regulated by agreement between the Cane Growers' Association and the Australian Workers' Union. The current agreement, to remain in force for three years, commenced on 14th May, 1951. The rates of wages are subject to cost of living adjustments. The ordinary hours of work are 40 per week or 8 per day, Monday to Friday, but may be spread to 11 a.m. on Saturday. Basic rates awarded since 1st June, 1945, were as follows:—

Period.	Field Worker over 19 years. per week.	Cane Cutter (Day labour). per week.	Cane Cutter—Piece Work. Rate per ton cut per acre (fixed at one ton intervals). Examples are :—				
	s. d.	s. d.	Over 15. s. d.	11 to 12. s. d.	8 to 9. s. d.	5 to 6. s. d.	
From 1st June, 1945	96 2	130 11	7 10	9 3	10 9	16 4	
From 14th May, 1948	121 8	146 0	8 6	9 11	11 5	17 7½	
From 1st June, 1948	121 8	146 0	9 5	11 1	13 0	19 8½	
From 14th May, 1951	182 0	222 6	12 1	13 9	15 8	22 7½	

The award of the Commonwealth Court relating to fruit growing applies only to employers listed in the award in such districts as the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, Wentworth and Curlwaa, Young, Batlow, Kentucky, Gosford, etc., where large quantities of fruit are grown, and does not apply as a common rule in the industry. Minimum rates payable under awards made between December, 1939, and December, 1949, are shown in previous editions of this Year Book. New classifications of labour were provided in a new award which operated from July, 1949. A working week of 44 hours was prescribed in orchards, vineyards and plantations. The rates of wages per week payable under the award from August, 1952, to field workers are as follows:—

General labourer, fruit picker—£12 6s. (citrus), £12 7s. (other fruits).

Tractor driver—£12 13s. Pruner (non-citrus), £12 18s.

Leading hand—£12 17s., or 5s. per week above the highest paid employee under his supervision, whichever the higher.

Females over 18 years—75 per cent. of base rate plus 75 per cent. of margin.

Casual employees—Weekly rates increased by 10 per cent.

The rates payable in the Murrumbidgee and Murray irrigation settlements were 12s. per week less when the new award was announced, but the difference varies each quarter, as the two areas do not have a common index number for quarterly basic wage adjustment purposes.

In the first award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for pastoral workers, made in 1907, the shearing rate was 24s. per 100 sheep shorn (an increase of 4s. over the predominant rate prior to the award). Station hands have been covered by award since 1917. The pastoral award applied only to employment on the large holdings.

From 1st January, 1943, to August, 1948, the award was declared a "common rule" of the industry (in terms of National Security Regulations) and so applied to all employees where employing pastoralists or farmers were predominantly engaged in the raising or shearing of sheep. It did not apply to the employment of station hands on properties depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

In April, 1948, the Conciliation Commissioner issued an interim award covering rates of pay only, which was followed in August, 1948, by a new comprehensive Federal award covering the pastoral industry and superseding all previous awards, with the effect of rendering the "common rule" inoperative. The award does not apply to members of the employer's family, domestic servants, or jackeroos, nor to employment of station hands on any property where 2,000 or fewer sheep are depastured.

The rates of wages as prescribed by the pastoral industry award for shearers, shed hands and station hands in New South Wales since August, 1942, are shown below:—

**Table 612.—Rates of Wages—Shearers, Shed and Station Hands.**

Date of Change.	Shearers ; per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine).	Shed hands.		Station hands.	
		Found.	Not Found.	With Keep.	Without Keep.
	s. d.	£ s. d. per week.			
August, 1942	39 3	5 4 6	6 17 0	2 15 0	4 2 0
November, 1942	40 3	5 7 3	7 1 6	2 17 6	4 6 0
May, 1943	41 3	5 10 0	7 6 0	3 0 3	4 10 0
June, 1945	45 0	6 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 3	4 10 0
December, 1946	46 9	6 4 9	7 17 9	3 4 9	4 17 0
March, 1947	47 0	6 6 4	7 19 0	3 10 2	4 18 0
June, 1947	51 3	6 6 4	7 19 0	3 10 2	4 18 0
January, 1948	51 3	6 6 4	7 19 0	4 0 0	5 10 0
April, 1948	56 6	6 14 9	8 10 9	4 0 0	5 10 0
July, 1948	60 6	7 6 1	9 4 1	4 0 0	5 10 0
September, 1948	60 6	7 6 1	9 4 1	4 7 0	5 17 0*
November, 1948	62 3	7 11 1	9 11 1	4 8 4	5 19 0*
May, 1949	70 0	8 4 1	10 5 5	5 4 4	6 17 0*
November, 1949	71 6	8 9 4	10 12 8	5 7 8	7 2 0*
May, 1950	81 6	9 7 3	11 12 3	6 3 3	7 19 7*
July, 1950	100 0	10 10 0	12 15 0	6 3 3	7 19 7*
December, 1950	109 9	12 3 10	14 11 2	7 6 10	9 5 7*
April, 1951	154 0	14 8 0	17 8 0	9 6 8	11 11 0*
May, 1952	112 6	11 19 7	14 6 11	7 4 9	9 3 1*
June, 1952	140 0	15 6 2	19 6 2	7 4 9	9 3 1*

\* Working at or about homestead on other than domestic duties.

In May, 1949, a schedule of wool value allowances, to be paid in addition to the ordinary rates of pay, was introduced by consent into the Pastoral Industry Award. The allowance is based on the price of wool and is reviewed periodically.

#### RURAL WORKERS ACCOMMODATION ACT, 1926.

Employers of rural labour are required under the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926, and subsequent amendments, to provide employees engaged for more than 24 hours with accommodation of standards prescribed by regulations for sleeping, dining, etc., including hygiene facilities, sanitation and the cleanliness of premises. Unless otherwise provided by an industrial award no charge is made for the accommodation.

The Act applies in all districts other than areas proclaimed as cities. The owner or person entitled to immediate possession must provide the premises, and in the provision of other facilities responsibility extends to the employer as well as to the person entitled to immediate possession. If the latter be a tenant, he may, after notifying the landlord, erect buildings in compliance with the Act and recover from the owner the current value of the buildings when tenancy ceases.

Inspectors appointed under the Act are empowered to enter and inspect the accommodation, and employers must notify them of the date of intended commencement of seasonal work. Notice may be given employers of accommodation requirements and action may be taken in Courts of Petty Sessions to enforce compliance with the Act. Full-time inspectors are employed and police officers in charge of country stations also act as inspectors.

### SHARE-FARMING.

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land and sometimes seed and fertiliser, and the farmer generally provides the necessary plant and labour. The usual contract is that the land be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time. Various arrangements are made for sharing the product. Sometimes the parties to the agreement take equal shares of the produce up to a specific yield, and any excess goes to the farmer as a bonus. In other cases the owner takes one-third and the farmer two-thirds of the total product. Since 1st July, 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, which provides for a minimum tenancy of two years and establishes the right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants.

Particulars regarding share-farming as given in Table 351 of Year Book No. 50 show that, in the seasons 1936-37 to 1940-41, there were on the average 6,758 holdings (equivalent to about one in every eleven of all holdings) used for share-farming by 8,659 share-farmers engaged in cultivating 1,400,163 acres and using 788,891 acres for dairying.

In 1940-41, the latest year of collection, holdings on which the share system was used for agriculture exclusively, numbered 3,961 and for dairying only, 434. Holdings with share-farmers engaged in agriculture and dairying in combination (including dairy farms on which only fodder crops for dairy cattle were grown) numbered 2,069.

Of 1,423,364 acres cultivated in 1940-41 on the share system, 776,279 acres were in the Western Slope divisions and 515,590 acres were in the Central Plains and Riverina. The cultivation was mainly for wheat, viz., 1,280,665 acres on 3,631 holdings. There were 792,632 acres share-farmed for dairying, of which 730,528 acres, or 92 per cent., were in the Coastal division.

### AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941.

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings and, from time to time, remedial legislation has been enacted, such as the Rural Tenants Act, 1916, which was designed to give tenant farmers the right to compensation for certain improvements but did not apply to tenancies at will, and the Agricultural Lessees Relief Act, 1931, by which tenants were enabled to obtain, under certain conditions, reduction of rent and extension of lease. These Acts were repealed by the Agricultural Hold-

ings Act, 1941, which came into operation on 1st July, 1943. It applies to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of two acres or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

### ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.

#### SOWN GRASSES.

The stock-carrying capacity of the pasture lands is being increased by cultivation of grasses and herbage, both indigenous and imported. The total area of land under sown grasses did not exceed 400,000 acres until 1901. It had risen to approximately 750,000 acres by 1908; 1,500,000 acres by 1920; 2,200,000 acres by 1930; and to 3,300,000 acres in 1940. This represented little more than 2 per cent. of the land used for grazing.

Table 352 in Year Book No. 50 illustrated the increase in the area under sown grasses in each division of the State between 1901 and 1941. At 31st March, 1952, the area under sown grasses was 4,264,720 acres, comprised of 1,712,262 acres in the Coastal, 916,889 acres in the Tableland, 1,067,908 acres in the Western Slope, 559,871 acres in the Central Plains and Riverina and 7,790 acres in the Western divisions. Between 1941 and 1952, the area of sown grasses increased by 165 per cent. in the Tableland, 98 per cent. in the Western Slope and 166 per cent. in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.

The practice of top-dressing pastures with fertiliser is also used as a means of increasing stock-carrying capacity. In 1928-29, artificial manures were applied to 87,686 acres of pastures on 689 holdings. The agricultural depression checked progress in this form of pasture improvement until 1933-34, but there was a rapid increase in the course of the next three years. The area treated in 1937-38 was 875,730 acres, or ten times the area fertilised in 1928-29. Subsequent decreases in the area were due to drought and the scarcity of labour and fertilisers but the area of pasture top-dressed increased from 1945-46, and in 1951-52 more holdings and a greater area were treated than ever before, the area being double that of 1937-38. Details are given in the following table:—

Table 613.—Improved Pastures—Areas Treated and Fertilisers Used.

Season.	Holdings Using Artificial Manures on Pastures.	Area Treated with Artificial Manures.	Quantity of Artificial Manures Used.	
			Total.	Per Acre.
	No.	acres.	tons.	lb.
1928-29 ... ..	689	87,686	4,049	103
1930-31 ... ..	371	19,254	1,047	122
1935-36 ... ..	3,426	351,209	16,736	107
1940-41 ... ..	5,022	755,416	34,553	103
1941-42 ... ..	3,933	631,949	27,943	99
1942-43 ... ..	3,950	399,649	16,419	92
1943-44 ... ..	4,055	347,229	12,407	81
1944-45 ... ..	4,576	347,005	13,694	88
1945-46 ... ..	5,346	462,959	19,044	92
1946-47 ... ..	5,752	653,381	28,670	98
1947-48 ... ..	6,780	879,343	41,510	106
1948-49 ... ..	7,879	1,132,225	54,178	107
1949-50 ... ..	8,375	1,288,832	60,676	105
1950-51 ... ..	9,152	1,276,300	62,727	110
1951-52 ... ..	10,974	1,755,081	85,164	109

Details of subsidy payments by the Commonwealth Government in connection with the use of artificial fertilisers were described on page 603 of Year Book No. 52. The following table gives the area of pastures treated and the quantity of fertilisers used for this purpose in groups of divisions:—

Table 614.—Pastures Treated and Fertilisers used in Divisions.

Season.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
AREA OF PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS.						
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1928-29 ...	4,883	31,902	40,707	8,698	1,496	87,686
1937-38 ...	44,969	344,111	365,484	121,131	35	875,730
1941-42 ...	32,321	243,627	289,519	66,227	255	631,949
1942-43 ...	39,592	139,094	177,267	42,927	769	399,649
1943-44 ...	45,373	93,315	151,638	56,835	68	347,229
1944-45 ...	64,245	90,976	123,077	68,530	177	347,005
1945-46 ...	85,959	141,411	169,770	65,640	179	462,959
1946-47 ...	94,021	235,891	234,191	87,233	2,045	653,381
1947-48 ...	110,325	333,318	327,801	107,793	106	879,343
1948-49 ...	116,922	429,603	428,765	155,213	1,722	1,132,225
1949-50 ...	131,250	440,083	540,416	176,257	826	1,288,832
1950-51 ...	150,383	419,713	495,687	210,051	466	1,276,300
1951-52 ...	164,356	633,995	684,865	271,073	792	1,755,081
QUANTITY OF FERTILISERS USED ON PASTURES.						
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1928-29 ...	292	1,541	1,792	364	60	4,049
1937-38 ...	2,829	16,440	16,626	4,979	6	40,880
1941-42 ...	2,208	11,121	11,989	2,601	24	27,943
1942-43 ...	2,294	5,777	6,665	1,637	46	16,419
1943-44 ...	2,375	3,447	4,775	1,808	2	12,407
1944-45 ...	3,585	3,324	4,367	2,410	8	13,694
1945-46 ...	4,947	5,961	5,519	2,610	7	19,044
1946-47 ...	5,613	10,103	9,452	3,415	87	28,670
1947-48 ...	6,644	15,990	13,917	4,950	9	41,510
1948-49 ...	8,271	20,119	18,189	7,528	71	54,178
1949-50 ...	9,198	20,717	22,154	8,574	33	60,676
1950-51 ...	10,198	20,425	21,442	10,645	17	62,727
1951-52 ...	10,934	31,312	29,627	13,248	43	85,164



## CONSERVATION OF FODDER.

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months, when the growth of grass is retarded, and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise on methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

In August, 1943, the New South Wales Stock Feeds Conservation Committee was set up to conduct and co-ordinate fodder conservation schemes. The Committee comprises representatives of the State Treasury, the Department of Agriculture and primary producers. It allocates advances from the Rural Industries Agency of the Rural Bank under a stock feeds conservation scheme inaugurated in October, 1944. The advances are repayable over periods of three years (short term) and fifteen years (long term) and are available to rural co-operative societies as well as to individual farmers.

Short term advances are made against fodder already conserved, ranging from 17s. 6d. per ton for silage in dairying districts and 10s. per ton in inland areas, to 35s. per ton for baled hay and from 2s. to 3s. per bushel for grain; for sinking pit or trench silos and for pasture improvement; and to co-operative dairy and rural co-operative societies (up to £1,000) for the purchase of hay, grain and food concentrates. The works for which long term loans are granted include overhead silos, sheds, etc., and approved fodder storage facilities for co-operative societies.

Particulars of stocks of hay and silage on farms, as well as hay and silage produced, for seasons since 1941-42 are given below:—

Table 615.—Production and Stocks of Hay and Silage.

Season ended 31st March.	Hay.			Silage.		
	Production.	Stocks at 31st March.		Production.	Stocks at 31st March.	
		Holdings with Stocks.	Quantity.		Holdings with Stocks.	Quantity.
	tons.	No.	tons.	tons.	No.	tons.
1942 ...	715,005	16,010	511,833	64,145	1,365	134,230
1943 ...	985,743	16,662	698,332	71,801	1,473	127,434
1944 ...	735,641	12,161	522,294	58,143	1,091	100,859
1945 ...	371,153	9,020	189,986	39,830	771	54,263
1946 ...	990,747*	12,304	504,521	73,598	931	73,371
1947 ...	380,567*	8,169	226,926	51,783	769	60,343
1948 ...	978,236*	17,998	825,821	119,453	1,241	109,681
1949 ...	496,873*	15,604	691,608	91,519	1,116	100,799
1950 ...	496,081*	14,853	680,498	73,047	1,031	103,156
1951 ...	314,940*	13,513	608,416	55,470	912	87,253
1952 ...	450,774*	11,893	500,596	47,920	787	74,042

\* Includes grass hay.

Conservation was affected by adverse seasonal conditions in 1944-45 and 1946-47.

Following on the replenishment of stocks of hay and a substantial increase in silage stocks in the lush season of 1947-48, there was a considerable decrease in the areas sown for fodder crops in later seasons. As a result, production decreased and stocks were reduced during periods of adverse weather conditions.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in groups of divisions since 1921-22:—

**Table 616.—Silage Made.**

Period ended 31st March.	Farms on which Made.	Total Silage Made.	Silage made in Divisions.				
			Coastal Divisions.	Table- land Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.
	No.		tons.				
<b>Average—</b>							
1922-26 ...	189	24,252	11,396	3,494	6,760	2,422	180
1927-31 ...	447	42,937	19,270	4,030	15,064	4,320	253
1932-36 ...	927	77,375	46,509	6,226	17,760	5,750	1,130
1937-41 ...	1,503	131,859	78,356	10,123	26,126	17,002	252
1942-46 ...	963	61,503	37,976	5,832	13,522	3,793	374
1947-51 ...	1,286	78,254	44,453	7,183	15,823	10,705	90
<b>Season—</b>							
1941-42 ...	820	64,145	44,416	4,760	10,264	3,137	1,568
1942-43 ...	1,129	71,801	41,381	7,311	18,086	4,763	260
1943-44 ...	947	58,143	37,101	4,031	13,844	3,150	17
1944-45 ...	811	39,830	29,435	2,601	5,385	2,393	16
1945-46 ...	1,110	73,598	37,548	10,456	20,030	5,554	10
1946-47 ...	788	51,783	38,684	3,768	5,271	4,060	...
1947-48 ...	1,670	119,453	61,299	12,327	28,268	17,299	260
1948-49 ...	1,625	91,519	50,125	7,186	19,406	14,790	12
1949-50 ...	1,329	73,047	42,343	7,957	13,886	8,691	170
1950-51 ...	1,016	55,470	29,812	4,678	12,284	8,688	8
1951-52 ...	1,016	47,920	24,860	3,626	12,168	7,096	170

#### CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL.

It was not until recent years that the grave injury to national resources from the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be recognised, though early in the present century problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared land were receiving attention.

The Soil Conservation Act, 1938-52, and the Conservation Authority of New South Wales Act, 1949, provide for concerted measures to meet the problems of conservation. The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the Forestry Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service comprise the Department of Conservation, controlled by the Minister for Conservation. To co-ordinate the activities of these bodies the Conservation Authority of New South Wales was constituted on 1st June, 1949.

The Commissioner of the Soil Conservation Service is empowered to investigate all phases of erosion, to undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, constituted under the Act, regulates the disposal of Crown lands in catchment areas where the threat of soil erosion is serious.

At Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah, Inverell and Scone, problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion and water disposal are being studied. Control of erosion within catchment areas, the stabilisation and re-vegetation of wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State and the control of coastal sand drift are also being investigated. Extension activities in soil conservation are administered through district soil conservation offices at Sydney, Wagga Wagga, Orange, Tamworth, Inverell, Kempsey, Cowra, Yass and Scone, and technical officers are located at many country centres.

A survey completed in 1943 showed that about 70 per cent. of the Western division was affected by wind erosion, with much of the land beyond economic reclamation. Roughly one-half (or 93,700 square miles) of the remaining divisions showed no appreciable erosion; approximately 87,650 square miles were affected in varying degree, viz., about 900 square miles very severely eroded, with extensive gullies, some 30,200 square miles moderately eroded with occasional severe gully erosion, about 36,900 square miles showing sheet erosion, nearly 1,000 square miles severely wind-eroded and 18,650 square miles affected with wind erosion in minor degree.

In 1947, provision was made for advances of up to 100 per cent. of actual cost to be granted to landholders for approved works of soil conservation or erosion mitigation, if the landholder maintained the work and fulfilled conditions imposed in relation to land use, etc. Advances are made through the Rural Industries Agency of the Rural Bank, are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years, and bear interest at rates fixed by the State Treasurer. The work may be carried out by the landholder or by the Soil Conservation Service, which also undertakes works for landholders who do not seek financial assistance from the State. Compulsory action is taken against owners whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages, hydro-electric or irrigation projects. Under an amendment to the Act in 1952, agreements with the Crown may be negotiated by owners of land to carry out conservation works in recognised catchment areas, or areas susceptible to erosion. Expert instruction is provided by the Government, and special conditions relating to proper land use methods and practices and limits to stocking are imposed.

During June, 1947, the Income Tax Assessment Act was amended to allow capital expended in preventing or remedying soil erosion as a deduction from income for taxation purposes, thereby stimulating soil conservation activities.

In 1950, the Hunter Valley Conservation Trust was constituted. The Trust, working in conjunction with Government departments, is concerned with the implementation of schemes for the restoration of the Hunter Valley by mitigation of damage done by erosion and flood.

The Soil Conservation Service commenced a series of conservation demonstrations on typical areas of severely eroding land throughout the State during 1945. Works carried out or approved up to 31st December, 1952, comprised 155 major and 340 minor demonstrations. Much erosion control work is also being carried out by landholders on the advice of the Service. As at 31st December, 1952, the Service had carried out work

on 2,324 properties totalling about 3,383,000 acres, involving the installation of earthworks by mechanical means on 297,000 acres. Over 7,000 landholders had sought the technical assistance of the Soil Conservation Service. Hire of plant had been approved in 1,054 cases, at a cost to landholders of approximately £150,000.

In the past, most of the demonstration work was carried out by the Soil Conservation Service. However, greater emphasis is now being placed on advice and assistance to landholders, who are being encouraged to carry out their own conservation works. This change of approach is designed to accelerate the eradication of erosion in New South Wales. The only areas where new demonstrations will be installed are those in which soil conservation work has not been undertaken in the past.

### **BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL.**

The Bush Fires Act, 1949, makes provision for financing and strengthening the volunteer bush fire brigade system, and co-ordinating its activities with the services of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Forestry Commission.

The brigades have defined territories of operation and have wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. The Minister is assisted by a Bush Fire Committee in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control, and a special sub-committee is required to make annual estimates, for each of the fire regions proclaimed under the Act, of the probable expenditure from the Eastern and Central Divisions Bush Fire Fighting Fund established by the Act. The revenue of the Fund is provided by the insurance companies, which contribute one-half, and the State Government and local councils, which each contributes one-quarter of the total cost.

Councils must take all practicable steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, the local council must be notified, and during a proclaimed period of bush fire danger, private persons must obtain a permit from the council. Councils may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and in the event of default, carry out the work at the landholder's expense.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires in the open air. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorus baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

During the latter months of 1951, widespread damage was caused in New South Wales by bush fires. To provide financial aid for persons whose properties were severely damaged by fire, the Bush Fire Relief Organisation was established. The State and Commonwealth Governments each contributed £30,000 to finance the scheme, and a committee was appointed to deal with claims.

In November and December, 1951, £6,057 was paid from the Fund and payments for the year ended 31st December, 1952, totalled £44,000.

## ADMINISTRATION.

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture, created in 1890, and controlled by the Minister for Agriculture, with a permanent Under Secretary and Director, is the State authority responsible for rural industries in general. Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are controlled by the Minister for Conservation, established in 1944 to co-ordinate the activities of the Forestry Commission, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the Department of Conservation. Finance for settlers is provided by the Rural Bank in its Banking Department and, on behalf of the State Government, in the Government Agencies department of the Bank.

The Department of Agriculture administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to rural industries, and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilisers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It promotes marketing schemes and fosters a community spirit among farmers.

The seven divisions of the department, which have scientific staffs, are as follows:—

*Plant Industry.*—Experiment farms, field investigations, agrostology, and plant breeding.

*Horticulture.*—Fruit development and viticulture.

*Animal Industry.*—Animal health and livestock production services, relating to sheep and wool, herds, pigs, poultry and bees.

*Dairying.*—All activities relating to dairy products.

*Science Services.*—Agricultural biology and chemistry, botany and entomology.

*Marketing and Agricultural Economics.*—State Marketing Bureau and agricultural economics.

*Information and Extension Services.*—Publications, library and a service to assist in co-ordinating instructional activities.

Commonwealth administrations which co-operate with State authorities in functions affecting rural industries, include the Departments of Trade and Customs, Commerce and Agriculture, and Health, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, and (as regards finance) the Commonwealth Bank.

Trade agreements, trade treaties and general trade policy are administered by the Department of Trade and Customs, which also controls Federal quarantine measures (in co-operation with the Department of Health) and export and other bounties. The functions of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, which is organised into Administrative, Marketing, and Fisheries divisions and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, include Federal agricultural policy, marketing arrangements, investigation of economic and other problems of farming industries, inspection and grading of primary products for export, trade publicity and advertising in Australia and abroad, and control of the Commonwealth Trade Commissioner

service. Much of the work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is for the advancement of the rural industries. The Commonwealth Bank through its General, Rural Credits and Mortgage Bank departments provides funds for financing farming activities and marketing schemes.

The Australian Agricultural Council was formed in December, 1934, as a permanent organisation to promote uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the marketing and agricultural administration of the Commonwealth; other State or Federal Ministers may be co-opted. The Standing Committee on Agriculture, which is a permanent technical committee, advises the Council and guides its deliberations. Its members comprise the permanent heads of State Departments of Agriculture, members of the executive committee of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, the Commonwealth Director-General of Health, and the Director-General of Agriculture.

#### COMMONWEALTH RURAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMISSION.

The Rural Industries Commission in the Ministry for Post-war Reconstruction was appointed in February, 1943, as a Board of Inquiry to report upon the organisation of the Australian rural economy for purposes of the effectual prosecution of the war and post-war reconstruction, the efficiency of methods of production, distribution and marketing of primary products and the conservation and development of natural resources.

Ten reports, submitted and published between January, 1944, and August, 1946, have been summarised in earlier editions of this Year Book.

#### RURAL FINANCE.

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State Government from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, pastoral finance companies and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The loans made by these institutions are usually in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

In 1936, advances within Australia to persons and institutions engaged in agricultural and pastoral industries, by nine private trading banks, amounted to £125,000,000 and by twenty pastoral finance companies, mainly to wool growers, to £25,000,000.

Beginning with December, 1948, a dissection according to classes and industry of borrowers has been made, at half-yearly intervals, of advances by the Commonwealth Bank (General Banking Division) and the major private trading banks. At the end of December, 1952, advances by these banks to borrowers in the rural industries amounted to £145,123,000 in Australia. In New South Wales the advances outstanding at the end of the last three years were as follows:—

**Table 617.—Advances according to Industry of Borrowers.**

Industry of Borrower.	Amount of Advances.		
	At 31st Dec. 1950.	At 31st Dec. 1951.	At 31st Dec. 1952.
	£ million		
Mainly sheep grazing ... ..	20·8	24·6	30·2
Mainly cattle grazing ... ..	2·8	3·2	3·6
Mainly wheat growing ... ..	5·2	5·7	5·9
Mainly sugar growing ... ..	0·3	0·2	0·3
Mainly fruit growing ... ..	1·3	1·5	1·5
Mainly dairying and pig raising ... ..	8·6	9·5	8·9
Other rural ... ..	2·8	3·0	3·5
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>41·8</b>	<b>47·7</b>	<b>53·9</b>

The total of £53,856,000 at the end of 1952 represented 24·5 per cent. of all advances of these banks in New South Wales as at that date. The corresponding amounts at the close of 1949 are given on page 577 of Year Book No. 52.

Indebtedness to State Government agencies is shown in Table 626.

#### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

An Advances to Settlers Board was appointed in 1899 to make loans to farmers in necessitous circumstances or embarrassed by drought. The functions of the Board were transferred to the Government Savings Bank in 1907. In 1921 the business was organised on an extended scale in the Rural Bank Department of the Government Savings Bank, and in July, 1933, following the transfer of the savings bank business to the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the Rural Bank was formed.

#### *Advances by the Rural Bank.*

The Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947, authorised the bank to conduct general banking business and merged certain of its former departments in a General Bank Department. It now operates through two departments, viz., General Bank Department and Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department embraces all lending of the funds of the Bank proper under specialised

headings—General Bank (business loans of all types including those to co-operative societies), Rural, Homes and Personal. Since 1935 the Agency Department of the Bank has administered certain lending activities on behalf of the State Government. It collects charges and principal sums owing and makes new advances in accordance with Government policy. Six of the agencies are concerned with rural finance, viz., Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, Irrigation, Closer Settlement, and Guarantee Agencies. Formerly these activities were conducted by other Government departments and bodies, and transfer to the Rural Bank was made to co-ordinate administration.

#### RURAL BANK—RURAL LOANS.

To promote rural settlement and development, advances are made either in the form of amortisation loans or overdrafts on current accounts. The basis of lending is generally two-thirds of the value of freehold land or certified tenures under the Crown Lands Acts, or three-fourths of the value of improvements on uncertified Crown tenures.

Most of the loans to farmers from Rural Bank funds are made under this heading; a few may be ranked as General Bank loans, but particulars of these are not available.

The following table shows the transactions in long term and fixed loans to farmers, etc., by the Rural Bank (or corresponding Department of the Government Savings Bank) in various years since 1910-11. The preference for assistance by way of overdraft limit has resulted in the virtual cessation of long term lending to farmers.

**Table 618.—Rural Bank, Rural Loans—Long Term and Fixed.**  
(Rural Bank Department Loans until December, 1947.)

Year (ended 30th June).	Advances made during Year.			Balance repayable at end of Year.		
	Advances.	Total Amount.	Average per Advance.	Advances.	Total Amount.	Average per Advance.
	Number.	£	£	Number.	£	£
1910-11 ...	838	331,693	395	3,754	1,074,359	286
1920-21 ...	1,365	813,525	596	7,242	3,423,871	473
1930-31 ...	78	84,675	1,086	8,686	6,166,523	710
1940-41 ...	55	57,668	1,049	5,315	4,431,607	834
1941-42 ...	36	31,569	877	5,015	4,240,890	846
1942-43 ...	25	21,033	841	4,675	3,920,601	838
1943-44 ...	11	8,601	782	4,221	3,471,754	822
1944-45 ...	10	8,417	842	3,700	3,028,675	819
1945-46 ...	6	10,331	1,722	3,163	2,560,779	810
1946-47 ...	7	3,536	505	2,655	2,048,525	772
1947-48 ...	4	5,679	1,420	2,080	1,559,266	750
1948-49 ...	8	8,284	1,035	1,536	1,028,046	669
1949-50 ...	4	6,607	1,652	1,193	720,684	604
1950-51 ...	1	1,000	1,000	860	487,395	567
1951-52 ...	1	591	591	653	355,467	544

Upon commencement of general banking business, overdraft loans to rural co-operative societies were transferred from what was originally called the Rural Bank Department (rural loans) to the General Bank group. Consequently the figures for overdrafts given in Table 619 for the years 1947-48 to 1951-52 are not fully comparable with those for earlier years.



**Table 619.—Rural Bank—Rural Loans by Overdraft Limit.**

(Rural Bank Department Loans until December, 1947.)

Year (ended 30th June).	Overdraft Limits authorised during Year.			Advances current at end of Year.	
	New.	Additional.	Amount.	Advances.	Amount.
	Number.		£	Number.	£
1921-22 ...	1,383	...	980,375	1,364	728,584
1930-31 ...	811	534	486,505	10,650	8,254,745
1935-36 ...	966	753	1,388,212	9,920	8,783,166
1940-41 ...	447	425	712,270	9,957	11,132,898
1941-42 ...	398	290	663,135	9,842	11,227,375
1942-43 ...	257	140	440,885	9,661	10,686,852
1943-44 ...	327	199	628,685	9,316	10,012,180
1944-45 ...	536	278	953,655	9,061	10,140,510
1945-46 ...	760	379	1,706,705	9,017	10,651,361
1946-47 ...	1,190	511	3,153,840	9,295	11,995,689
1947-48* ...	1,240	526	3,155,475	9,393	11,474,473
1948-49 ...	1,367	579	3,572,615	9,657	12,410,080
1949-50 ...	1,720	774	5,319,695	10,184	14,847,637
1950-51 ...	1,075	595	3,849,285	9,874	14,038,962
1951-52 ...	598	495	2,198,980	9,432	14,547,399

\*In 1947-48 rural co-operative societies' accounts, 80 for £1,851,455, were transferred to General Bank Division.

## RURAL BANK—GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

*Rural Reconstruction Agency.*

This Agency commenced on 1st March, 1935, and functioned under the name of the Farmers Relief Agency until 22nd November, 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercises powers as described on page 716.

The main function of the Board is to assist in restoring to a sound basis farmers in financial difficulties who are deemed to have reasonable prospects of carrying on. For this purpose it may authorise advances to enable farmers to effect compositions with private creditors and to enable them to carry on while their affairs are under investigation and after they have received an advance for debt adjustment.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30th June, 1952, was £4,478,940, including £3,403,940 made available by the Commonwealth Government, viz., £940, forming part of a larger loan to the State for drought relief purposes distributed through the Rural Industries Agency, non-repayable grants of £2,253,000 for debt adjustment, and £1,150,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

Particulars of advances in 1951-52 and earlier years are shown below. Advances of similar type made prior to 1935-36, mostly by the Farmers Relief Board in the period 1933 to 1935, amounted to £801,462.

**Table 620.—Rural Reconstruction Agency—Advances to Settlers.**

Year (ended 30th June).	Advances.			Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written Off, and Amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebtedness at 30th June.
	General.	Debt Adjustment.	Marginal Wheat Areas.		Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935-36 ...	491,723	19,887	...	26,032	416,106	21,121	3,392	700,461
1940-41 ...	346,925	240,387	4,952	70,866	313,146	51,918	38,908	2,782,428
1941-42 ...	281,157	149,355	22,406	72,869	302,153	56,661	38,164	2,911,237
1942-43 ...	242,583	157,504	106,753	75,386	298,789	72,790	34,127	3,087,757
1943-44 ...	283,130	160,224	110,174	75,411	348,141	72,944	33,145	3,262,466
1944-45 ...	367,713	163,936	224,493	75,247	260,877	50,162	29,622	3,753,194
1945-46 ...	456,032	255,633	156,495	79,509	352,676	66,702	44,388	4,237,098
1946-47 ...	419,560	339,874	233,823	77,449	510,865	71,409	40,108	4,685,422
1947-48 ...	401,108	357,141	175,729	76,480	861,724	100,491	33,545	4,700,120
1948-49 ...	349,031	259,423	159,811	67,175	1,253,525	94,792	17,580	4,169,663
1949-50 ...	227,603	112,874	108,911	53,410	1,301,964	77,006	5,308	3,288,183
1950-51 ...	93,429	32,864	60,105	41,319	1,232,086	54,028	7,535	2,222,251
1951-52 ...	95,694	25,844	24,804	30,519	577,808	34,888	1,008	1,785,408

*Rural Industries Agency.*

On 1st July, 1935, the Rural Industries Agency assumed control of various lending activities initiated by the Departments of Lands and Agriculture in 1915 which had been administered by the Rural Industries Board from December, 1919, and, after its dissolution in 1923, by the Rural Industries Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The first advances were on a limited scale to assist farmers to cultivate new areas and relieve those in necessitous circumstances. Larger sums were made available later, and currently advances are made to wheatgrowers who, as a result of adverse seasonal conditions, are unable to obtain accommodation through normal commercial channels, and to any type of primary producer who is in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood or fire. Advances are also available to dairy farmers and small graziers for the purchase of approved breeding stock and to all types of primary producers for fodder storage facilities, pasture improvement, and the purchase, growing and conservation of fodder intended for use as a drought reserve.

Advances are made to rural co-operative societies for the purchase and operation of farm machinery, as described on page 726.

A summary of the advances to farmers by the Rural Industries Agency since 1935-36 is set out below, together with other operations on borrowers' accounts. Advances by other departments controlling loans of this type during sixteen years preceding the formation of the Agency amounted to £5,500,000 approximately, and repayments of principal to £4,400,000.

**Table 621.—Rural Industries Agency—Advances to Necessitous Farmers, and for Certain Other Purposes.**

Year (ended 30th June).	Advances.	Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written off and Amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebtedness at 30th June.
			Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935-36 ...	51,383	34,000	45,661	9,782	126,656	1,119,388
1940-41 ...	489,474	30,561	61,750	10,781	36,943	1,446,707
1941-42 ...	235,781	33,142	121,121	6,345	37,395	1,550,769
1942-43 ...	103,503	34,977	182,864	17,131	73,694	1,415,560
1943-44 ...	125,174	30,477	207,800	16,120	120,542	1,226,749
1944-45 ...	187,703	26,420	122,269	11,256	86,671	1,220,676
1945-46 ...	156,783	22,417	162,825	14,763	144,491	1,077,797
1946-47 ...	141,573	17,892	166,035	11,630	79,789	979,808
1947-48 ...	89,659	14,589	295,357	16,964	114,029	657,706
1948-49 ...	19,381	7,845	157,334	13,822	91,213	422,563
1949-50 ...	36,395	4,870	109,509	8,216	65,132	280,971
1950-51 ...	64,682	3,778	69,115	7,878	27,412	245,026
1951-52 ...	106,019	3,388	76,042	5,826	15,769	256,796

This Agency also distributed drought relief grants to cereal growers in the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons, particulars of which are given on page 582 of Year Book No. 52.

#### *Advances to Settlers Agency.*

Since 1st July, 1935, this agency has administered loans first made in 1930-31 from unemployment relief funds and controlled for a period by an Advances to Settlers Co-ordination Board and a Dairy Promotion Board.

Advances are made for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years with interest at 3 per cent. per annum. Initially they were made primarily to provide employment in rural areas by aiding the development of rural industries.

Particulars of advances, etc., are shown in the following table. Advances in the three years 1933 to 1935, prior to the formation of the Agency, amounted £900,997.

**Table 622.—Advances to Settlers Agency—Advances to Settlers.**

Year (ended 30th June).	Advances.	Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written off and Amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebtedness at 30th June.
			Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935-36 ...	101,924	27,196	60,673	21,698	2,710	970,953
1940-41 ...	25,664	21,917	58,006	16,726	6,071	770,199
1941-42 ...	22,318	20,689	56,393	14,658	7,273	734,882
1942-43 ...	9,827	19,285	67,319	17,908	10,045	668,721
1943-44 ...	14,309	16,909	73,472	18,304	23,997	584,167
1944-45 ...	19,631	14,684	72,602	13,400	20,557	511,923
1945-46 ...	32,001	12,514	90,550	14,400	21,608	429,879
1946-47 ...	28,325	10,532	79,129	12,285	12,935	364,387
1947-48 ...	25,065	8,582	88,415	14,288	11,138	284,193
1948-49 ...	22,546	6,441	71,588	11,060	11,269	219,263
1949-50 ...	25,801	5,194	60,478	9,321	6,388	174,071
1950-51 ...	25,686	4,279	47,196	7,569	3,845	145,426
1951-52 ...	39,869	3,957	31,356	5,431	4,658	147,807

#### *Irrigation Agency.*

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in a later chapter.

On 1st July, 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent. of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation. (See page 785.) Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this agency, under the Soil Conservation (Amendment) Act, 1947, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers, since 1935-36, are shown in the following table. It includes advances made to ex-servicemen settled on Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (as amended), details of which are shown on page 713. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings. The balance of indebtedness includes amounts owing but not yet due for payment.

**Table 623.—Irrigation Agency—Advances to Settlers.**

Year (ended 30th June).	Advances.	New Capital Debts Incurred.	Revenue Charges including Interest & Water Charges.	Repayments.		Debts Written Off.	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June.
				Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935-36	26,305	229,846	207,032	95,487	200,956	26,387	1,648,545
1940-41	83,464	53,076	280,342	142,413	235,231	55,183	1,902,450
1941-42	71,728	52,931	322,669	119,161	266,804	56,085	1,907,728
1942-43	61,017	38,992	286,784	154,351	345,550	53,026	1,741,594
1943-44	49,312	51,756	296,311	139,676	313,896	33,758	1,651,643
1944-45	29,945	78,545	330,477	128,833	303,736	18,114	1,639,927
1945-46	33,006	86,643	257,551	115,023	313,233	13,822	1,575,049
1946-47	36,763	89,552	339,254	146,154	333,610	15,332	1,545,522
1947-48	60,117	100,324	319,597	155,938	366,888	16,390	1,486,344
1948-49	93,575	177,114	323,931	175,302	376,828	16,165	1,512,699
1949-50	150,380	147,792	353,986	242,126	398,376	16,239	1,508,083
1950-51	225,168	142,261	442,174	291,711	419,131	8,048	1,598,799
1951-52	495,149	140,828	477,476	263,560	485,881	12,514	1,950,297

New capital debts incurred in 1951-52 included £79,357 for sale of land, £8,414 for improvements, and £53,057 for shallow bores; the total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1951-52 were: sale of land, £1,181,111, improvements, £197,455, and shallow bores, £378,146.

#### *Closer Settlement Agency.*

This agency, established on 23rd December, 1936, may make advances to persons who receive finance from the Rural Bank Division to assist them to acquire for rural production part of an estate approved for subdivision for the purpose of promoting closer settlement. Advances are made up to 13½ per cent. of the value of security, to supplement advances up to 66⅔ per cent. made by the Rural Bank. In this way the settler may obtain an advance of up to 80 per cent. of the valuation of his property. There were 53 loans for £64,548 outstanding at 30th June, 1952.

Table 624.—Closer Settlement Agency—Advances to Settlers.

Year (ended 30th June).	Advances.	Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June.
			Principal.	Revenue Charges.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1937-38 ...	5,580	134	16	68	5,630
1938-39 ...	2,495	341	171	267	8,028
1939-40 ...	146,140	1,244	2,108	289	153,015
1940-41 ...	10,402	3,482	890	1,787	164,222
1941-42 ...	2,209	4,352	430	3,581	166,772
1942-43 ...	...	5,127	523	4,462	166,914
1943-44 ...	...	5,826	574	5,222	166,944
1944-45 ...	...	6,450	1,603	6,678	165,113
1945-46 ...	...	6,483	2,080	7,045	162,471
1946-47 ...	...	6,421	4,640	6,202	158,050
1947-48 ...	...	6,410	6,553	6,488	151,419
1948-49 ...	...	5,752	14,508	6,669	135,994
1949-50 ...	...	4,888	30,606	5,458	104,818
1950-51 ...	1,088	3,795	24,518	4,519	80,664
1951-52 ...	...	3,046	15,227	3,935	64,548

## COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT LOANS AND ALLOWANCES.

Since 6th February, 1946, the Rural Bank, as lending authority in New South Wales, has administered the granting of re-establishment loans for agricultural purposes to ex-servicemen under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945. As from 1st July, 1946, the Bank, on behalf of the Commonwealth, has also paid re-establishment allowances by way of grant, until the venture becomes income-producing in terms of that Act. Loans are made through the Rural Bank Division up to a maximum of £1,500 and bear interest as follows: the first £50, free of interest; over £50 to £250, 2 per cent; over £250, 3½ per cent. per annum. Advances made to 30th June, 1952, numbered 5,525 for amounts totalling £4,171,377, including 806 (£719,184) in 1949-50, 445 (£413,564) in 1950-51, and 103 (£101,974) in 1951-52. Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1952, numbered 3,342, with balances totalling £2,024,479.

Up to 30th June, 1952, the rural re-establishment allowances approved totalled 3,609 for £615,253, including 19 for £6,127 in 1951-52.

## CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND—ADVANCES.

The Closer Settlement Fund relates to schemes for acquiring and subdividing large estates for closer settlement commenced in 1905, and to the settlement of returned soldiers of the 1914-1918 war, the accounts of both schemes having been incorporated in the fund in 1928.

Closer settlement operations have been on a restricted scale for some years, and the advances shown in Table 626 relate for the most part to the balance of purchase money payable on extended terms by new holders to whom were reallotted properties which had reverted to the Crown. The balance of debt outstanding at 30th June, is the actual amount that would be due at these dates after including interest accrued thereto and deducting rental charged in advance at those dates.

## WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES.

The agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments regarding the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war (reviewed on page 887) provides for initial development of the farms by the State to render them quickly productive after disposal. The farms are allotted as Closer Settlement Leases (perpetual), Irrigation Farm Leases (perpetual), or Western Lands Leases in perpetuity, but settlers are required to repay the cost of improvements by instalments over a long term. They may obtain advances for working capital, to purchase or effect improvements and for stock, plant, etc., for the working of the farms. The Commonwealth provides a non-repayable living allowance during the first twelve months of occupation, and, during that period, repayments and interest are waived except in respect of working capital.

Particulars relating to the assistance given ex-servicemen in the form of advances and of living allowances under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement are as follows:—

Table 625.—War Service Land Settlement—Advances, Etc.

War Service Land Settlement.		Year ended 30th June.		
		1950.	1951.	1952.
Not within Irrigation Areas—				
Closer Settlement Lease Accounts				
opened in year ... ..	No.	366	214	193
Advances made during year ... ..	£	1,753,386	2,024,109	1,359,525
Advances outstanding at end of year	£	2,112,944	2,679,610	3,295,474
Living Allowances paid during year	£	128,343	75,161	72,127
Within Irrigation Areas—				
Irrigation Farm Lease Accounts				
opened in year ... ..	No.	34	82	122
Advances made during year ... ..	£	110,402	165,326	447,074
Advances outstanding at end of year	£	130,384	223,115	575,526
Living Allowances paid during year ...	£	4,848	5,178	17,332

## OTHER ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

Advances for the purchase of wire netting and other materials for the construction of rabbit-proof fencing, etc., totalling £1,440,335, were made by the Department of Lands as described on page 830.

Advances to assist landholders to clear their land of prickly-pear, totalling £182,092, were made by the Department of Lands in terms of the Prickly Pear Act. The maximum period for repayment of such advances is twenty years.

## SUMMARY OF STATE ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

The following summary relates to advances made to settlers in New South Wales through the State instrumentalities described above. The amounts include substantial sums made available by the Commonwealth Government for distribution by the State. The very substantial decrease in balances outstanding in the Closer Settlement Fund between 1938-39 and recent years is due partly to payment by settlers, and partly to conversion of settlement purchases and group purchases into leases in perpetuity under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Conversion Act, 1943.

Table 626.—Advances to Settlers by the State of New South Wales.

Lending Agency or Fund.	Advances during Year ended 30th June.			Balance of Debt Outstanding at 30th June.		
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1939.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£ thousand.		
Department of Lands—						
Closer Settlement Fund ...	...	...	...	13,523	3,182	2,857
Purchase of Wire Netting ...	...	...	...	404	44	29
Prickly Pear Eradication ...	...	...	...	15	...	...
War Service Land Settlement Agreement ...	1,753,386	2,024,109	1,359,525	...	2,680	3,295
Total ...	1,753,386	2,024,109	1,359,525	13,942	5,906	6,181
Rural Bank of New South Wales, Rural Loans—						
Overdrafts * ...	5,319,695	3,849,285	2,198,980	10,571	14,039	14,547
Long Term Loans ...	6,607	1,000	591	4,865	487	356
Total ...	5,326,302	3,850,285	2,199,571	15,436	14,526	14,903
Rural Bank of New South Wales, Agency Department Loans—						
Rural Reconstruction ...	449,388	186,398	146,342	2,254	2,222	1,785
Rural Industries ...	36,395	64,682	106,019	1,055	245	257
Advances to Settlers ...	25,801	25,686	39,869	830	145	148
Irrigation ...	298,172	367,429	635,977	1,858	1,599	1,950
Closer Settlement ...	...	1,088	...	8	81	65
Guarantee ...	13,100	2,076	...	11	5	3
Total ...	822,856	647,359	928,207	6,016	4,297	4,208
Grand Total ...	7,902,544	6,521,753	4,487,303	35,394	24,729	25,292

\* Amount of overdraft represents limit authorised (see also note\* to Table 619).

#### COMMONWEALTH BANK—RURAL CREDITS AND MORTGAGE DEPARTMENTS.

In the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, separate departments have been established to provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries. The Rural Credits Department, established in October, 1925, to assist in the marketing of rural products, may make seasonal advances, upon the security of primary produce, to marketing boards, co-operative associations, etc.

The Mortgage Bank Department was opened on 27th September, 1943, to provide long-term loans to primary producers, against securities approved by the Bank at fixed rates of interest, with repayment on an amortisation principle. Advances may be made up to 70 per cent. of the security, but not exceeding £10,000, for terms ranging up to forty-one years. The rate of interest for loans up to twenty years is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, and for loans over twenty years,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The rate of amortisation may not be less than 1 per cent. per annum. Further particulars regarding these departments of the Bank are shown in chapter "Private Finance".

#### LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL AND CROPS.

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the chapter "Private Finance". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.



## RATES OF INTEREST CHARGED ON RURAL LOANS.

Prior to 1929, rates of interest were high, but they declined during the depression and war periods. During 1952 there was an increase in the principal rates. Details regarding interest rates and charges during a long period are shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

The trend of rates of interest on rural loans since the beginning of 1930 is indicated below. The table shows the rates current in January of each year on rural loans through the Rural Bank and various governmental agencies and from some private sources:—

Table 627.—Rates of Interest on Rural Loans.

Lending Agency.	Month of January in Year—						
	1930.	1933.	1935.	1939.	1943 to 1946.	1947 to 1952.	1953.
	Per cent.						
Rural Bank Loans—							
Long Term Loans ... ..	6½	5	4½	} 4½	4½§	4½	5
Overdraft ... ..	6½	5	4½				
Rural Bank Agency Department Loans—							
Advances to Settlers ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3	3
Rural Industries ... ..	6	5½	4	4	4	4	4
Irrigation—							
Bore Advances* ... ..	5½	5½	} 4	4	4	{ 3½ 4	3 4
Other Advances ... ..	6½	6					
Rural Reconstruction†—							
Carry-on Advances ... ..	...	...	4	4	4	4	4
Debt Adjustment Advances ... ..	...	...	...	2½	2½	2½	2½
Commonwealth Mortgage Bank—							
Loans up to 20 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	4	4½
Loans 21 to 41 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts ... ..	6½ to 8	5 to 6	4½ to 5	4½ to 5½	4½ to 4½¶	4½ to 4½	5
Rural First Mortgages, excluding Mortgages to Banks and Government Agencies—							
Weighted Average Rate‡ ... ..	...	...	4·9	5·1	4·4	4·3	4·6

\* Includes Farm Water Supplies after 1946. † Maximum rates. ‡ For 3 months ended January. § 4½ per cent. from 23rd January, 1946. ¶ 4½ to 5 per cent. in 1943 and 1944. || 4·6 per cent. in 1943, 4·5 per cent. in 1944, 4·4 per cent. in 1947 and 4·2 per cent. in 1948.

The rates shown in the table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency are the maximum rates chargeable; the Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions. Certain advances of a special nature by governmental agencies bear lower rates of interest than those indicated above. For instance, drought relief advances, made for the most part by the Rural Industries Agency in two years ended June, 1942, are free of interest for one year, then the rate is 1½ per cent.; and advances by the Rural Reconstruction Agency for the purchase of additional land in marginal wheat areas are charged interest at the rate of 1 per cent. Loans for agricultural purposes made under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945, bear interest as follows: first £50, free of interest; over £50 to £250, 2 per cent.; over £250, 3¼ per cent. per annum.

Information regarding the rate of interest payable on rural mortgages was first collected in October, 1933. The average rate on rural first mortgages at that date was 5½ per cent. It is probable that the predominant rate prior to 1930 was not less than 7 per cent.

## RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

*Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts.*

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1933, subsequently amended by the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on pages 588 and 589 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, constituted in 1939, assists farmers by providing means of obtaining essential capital items such as power, plant and income-producing stock, and by advancing money at low rates of interest to discharge private debts on a composition basis.

Applications received from farmers for debt adjustment up to 30th June, 1952, numbered 4,800, and at that date 592 applications had been withdrawn, 1,820 rejected, and 38 were awaiting consideration. Of the 2,380 applications which had been considered by the Board, there were 424 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition, and 1,956 for which schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. Creditors had signified assent and settlement had been effected or was in process in 1,948 of the cases approved, and 78 schemes of adjustment were in course of negotiation with creditors.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of 1,948 cases completed up to 30th June, 1952, are shown below:—

**Table 628.—Farmers' Debt—Adjustment under Farmers' Relief Act, at 30th June, 1952.**

Particulars.	Govern- mental Bodies.	Other Creditors.		Total.
		Secured.	Unsecured.	
	£	£	£	£
Debts Prior to Adjustment ... ..	3,799,961	7,929,647	1,076,373	12,805,981
Debts Written Off ... ..	561,763	1,622,341	693,226	2,790,330
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Proportion of Debts Written Off ... ..	14·8	20·5	56·3	21·8
Debts after Adjustment (including finance provided by the Board to effect debts composition and finance otherwise arranged at instigation of the Board) ... ..	£ 7,272,993	£ 2,699,573	£ 43,085	£ 10,015,651

The item "debts written off" relates to amounts involved in compositions through the Rural Reconstruction Board. It takes no account of amounts written off settlers' debts to the Crown, pursuant to Government policy, by authorities other than the Rural Reconstruction Board.

*Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas.*

The Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described on page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38), made moneys available to the States for the purpose, *inter alia*, of moving farmers from marginal wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Federal Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan, farmers in marginal wheat areas voluntarily vacating their lands are granted up to £300, together with removal expenses in each case. To farmers who remain, advances on long terms may be made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses, and to purchase the stock, plant and other requisites needed in changing their farming activities.

The plan is administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board has declared approximately 4,000,000 acres, embracing about 2,000 farms in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper and Gipps. (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers) as Marginal Wheat Areas.

Financial assistance approved under this scheme up to 30th June, 1952, amounted to £1,564,250, distributed as follows: £91,377 to 315 vacated farmers; £1,271,061 to 555 farmers for purchase of additional areas; and £201,812 to 247 farmers for improvements, purchase of stock, etc., in the reconstruction of farming activities.

Prior to the institution of the Commonwealth scheme, funds had been provided by the State under similar conditions for the vacation of farmers from marginal wheat areas. The total amount disbursed from these funds was £60,725 to 214 farmers.

#### GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS.

As a measure of assistance for the rural industries, the Government of New South Wales has guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders. Prior to 1935, the scheme was administered by the Government Guarantee Board constituted under the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-34, the provisions of which were outlined on page 590 of Year Book No. 52. On 1st July, 1935, the Board was dissolved and its functions were transferred to the Government Guarantee Agency of the Rural Bank.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-43, the State Treasurer is empowered, with the approval of the Governor, to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale or disposal of rural products.

The amount of guarantees current at 30th June in the five years: 1948 to 1952, comprising (a) the aggregate contingent liability under guarantee in terms of the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act and (b) the limit of guarantees (not the actual balance owing) in respect of marketing boards and co-operative (rural) societies under the Government Guarantees Act, was as follows:—

	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£
Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act ...	113,158	42,843	20,420	14,774	12,274
Government Guarantees Act ...	892,660	948,810	620,580	571,240	556,600

At 30th June, 1952, the amount claimed under the Government Guarantees Act was £220,307.

# AGRICULTURE

## DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Until the end of the nineteenth century, pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement was becoming more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation; after 1897 when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Oats, lucerne and maize are the principal fodder crops grown. Irrigation has led to the production of rice and dried fruits for export, and citrus, pome and stone fruits are also grown in certain areas. Sugar-cane and bananas are produced on the far north coast.

The extension of cultivation from 1891 to 1952 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 629.—Area under Crop and Sown Grasses.**

Season.	Area under—			Area per Inhabitant under—	
	Crop and Sown Grasses.	Crop.	Sown Grasses.	Crop and Sown Grasses.	Crop.
acres.					
<i>Average Area per Season.</i>					
1891-95 ...	1,398,199	1,048,554	349,645	1·18	0·88
1896-00 ...	2,252,649	1,894,857	357,792	1·73	1·46
1901-05 ...	2,942,506	2,436,765	505,741	2·10	1·74
1906-10 ...	3,575,873	2,824,253	751,620	2·34	1·84
1911-15 ...	5,187,850	4,025,165	1,162,685	2·93	2·27
1916-20 ...	6,011,049	4,615,913	1,395,136	3·09	2·37
1921-25 ...	6,599,048	4,665,362	1,933,686	3·04	2·15
1926-30 ...	7,149,119	5,014,364	2,134,755	2·98	2·09
1931-35 ...	8,424,349	6,042,593	2,381,756	3·25	2·33
1936-40 ...	9,340,792	6,313,190	3,027,602	3·44	2·34
<i>Area in each Season.</i>					
1946-47 ...	9,183,518	6,511,493*	2,672,025	3·10	2·20
1947-48 ...	9,803,494	7,168,068*	2,635,426	3·26	2·38
1948-49 ...	8,505,726	5,711,369*	2,794,357	2·78	1·86
1949-50 ...	9,285,208	5,670,364*	3,614,844	2·93	1·79
1950-51 ...	8,473,544	4,760,740*	3,712,804	2·59	1·45
1951-52 ...	8,968,992	4,704,272*	4,264,720	2·67	1·40

\*Includes double cropping.

Particulars of the area under sown grasses are not available for seasons 1941-42 to 1945-46.

Fluctuations in the area under crop are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheatgrowing, which, under normal conditions, represents more than 75 per cent. of the total. The land under sown grasses (4,264,720 acres in 1951-52) is to a great extent in the coastal districts, and is used mainly for dairy stock. The cultivation of grasses in inland areas, however, has increased in recent years in the Tablelands, the Western Slopes and the Riverina, where the practice was adopted to improve the carrying capacity of holdings used for pastoral purposes and mixed farming.

The total area of crops (including all crops grown on land double-cropped) in each season since 1937-38 is given in the next table. The area of land used for the growing of more than one crop in a season is small; in 1941-42, it amounted to 6,500 acres.

**Table 630.—Area of Crops.**

(Including crops on land double-cropped.)

Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crops.	Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crops.	Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crops.
	acres.		acres.		acres.
1938	6,470,160	1943	5,297,313	1948	7,168,068
1939	7,049,357	1944	4,797,385	1949	5,711,369
1940	6,381,531	1945	5,044,792	1950	5,670,364
1941	6,374,354	1946	6,087,566	1951	4,760,740
1942	5,920,561	1947	6,511,493	1952	4,704,272

Statistics obtained in 1941 indicate that the aggregate area which, in the opinion of the occupiers, was suitable for cultivation after the removal of any standing timber was 31,822,433 acres, in a total area of 173,869,144 acres of alienated and Crown lands used for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Only a very small portion of the Western Division of the State is regarded as suitable for agriculture because the rainfall is inadequate.

In addition to the area of 6,365,435 acres of land under crop in 1940-41, 486,050 acres of new land were cleared and grubbed for ploughing, 2,234,760 acres were ploughed and worked during the year, and 4,761,437 acres of previously cropped land were not ploughed in this season. These particulars embrace both alienated and Crown lands, but the area of Crown lands under cultivation of any kind is relatively small.

The following table shows the distribution in statistical divisions of agricultural and pastoral lands during the season 1940-41. The various divisions are shown on the map forming the frontispiece of this Year Book.

Table 631.—Distribution of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands, 1940-41.

Division.	Alienated and Crown Lands.									
	Total Area of Division. *	Under occupation for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes in Holdings of one acre and over.							Suitable for Cultivation.	
		Under Crop.	Under sown Grasses.	Virgin Land cleared and prepared for ploughing.	Fallow Land, etc.	Previously Cropped.	Balance of Area.	Total.	Area.	Proportion under Crop.
		thousand acres.								per cent.
Coastal—										
N'th Coast	6,965	133	1,674	5	6	26	2,888	4,732	608	21.9
Hunter & Manning.	8,396	127	448	7	5	25	4,166	4,778	492	25.8
Metropolitan ...	958	35	10	3	2	7	222	279	160	21.9
S'th. Coast	5,950	64	190	12	4	20	1,990	2,280	469	13.7
Total ...	22,269	359	2,322	27	17	78	9,266	12,069	1,729	20.8
Tableland—										
Northern	8,088	130	32	14	12	23	6,391	6,608	581	22.4
Central...	10,716	438	212	63	162	343	6,542	7,757	2,060	21.3
Southern	7,061	48	102	11	9	33	5,659	5,867	644	7.5
Total ...	25,865	616	346	88	183	407	18,592	20,232	3,285	18.7
Western Slope—										
North ...	9,200	778	70	36	95	184	7,182	8,345	2,295	33.9
Central...	7,724	1,199	120	81	491	773	4,305	6,969	4,669	25.7
South ...	11,239	1,291	350	100	650	1,311	6,319	10,021	5,466	23.6
Total ...	28,163	3,268	540	217	1,236	2,268	17,806	25,335	12,430	26.3
Central Plains and Riverina—										
North ...	9,580	332	27	27	38	133	7,143	7,753	2,163	17.7
Central...	14,811	340	9	38	144	307	13,100	13,938	3,667	9.3
Riverina	17,003	1,386	174	87	612	1,540	12,827	16,626	7,355	18.8
Total ...	41,394	2,108	210	152	794	1,983	33,070	38,317	13,185	16.0
Western ...	80,321	14	1	2	5	26	77,868	77,916	1,193	1.2
All Divisions ...	198,012	6,365	3,419	486	2,235	4,762	156,602	173,869	31,822	20.0

\* As in 1941; excluding Lord Howe Island and principal harbours.

## NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

In 1951-52, 73,122 holdings of one acre and upwards were used for agricultural, dairying, or pastoral purposes, and on 45,076 of them areas of one acre or more in extent were cultivated.

In 1945-46, when the particulars were last ascertained, only 14.1 per cent. of holdings were used for agricultural purposes alone, 23.0 per cent were used for agricultural and pastoral pursuits combined, 4.8 per cent. for agriculture with dairying, 1.4 per cent. for all three pursuits combined, and a limited amount of cultivation of a non-commercial character was conducted on other holdings.

The total number of rural holdings, the number on which at least one acre was cultivated, and the total area of crops in the last twelve seasons are shown below; where land has been double-cropped in any year, the area of each crop is included in the total:—

**Table 632.—Cultivated Holdings and Area of Crops.**

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Rural Holdings.	Cultivated Holdings.		Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Rural Holdings.	Cultivated Holdings.	
		Number.	Area of Crops.			Number.	Area of Crops.
			acres.				acres.
1941	74,495	52,290	6,374,354	1947	74,671	49,614	6,511,493
1942	73,973	49,785	5,920,561	1948	74,669	50,842	7,168,068
1943	73,579	50,224	5,297,313	1949	74,303	48,808	5,711,369
1944	73,074	49,940	4,797,385	1950	73,987	48,473	5,670,364
1945	74,566	49,172	5,044,792	1951	73,195	43,845	4,760,740
1946	74,173	49,743	6,087,566	1952	73,122	45,076	4,704,272

The number of holdings on which various crops were grown, to the extent of one acre or more, in recent years is shown in the following statement:—

**Table 633.—Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown.**

Kind of Crop.	Number of Holdings upon which Crop was Grown.							
	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Wheat ...	18,186	19,948	18,571	19,594	17,905	17,866	15,914	15,580
Maize ...	14,435	14,098	14,373	13,509	12,522	12,061	9,622	9,954
Barley ...	2,614	2,320	1,612	1,524	1,307	1,112	806	1,013
Oats ...	23,488	24,367	21,933	23,626	19,598	18,516	15,281	20,638
Rice ...	330	329	353	351	406	444	462	452
Lucerne ...	9,049	8,995	8,991	9,882	9,398	9,122	7,529	8,073
Potatoes ...	4,887	3,359	2,840	3,037	2,825	3,641	2,938	3,287
Tobacco ...	26	20	22	30	21	18	19	24
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	597	558	584	580	587	569	560	529
Grapes ...	1,327	1,261	1,297	1,282	1,231	1,238	1,198	1,196
Orchards ...	6,053	6,177	6,125	6,074	5,949	6,050	5,876	5,849
Citrus ...	3,152	3,235	3,217	3,218	3,203	3,310	3,265	3,407
Other ...	3,839	4,100	4,012	3,877	3,755	3,825	3,531	3,379
Bananas ...	1,747	1,964	2,383	3,056	2,876	2,687	2,515	2,412

Although holdings on which oats were grown have outnumbered wheat farms in recent years, the greater proportion of them had only small areas of oats, and the total area of the crop was much smaller than for wheat.

The number of holdings with one acre or more of orchard at 31st March, 1952, was 5,849. This is less than the combined total of those growing one acre or more of citrus and other orchard fruit, because some holdings grow both kinds.

In respect of the last six seasons, particulars are available of the number of holdings on which 20 or more acres of the major cereal crops and 5 or more acres of sugar-cane cut for crushing were grown. The numbers in each season were as follows:—

**Table 634.—Holdings Growing Cereal Crops and Sugar-cane.**

Season.	Holdings with 20 or more acres for grain.				Holdings with 5 acres or more of sugar-cane cut for crushing.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Maize.	Barley.	
1946-47 ...	15,971	7,050	1,384	427	465
1947-48 ...	16,803	7,964	991	327	447
1948-49 ...	15,674	5,555	851	270	490
1949-50 ...	15,594	5,387	771	213	492
1950-51 ...	14,279	4,667	517	154	456
1951-52 ...	13,147	7,671	575	171	481

### CROPS—AREA AND PRODUCTION.

The area, production and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in 1950-51 and 1951-52 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 635.—All Crops, Area and Production.**

Name of Crop	1950-51.			1951-52.		
	Area.	Production.	Average Yield per acre.*	Area.	Production.	Average Yield per acre.*
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
Grain—Wheat ...	3,328,490	43,272,900	13-0	2,753,317	39,689,283	14-4
Maize ...	52,674	1,511,694	28-7	54,216	1,410,312	26-0
Barley—Malting ...	5,930	95,592	16-1	7,022	99,138	14-1
Feed ...	2,372	33,585	14-2	4,119	68,400	16-6
Oats ...	332,158	3,994,077	12-0	596,527	9,395,115	15-7
Rye ...	690	6,636	9-6	1,278	8,493	6-6
Rice ...	36,887	4,117,330	111-6	35,589	3,047,467	85-6
Grain Sorghum ...	4,466	24,591	16-5	6,922	38,685	5-6
		tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.
Hay—Wheaten ...	78,805	91,662	1-16	120,756	157,506	1-30
Barley ...	118	100	0-85	736	827	1-12
Oaten ...	74,512	81,672	1-10	113,348	137,599	1-21
Rye ...	187	189	1-01	396	548	1-38
Lucerne ...	69,637	119,415	1-71	72,760	119,488	1-64
Grass ...	15,652	21,902	1-40	26,011	34,806	1-34
Green Fodder (cut and grazed) ...	528,214	922,800	£ s. d. 1 14 11	672,633	1,451,200	£ s. d. 2 3 2
Vegetables for Human Consumption—Potatoes ...	18,374	43,102	2-35	19,034	52,020	2-73
Other ...	50,761	...	...	55,573	...	...
Vegetables for Animal Fodder ...	4,105	...	...	7,687	...	...
		bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.
Broom Millet—Grain ...	2,285	6,309	2-8	3,121	19,761	6-3
Fibre ...	...	9,330	4-11	...	18,807	6-03
Tobacco (Dried Leaf) ...	342	1,639	4-79	432	4,626	10-70
		tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.
Sugar-cane—Crushed ...	8,207	359,849	43-85	8,354	321,388	38-47
Not Cut ...	7,134	...	...	5,974	...	...
Used as Plants ...	236	...	...	191	...	...
Grapes—Productive—						
Drying Varieties ...	5,411	15,390	†	5,668	17,631	†
Table Varieties ...	2,496	2,994	†	2,241	3,132	†
Wine Varieties ...	7,127	16,850	†	7,158	23,998	†
Wine made ...	...	gallons.	...	...	gallons.	...
Young Vines for Wine ...	1,088	4,372,074	...	...	5,465,425	...
Other Grapes ...	795	...	...	934	...	...
		bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.
Orchards—Productive ...	56,113	7,070,842	126-0	55,168	6,961,169	126-2
Young Trees ...	13,850	...	...	13,838	...	...
Bananas—Productive ...	17,943	2,536,328	141-4	16,447	2,229,192	135-5
Young Stools ...	2,162	...	...	2,638	...	...
Pineapples—Productive ...	235	46,083	196-1	198	39,424	199-1
Young Plants ...	80	...	...	161	...	...
		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
Nurseries ...	1,151	427,333	371 5 5	1,060	479,495	452 7 1
Other Crops ...	30,033	...	...	31,719	...	...
Total Area of Crops ...	4,760,740	...	...	4,704,272	...	...

\*Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average. † Area and production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for purpose for which originally grown. ‡ Dried weight.



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The estimated gross value of the agricultural production of the State in 1938-39 and each of the last six seasons is shown in the following table, the values being based on prices realised on the farm or at nearest railway siding. The net value of agricultural production, from which costs of seed, fertilisers, etc., have been deducted, is shown in Table 639.

Table 636.—Value of Agricultural Production.

Crop.	Gross Value at Place of Production.						
	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat (grain)* ..	6,695,040	8,091,010	64,758,190	34,398,040†	50,720,240	25,660,830	25,623,240
Maize (grain) ..	532,599	812,140	716,830	1,111,600	1,030,980	947,960	1,251,650
Barley (grain)* ...	27,200	36,300	167,310	107,560	92,800	58,060	102,530
Oats (grain)* ...	493,180	523,120	2,051,080	878,930	1,724,700	1,227,350	4,237,590
Rice (grain) ..	444,430	767,330	835,290	872,840	1,420,470	1,863,090	1,585,400
Hay and Straw...	4,252,420†	2,498,060	5,309,110	2,774,510	3,680,460	3,375,760	6,273,310
Green Feed ...	1,156,970	927,450	878,200	916,700	910,800	922,800	1,451,200
Sugar-cane ..	482,520	546,470	560,830	492,490	664,460	678,920	920,990
Grapes ...	292,900	594,570	715,620	519,360	770,200	833,350	1,755,650
Wine, Brandy, &c. ...	80,420	220,460	273,700	260,860	303,980	404,400	614,050
Fruit—Citrus ..	823,300	1,743,590	1,690,810	1,231,630	2,023,750	2,176,660	3,907,620
Other ...	1,492,320	4,340,070	4,769,610	4,022,420	5,578,000	5,514,900	9,967,270
Potatoes ..	422,570	775,480	820,830	1,049,930	1,468,830	1,005,350	1,654,450
Other Vegetables }	1,263,090	3,588,180	3,530,840	4,419,430	4,227,200	4,782,550	5,794,700
Other Crops }		685,640	685,400	830,750	862,500	1,005,070	823,600
Total ..	18,458,950	26,149,870	87,763,950	53,887,050‡	75,479,400	50,457,050	65,968,250

\* Including Government bounty, assistance from flour tax, etc. † Excluding grass cut for hay. ‡ Revised.

Value of Production per Acre.

The following table shows the annual gross value of agricultural production and the average value per acre since 1887; because of variations in average value per acre attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops, the statement should be read in conjunction with Table 638.

Table 637.—Agricultural Production per Acre.

Annual Average.	Area Cultivated.	Gross Value of Production (at Farm).	Average Value per Acre.	Year ended 31st March.	Area Cultivated.	Gross Value of Production (at Farm).	Average Value per Acre.
	acres.	£	£ s. d.		acres.	£	£ s. d.
1887-91	858,367	4,030,611	4 13 11	1939	7,044,038	18,458,950	2 12 4
1892-96	1,147,733	3,812,393	3 6 5	1941	6,365,435	14,278,930	2 4 10
1897-01	2,114,250	5,592,620	2 12 11	1942	5,914,061	20,307,670	3 8 7
1902-06	2,515,268	6,302,903	2 10 1	1943	5,297,313	29,143,960	5 10 0
1907-11	2,933,021	8,565,164	2 18 5	1944	4,797,385	32,749,760	6 16 6
1912-16	4,507,748	12,867,474	2 17 1	1945	5,044,792	21,994,510	4 7 2
1917-21	4,349,814	16,986,250	3 17 8	1946	6,087,566	44,719,230	7 6 11
1922-26	4,680,110	22,328,630	4 15 5	1947	6,511,493	26,149,870	4 0 4
1927-31	5,467,982	16,842,398	3 1 7	1948	7,168,068	87,763,650	12 4 10
1932-36	5,826,754	15,656,024	2 13 9	1949	5,711,369	*53,887,050	*9 8 8.
1937-41	6,440,214	19,567,460	3 0 9	1950	5,670,364	75,479,400	13 6 3
1942-46	5,428,223	29,753,850	5 9 7	1951	4,760,740	50,457,050	10 12 0
1947-51	5,964,407	58,747,404	9 17 0	1952	4,704,272	65,968,250	14 0 6

\* Revised.

The comparatively high value of production per acre shown in the ten years prior to 1897 was due to the fact that agriculture was on a smaller scale, and crops produced by intense cultivation formed a larger proportion of the total than in later years. The higher values shown between 1917 and 1926 and since 1941-42 were due mainly to the higher level of prices received for produce. Expansion in the growing of vegetables also contributed in recent years. A comparative statement of the average gross farm value per acre of various crops is shown in the next table:—

Table 638.—Gross Farm Values of Crops per Acre.

Crop.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Average value per acre.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat, Grain ...	1 8 9	1 16 2	12 16 10	8 10 4½	12 12 10	7 14 2	9 6 2
Maize, Grain ...	4 7 2	7 7 7	8 4 10	14 5 8	14 2 11	17 19 11	23 1 9
Oats, Grain ...	1 4 8	0 18 9	3 7 4	2 6 6	4 12 1	3 13 11	7 2 1
Rice ...	18 17 8	23 19 8	31 17 5	26 14 0	37 16 9	50 10 2	44 10 11
Hay* ...	3 19 6	4 11 4	8 10 4	7 9 6	10 19 11	14 8 11	19 3 2
Potatoes ...	‡25 1 1	36 7 10	37 9 3	58 9 1	62 17 1	54 14 4	86 18 5
Sugar-cane† ...	46 2 9	72 5 1	78 16 11	58 14 7	78 0 4	82 14 6	110 4 11
Vineyards† ...	23 15 11	53 19 4	66 5 3	52 6 7	71 5 10	82 6 7	116 10 5
Orchards† ...	29 14 5	73 4 10	79 11 8	59 7 5	94 3 3	90 12 1	169 6 9

\* Excluding grass cut for hay. † Productive area only. ‡ Field crops only. § Revised.

The average value of production per acre measures the effect from year to year of yield obtained and prices realised, i.e., the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings. To make the analysis complete, such factors as the cost of production, the general level of prices, and acreage cropped per farm, should be taken into consideration.

*Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production.*

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases, there is considerable difficulty in valuing net agricultural production, but the estimated values in 1938-39 and the last ten seasons are shown below:—

**Table 639.—Agricultural Production—Gross and Net Values.**

Year ended March.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Difference between Principal Market and Country Prices.	Gross Production valued at Place of Production.	Seed used and Fodder for Farm Stock used in Agricultural Work.	Net Production valued at Farm or nearest Rail Siding.	Value of Principal Materials used.	Net Value of Production after deducting Materials.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
£ thousand							
1939 ...	23,665	5,206	18,459	4,253	14,206	805	13,401
1943 ...	34,776	5,632	29,144	4,035	25,109	665	24,444
1944 ...	38,553	5,803	32,750	4,167	28,583	667	27,916
1945 ...	25,691	3,696	21,995	3,872	18,123	624	17,499
1946 ...	51,634	6,915	44,719	4,625	40,094	749	39,345
1947 ...	29,988	3,838	26,150	4,694	21,456	1,105	20,351
1948 ...	98,849	11,085	87,764	7,119	80,645	1,337	79,308
1949 ...	62,222*	8,335*	53,887*	6,366	47,521*	1,316	46,205*
1950 ...	85,874	10,395	75,479	5,056	70,423	1,345	69,078
1951 ...	58,717	8,260	50,457	4,169	46,288	1,796	44,492
1952 ...	77,026	11,058	65,968	5,354	60,614	2,281	58,333

\* Revised.

In estimating the net value of production as shown, no account has been taken of depreciation of machinery and plant because of the difficulty in arriving at a reasonably reliable measurement of the amount of depreciation.

The second column provides a *relative* measure of the importance of agricultural production to the community by valuing all items on a common basis. It includes the value of transport, handling, and marketing services, rendered after the products leave the railway siding nearest the farm up to the point of sale in metropolitan markets. It has the disadvantage, however, of including values for such services on certain products which remain on the farms or are sold to neighbouring landholders.

The third column includes what may be called "cost of marketing" (freights, handling charges, commissions, etc.) that would have been paid if all products had been sold in the principal markets. The ratio to the total in the second column varies under the influence of changes in the volume and composition of agricultural production, as well as changes in price levels, freights, commissions, etc.

The figures in the fourth column are those published in Table 636 and are inclusive of the estimated value of seed and fodder used in the course of production. The value placed on these is shown in the fifth column and the effect of deducting them is shown in the sixth column, which represents, as nearly as may be with existing data, the approximate money return to farmers for agricultural products, though it is inclusive of agricultural products used as stock feed in other rural industries, valued at £8,306,000 in 1949-50, £8,626,000 in 1950-51, and £11,684,000 in 1951-52. The values are inclusive of any Government subsidy received.

The seventh column represents approximately the value of the principal non-rural materials used in agricultural production, and the eighth is the net value of agricultural production excluding the approximate value of the principal goods and services provided by non-rural industries. It represents approximately the aggregate incomes of farmers and their employees from agricultural production without deductions for interest, depreciation, etc., of farm properties, implements, machinery, etc.

### PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The following quotations are the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year is the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month, i.e., the mean of the daily quotations, are shown in the "Statistical Register".

**Table 640.—Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Products, Sydney.**

Commodity.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat (f.a.q.)* ... ..	bush. 0 6 2½	bush. 0 6 8	bush. 0 6 8½	bush. 0 8 0	bush. 0 10 2½
Flour (at Mill) ... ..	ton. 16 4 2	ton. 16 10 0	ton. 16 15 5	ton. 21 2 2½	ton. 27 11 4
Bran ... ..	8 10 4	10 18 0	11 1 0	14 6 10	21 6 10
Pollard ... ..	8 10 4	10 18 0	11 1 0	14 6 10	21 6 10
Oats ... ..	bush. 0 4 3½	bush. 0 5 5½	bush. 0 6 9½	bush. 1 1 1	bush. 1 1 2½
Maize ... ..	0 8 6½	0 10 5½	0 10 10	0 17 2½	1 1 2½
Potatoes (local) ... ..	ton. 12 2 1	ton. 23 5 5	ton. 24 8 11	ton. 30 17 3	ton. 35 4 11
Hay—					
Oaten (prime rack) ... ..	10 17 6	11 16 3	14 18 8	21 14 8	26 14 8
Lucerne (prime rack) ... ..	9 8 6	10 15 4	12 6 0½	21 16 11	27 11 1
Chaff—					
Wheaten ... ..	10 11 2	12 10 1	14 18 3	22 15 11	23 17 0

\* See comment below table. † Few or no quotations. ‡ Mean of prices at middle of month.

In the above table, the prices shown for wheat are those fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for wheat for flour for local consumption.

### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

A table showing the total value of agricultural machinery in relation to the area under crop in the years 1929-30 and 1940-41 is given on page 329 of Year Book No. 51.

The Government of New South Wales, through the Rural Industries Agency of the Rural Bank, has made advances since May, 1943, to rural co-operative societies (mostly butter factories) for the purchase of farm machinery, spare parts and stores, and the employment of operatives. Particulars of the number of societies operating under the scheme and of the amount of advances are as follows:—

	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Societies registered and operating at 30th June. No.	52	47	30	23	16	11

Total advances approved to  
30th June ... £ 211,382 221,093 222,134 224,793 224,819 224,819

*Power-driven Machinery and Tractors on Farms.*

Particulars of stationary engines used on farms in New South Wales were collected in 1930 and in each year since 1943, and particulars of tractors in 1930, 1937 and following years. The statistics reveal a substantial increase in mechanisation of farming activities.

At 31st March, 1943, there were 40,148 stationary engines in serviceable condition on farms, as compared with 24,367 in 1930. The number increased to 51,128 in 1949 and to 57,168 in 1952. The distribution of stationary engines in divisions was as follows:—

**Table 641.—Stationary Engines on Rural Holdings.**

At 31st March.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Total N.S.W.
1930* ... ..	7,890	3,633	7,210	4,625	1,009	24,367
1943 ... ..	12,675	6,666	11,018	7,277	2,512	40,148
1949 ... ..	17,373	8,853	12,963	8,934	3,005	51,128
1950 ... ..	16,665	8,995	13,022	9,125	3,216	51,023
1951 ... ..	16,629	9,585	14,021	10,046	3,757	54,038
1952 ... ..	16,894	10,170	14,804	11,155	4,145	57,168

\* At 30th June.

In June, 1930, the number of tractors on rural holdings was 6,242, viz., 6,041 wheeled and 201 crawler type; in March, 1952, there were 38,130 tractors; 35,302 wheeled and 2,828 crawler type.

The following statement shows the number of holdings on which there were tractors and the number of tractors in use in various divisions of the State; particulars regarding the number of holdings on which there were tractors in 1930 are not available:—

**Table 642.—Tractors in Use on Rural Holdings.**

Divisions	1930.	1939.		1950.		1951.		1952.	
	Tractors.	Holdings.	Tractors.	Holdings.	Tractors.	Holdings.	Tractors.	Holdings.	Tractors.
Coastal ... ..	447	1,388	1,442	4,409	4,819	5,205	5,725	6,587	7,241
Tableland ... ..	617	1,565	1,707	3,903	4,524	4,767	5,620	5,779	7,038
N.W. Slope... ..	731	1,664	1,836	2,344	2,853	2,571	3,259	2,801	3,705
C.W. Slope ... ..	1,097	1,822	2,045	2,796	3,408	3,027	3,885	3,224	4,360
S.W. Slope ... ..	1,109	1,875	2,040	3,525	4,116	3,893	4,717	4,411	5,350
N.C. Plain ... ..	212	555	628	979	1,262	1,084	1,455	1,171	1,634
C. Plain ... ..	304	431	465	882	1,059	1,042	1,279	1,256	1,635
Riverina ... ..	1,592	2,330	2,544	3,981	4,618	4,340	5,330	4,678	5,955
Western ... ..	133	192	219	626	705	805	936	1,044	1,212
Total, N.S.W.	6,242	11,822	12,926	23,445	27,364	26,734	32,206	30,951	38,130

The number of tractors per 100 rural holdings was 8.2 in 1930, 17.2 in 1939, 37.0 in 1950, and 52.1 in 1952.

SHARE-FARMING IN AGRICULTURE.

A brief statement as to share-farming in New South Wales and the development of this system is given in the chapter "Rural Industries" on page 696.

FERTILISERS.

Superphosphate is most extensively used in the southern districts of New South Wales, where the soil is deficient generally in phosphoric acid..

There is little use of natural manures except in market gardens.

*Artificial Fertilisers—Area of Crops Treated.*

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers, the proportion of such area to total area of crops, and the quantity of superphosphate and other artificial manures used in various years since 1920-21:—

**Table 643.—Crops Fertilised with Artificial Manures.**

Season.	Total Area of Crops.	Crops Treated.		Artificial Manures Used.	
		Area.	Proportion of total Area of Crops.	Super-phosphate.	Other.
	acres.		per cent.	tons.	
1920-21	4,467,109	1,991,736	44·6	42,656	7,253
1925-26	4,543,541	2,625,397	57·8	74,936	10,542
1930-31	6,811,247	4,538,729	66·6	119,911	11,661
1935-36	5,735,681	3,557,512	62·0	92,117	14,619
1938-39	7,049,357	4,670,693	66·3	131,116	17,530
1941-42	5,920,561	3,516,405	59·4	94,176	12,778
1942-43	5,297,313	2,490,668	47·0	62,351	16,290
1943-44	4,797,385	2,013,262	42·0	47,363	22,430
1944-45	5,044,792	2,067,437	41·0	45,199	20,538
1945-46	6,087,566	2,913,654	47·9	66,617	20,546
1946-47	6,511,493	3,643,417	56·0	88,702	24,016
1947-48	7,168,068	4,075,233	56·9	106,424	23,774
1948-49	5,711,369	3,345,524	58·6	94,696	22,864
1949-50	5,670,364	3,209,312	56·6	91,008	22,487
1950-51	4,760,740	2,610,859	54·8	75,703	22,441
1951-52	4,704,272	2,335,349	49·6	69,810	22,147

The decline in the use of fertiliser in the war years was due to scarcity of supplies and of farm labour, and restriction of wheatgrowing.

*Artificial Fertilisers Used on Crops.*

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers in divisions of the State and the quantity of such fertilisers used in the last two seasons; particulars regarding the use of fertilisers on pastures are not included (see page 697).

**Table 644.—Artificial Fertilisers Used on Crops.**

Divisions.	1950-51.				1951-52.			
	Total Area of Crops.	Artificial Fertilisers			Total Area of Crops.	Artificial Fertilisers		
		Area of Crops Treated.	Super-phosphate.	Other.		Area of Crops Treated.	Super-phosphate.	Other.
	acres.		tons.		acres.		tons.	
Coastal ...	267,541	83,819	5,576	16,739	279,717	88,423	6,049	16,835
Tableland ...	439,969	182,599	6,610	1,139	496,873	206,299	8,117	1,112
West'n Slope ...	2,398,687	1,295,901	33,619	186	2,388,174	1,156,897	30,433	260
Plains ...	517,385	127,260	2,556	9	514,807	119,718	2,435	15
Riverina ...	1,125,128	916,103	26,881	3,714	1,010,685	758,301	22,307	3,341
Western ...	12,030	5,177	461	654	14,016	5,711	469	584
Total, N.S.W.	4,760,740	2,610,859	75,703	22,441	4,704,272	2,335,349	69,810	22,147

Particulars of superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used on wheat, vegetables, fruit and other crops for the last two seasons are shown below:—

**Table 645.—Artificial Fertilisers Used on Various Crops in Divisions.**

Particulars by Divisions.	1950-51.				1951-52.			
	Wheat.	Vegetables.	Fruit & Vines	All Other Crops.	Wheat.	Vegetables.	Fruit & Vines.	All Other Crops.
<b>Coastal—</b>								
Area Treated ... acres	2,426	16,848	19,554	44,991	1,905	16,748	20,649	49,121
Superphosphate... tons	79	2,032	671	2,794	82	2,149	793	3,025
Other Art. Fert.... "	2	7,290	7,924	1,524	8	6,992	8,313	1,522
<b>Tableland—</b>								
Area Treated ... acres	121,525	15,037	4,436	41,601	111,271	19,072	4,341	71,615
Superphosphate... tons	3,286	1,234	253	1,827	3,183	1,605	281	3,048
Other Art. Fert.... "	2	534	541	62	19	512	491	90
<b>Western Slope—</b>								
Area Treated ... acres	1,199,347	1,519	1,564	93,471	987,944	1,733	1,695	165,525
Superphosphate... tons	30,303	129	74	3,112	25,025	154	100	5,154
Other Art. Fert.... "	39	65	55	28	30	126	54	50
<b>Plains—</b>								
Area Treated ... acres	122,121	43	31	5,065	109,749	79	15	9,875
Superphosphate... tons	2,423	6	1	125	2,205	11	...	219
Other Art. Fert.... "	3	4	1	...	7	5	1	2
<b>Riverina—</b>								
Area Treated ... acres	779,786	1,923	15,451	118,943	581,630	2,067	14,844	159,760
Superphosphate... tons	22,286	274	692	3,630	16,545	337	823	4,601
Other Art. Fert.... "	46	247	2,780	640	39	355	2,252	695
<b>Western—</b>								
Area Treated ... acres	1,105	504	3,402	166	920	503	3,581	707
Superphosphate... tons	31	123	296	12	29	88	332	21
Other Art. Fert.... "	...	76	574	4	...	140	440	4
<b>New South Wales—</b>								
Area Treated ... acres	2,226,310	35,874	44,438	304,237	1,793,419	40,202	45,125	456,603
Superphosphate... tons	58,418	3,793	1,987	11,500	47,039	4,344	2,329	16,068
Other Art. Fert.... "	92	8,216	11,875	2,258	103	8,130	11,551	2,363

The average quantity of artificial fertiliser per acre applied to crops of vegetables was 6.7 cwt. in 1950-51 and 6.2 cwt. in 1951-52, including approximately 2 cwt. of superphosphate in each season. In fruit growing the average per acre was 6.2 cwt. in both 1950-51 and 1951-52, including approximately 1 cwt. of superphosphate in each season.

In wheatgrowing, fertilisers other than superphosphate are very rarely used; the average quantity per acre was 58.8 lb. in both 1950-51 and 1951-52, compared with about 56 lb. per acre before the war. Tests of manuring conducted on the farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the southern portion of the wheat-belt, viz., the South Western Slope and the Riverina. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat-belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts. The results may be affected; however, by the fact that in the south fallowing is more

common than elsewhere. The use of superphosphate on wheat crops in the Northern, Central and Southern sections of the wheatgrowing divisions is illustrated below:—

**Table 646.—Use of Superphosphate on Wheat Areas in Divisions.**

Wheatgrowing Divisions (Tableland, Slope and Plains).	Area under Wheat.	Wheat Crops treated with Superphosphate.		Superphosphate Used.	
		Area.	Proportion to area under Wheat.	Total.	Average Per Acre Treated.
	acres.	acres.	per cent.	tons.	lb.
1950-51.					
Northern ...	780,876	19,751	2.5	504	57.2
Central ...	1,035,544	703,549	67.9	15,983	50.9
Southern ...	1,613,805	1,499,479	92.9	41,820	62.5
1951-52.					
Northern ...	714,022	20,872	2.9	488	52.4
Central ...	879,646	644,278	73.2	14,866	51.7
Southern ...	1,153,905	1,125,444	97.5	31,603	62.9

Superphosphate was used as fertiliser on 64.7 per cent. of the total area under wheat in 1950-51 and 61.2 per cent. in the following season. The proportion was only 2.9 per cent. in the northern wheat districts, and it ranged to 97.5 per cent. in the south.

#### DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING.

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

Crop.	Most usual Months of—	
	Planting.	Harvesting.
Wheat	April-June ... ..	November-January.
Maize	September-December ... ..	January-July.
Oats	March-May ... ..	October-December.
Barley	May ... ..	October-December.
Rice	October ... ..	April-May.
Sorghum	September-January ... ..	March-May.
Linseed	April-May ... ..	December.
Potatoes—early	July-August ... ..	October-January.
„ late	November... ..	February-August.
Sugar-cane	September ... ..	July-November.
Tobacco	November-December ... ..	March-April.
Broom Millet	September-November ... ..	January-April.



## WHEAT.

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and, generally, about three-quarters of the total area under crop is devoted to its growth.

Relatively few farms are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat. When tabulations were last undertaken, in 1947-48, it was ascertained that of the holdings growing wheat for grain, 87 per cent. depastured sheep.

Special data indicating the extent to which wheatgrowing is combined with other rural activities are given on page 545 of Year Book No. 52, and a graph showing the development of wheatgrowing in the State, over a period of almost seventy years, is shown on page 607 of the same edition. ..

### THE WHEAT BELT.

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat-belt of New South Wales was published on pages 573 and 574 of the Year Book for 1928-29 and the approximate current limits of commercial wheatgrowing are defined in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this edition.

The extension of the limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923, there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales, but pastoral activities such as sheep farming have replaced wheat farming on appreciable areas on the western fringe of the wheat-belt between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

### DEVELOPMENT OF WHEATGROWING.

Wheatgrowing as an industry in New South Wales expanded steadily between 1890 and 1930. The area sown first exceeded 1,000,000 acres in 1897-98 and 2,000,000 acres in 1904-05, and was doubled during the next ten years. It is estimated that an area of between 20,000,000 acres and 25,000,000 acres in the principal wheat districts is suitable for cultivation. The maximum area actually sown with wheat was 5,674,000 acres, of which 5,135,000 acres were harvested for grain, in 1930-31.

The area under wheat for grain decreased from 5,043,017 acres in 1947-48 to 2,753,317 acres in 1951-52. The low acreages in 1950-51 and 1951-52 were due in part to the effects of unfavourable weather on sowing.

In some of the war years, the smaller area sown was offset in part by high yields per acre. The season 1944-45 was extremely poor and that of 1946-47 even more adverse, and the average yields per acre were very light, that in 1946-47 being the lowest since 1919-20. Conditions were exceptionally favourable in 1947-48 when the yield per acre (18.9 bushels) and the harvest (95,227,000 bushels) each easily established a new record.

The following statement shows the area under wheat, the total production, average yield per acre, and quantity exported since 1897-98, the first season in which there was a surplus of wheat for export:—

Table 647.—Wheat—Area, Production, and Exports.

Season.	Area under Wheat.				Yield.		Average Yield per acre.		Wheat and Flour exported over the year ending Harvest.
	For Grain.	For Hay.	Fed-off.*	Total.	Grain.	Hay.	Grain.	Hay.	
	acres.				thous. bush.	thous. tons.	bushels.	tons.	thous. bushels. †
1897-98	993,350	213,720	†	1,207,070	10,560	182	10·6	·85	582
1898-99	1,319,503	312,451	†	1,631,954	9,276	177	7·0	·57	437
1899-00	1,426,166	414,813	†	1,840,979	13,604	341	9·5	·82	865
1900-01	1,530,609	332,143	†	1,862,752	16,174	348	10·6	1·05	4,788
1901-02	1,392,070	312,858	†	1,704,928	14,809	287	10·6	·92	2,914
1902-03	1,279,760	320,588	†	1,600,348	1,585	76	1·2	·24	154
1903-04	1,561,111	286,702	†	1,847,813	27,334	452	17·5	1·58	9,772
1904-05	1,775,955	284,367	†	2,060,322	16,464	207	9·3	·73	5,661
1905-06	1,939,447	313,582	†	2,253,029	20,737	305	10·7	·97	5,338
1906-07	1,866,253	316,945	16,744	2,199,942	21,818	403	11·7	1·27	6,246
1907-08	1,390,171	365,925	129,813	1,885,909	9,156	198	6·6	·54	962
1908-09	1,394,056	490,828	104,202	1,989,086	15,483	427	11·1	·87	4,866
1909-10	1,990,180	380,784	5,825	2,376,789	28,532	566	14·3	1·49	12,111
1910-11	2,128,826	422,972	61,458	2,613,256	27,914	468	13·1	1·11	14,423
1911-12	2,380,710	440,243	80,731	2,901,684	25,088	423	10·5	·96	10,172
1912-13	2,231,514	704,221	31,557	2,967,292	32,487	780	14·6	1·11	17,116
1913-14	3,205,397	534,226	23,393	3,763,016	38,020	588	11·9	1·10	20,038
1914-15	2,758,024	569,431	815,501	4,143,016	12,831	355	4·7	·62	785
1915-16	4,188,865	879,678	53,702	5,122,245	66,765	1,212	15·9	1·38	23,514
1916-17	3,806,604	633,605	58,101	4,498,310	36,598	814	9·6	1·28	21,262
1917-18	3,329,371	435,180	63,885	3,828,436	37,712	485	11·3	1·11	12,650
1918-19	2,409,669	613,544	204,161	3,227,374	18,325	517	7·6	·84	19,694
1919-20	1,474,174	716,770	877,596	3,068,540	4,888	355	3·0	·49	427
1920-21	3,127,377	520,555	15,420	3,663,352	55,625	822	17·8	1·58	41,746
1921-22	3,194,949	467,363	24,735	3,687,047	42,767	575	13·4	1·23	21,798
1922-23	2,942,857	598,184	350,968	3,892,009	28,668	649	9·7	1·09	8,904
1923-24	2,945,335	695,622	233,305	3,924,262	33,176	703	11·3	1·01	11,976
1924-25	3,550,078	388,479	21,647	3,960,204	59,767	537	16·8	1·38	38,741
1925-26	2,925,012	449,803	286,552	3,661,367	33,806	444	11·6	·99	16,951
1926-27	3,352,736	311,213	36,160	3,700,109	47,541	395	14·2	1·27	18,697
1927-28	3,029,950	369,960	622,385	4,022,295	27,042	343	8·9	·93	15,516
1928-29	4,090,083	375,270	19,605	4,484,958	49,257	390	12·0	1·04	21,063
1929-30	3,974,064	381,071	4,914	4,404,049	34,407	311	8·7	·82	14,621
1930-31	5,134,960	520,993	17,992	5,673,945	65,877	678	12·8	1·30	44,122
1931-32	3,682,945	292,234	20,008	3,995,187	54,966	376	14·9	1·29	38,769
1932-33	4,803,943	290,556	24,535	5,119,034	78,870	396	16·4	1·36	40,779
1933-34	4,584,092	324,129	30,561	4,938,782	57,057	385	12·4	1·19	21,503
1934-35	3,892,768	271,272	26,017	4,190,057	48,678	342	12·5	1·26	30,471
1935-36	3,851,373	224,632	49,651	4,125,656	48,822	267	12·7	1·19	25,546
1936-37	3,982,864	293,854	28,417	4,305,135	55,668	352	14·0	1·20	28,450
1937-38	4,464,604	348,339	28,491	4,841,494	55,104	350	12·3	1·00	26,360
1938-39	4,650,872	559,437	35,993	5,246,302	59,898	612	12·9	1·09	28,955
1939-40	4,380,595	264,239	35,852	4,680,686	76,552	373	17·5	1·41	36,604
1940-41	4,453,963	354,833	57,181	4,865,977	23,933	271	5·4	0·76	12,586
1941-42	3,968,758	346,261	26,621	4,341,640	48,500	315	12·2	0·91	8,868
1942-43	3,032,946	287,470	66,061	3,386,477	51,693	373	17·0	1·30	6,903
1943-44	2,693,302	198,066	83,700	2,975,068	47,500	250	17·6	1·23	14,233
1944-45	2,844,804	279,120	50,334	3,174,258	17,134	183	6·0	0·65	3,395
1945-46	3,773,901	389,918	49,612	4,213,431	62,520	499	16·6	1·28	21,467
1946-47	4,474,894	263,557	34,527	4,772,978	15,682	145	3·5	0·55	7,703
1947-48	5,043,017	278,361	33,791	5,355,169	95,227	414	18·9	1·49	53,717
1948-49	4,038,447	160,693	43,829	4,242,969	64,704	187	16·0	1·17	39,755
1949-50	4,011,744	122,295	39,818	4,173,857	81,939	163	20·4	1·33	42,799
1950-51	3,328,490	78,805	34,669	3,441,964	43,273	92	13·0	1·16	21,767
1951-52	2,753,317	120,756	56,097	2,930,170	39,689	158	14·4	1·30	4,817

\* Includes area sown for green feed. In 1927-28 and previous years all areas fed-off were included in this column. Since 1928-29, areas with an estimated fed-off value of less than 5 bushels at current prices were treated as having failed entirely, and the acreage was allocated to grain or hay according to the purpose for which sown.

† Information not available. ‡ Flour has been expressed at its equivalent in wheat.

WHEAT DISTRICTS.

The principal wheat-producing divisions of the State are the Riverina, the South Western Slope and Central Western Slope, with the North Western Slope division next in order. Large areas are also sown on the North Central and Central Plains and the Central Tableland. The statistical divisions of New South Wales are shown on the frontispiece map of the Year Book. The average area sown for grain and the average yield in divisions for the period of ten years 1942-43 to 1951-52 are shown in the following summary:—

**Table 648.—Wheat (Grain) Area and Production—Average, 1942-43 to 1951-52.**

District.	Northern.		Central.		Southern.		Total.	
	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.
Coastal ...	14,117	215,828	207,703	3,273,993	3,551	54,936	4,992	71,333
Tableland Slope ...	489,025	7,577,955	807,423	11,775,108	823,995	11,769,228	2,25,371	3,544,757
Plains and Riverina Western...	258,345	3,625,049	108,496	1,820,742	805,701	11,726,870	1,172,542	17,172,661
							4,120	25,064
<b>Total</b>	<b>761,487</b>	<b>11,418,832</b>	<b>1,123,622</b>	<b>16,869,843</b>	<b>1,633,247</b>	<b>23,551,034</b>	<b>3,527,468</b>	<b>51,936,106</b>

Although the proportions vary seasonally, approximately 46 per cent. of the area sown for grain in the above-mentioned period was in the southern districts of the wheat belt, 32 per cent. in the central districts, and 22 per cent. in the northern districts. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions.

Of the total acreage of wheat for grain in 1951-52, 99.8 per cent. was within the main wheat belt, with 26.0 per cent. in the northern, 32.0 per cent. in the central and 42.0 per cent. in the southern section thereof.

The distribution of holdings growing wheat for grain in districts, and the area under wheat for grain classified according to the quantity of wheat produced on each holding in 1947-48 (the latest year for which the particulars are available) were as follows:—

**Table 649.—Holdings with Wheat for Grain—Holdings and Area in Production Series, 1947-48.**

District.	Quantity of Wheat Harvested on Holding (in bushels).					
	Under 1,500.	1,500 to 2,999.	3,000 to 5,999.	6,000 to 8,999.	9,000 or more.	Total.
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.						
Coastal Division ...	96	13	8	3	...	120
Northern* ...	951	616	859	504	620	3,550
Central* ...	1,225	809	1,518	1,075	1,140	5,767
Southern* ...	1,366	1,201	2,711	1,551	1,883	8,212
Western Division ...	24	5	2	1	1	33
<b>New South Wales...</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>5,098</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>17,682</b>
AREA FROM WHICH WHEAT WAS PRODUCED (ACRES).						
Coastal Division ...	3,036	1,405	1,330	1,110	...	6,881
Northern* ...	68,749	105,674	226,450	189,657	405,813	996,343
Central* ...	77,158	138,009	408,723	414,236	710,337	1,748,463
Southern* ...	85,102	181,715	643,133	541,986	832,611	2,284,547
Western Division ...	2,403	1,230	550	600	1,000	6,783
<b>New South Wales...</b>	<b>237,443</b>	<b>428,033</b>	<b>1,280,186</b>	<b>1,147,589</b>	<b>1,949,761</b>	<b>5,043,017</b>

\* Tableland, Slope and Central Plains.

The average area of wheat for grain per holding in this year was 281 acres in the northern, 303 acres in the central and 278 acres in the southern sections of the main wheat belt.

The following statement shows the average yield per acre in wheat districts in recent seasons:—

**Table 650.—Wheat Areas and Yields per Acre.**

District.	Area Sown for Grain		Yield of Grain.		Yield of Grain per Acre Sown.							
	Average 1941-42 to 1950-51.	1951-52.	Average 1941-42 to 1950-51.	1951-52	Average 1941-42 to 1950-51.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	acres.		thous. bushels.		bushels.							
Coastal ...	4,970	4,059	70	57	14.1	17.9	4.6	15.0	16.5	18.5	7.8	14.0
Northern*	776,791	714,022	11,572	9,314	15.1	18.9	1.5	18.5	17.5	23.1	9.3	13.0
Central* ...	1,241,146	879,646	17,273	11,985	13.9	19.9	1.7	18.2	16.0	21.0	11.0	13.6
Southern*	1,693,766	1,153,905	23,699	18,310	14.0	13.1	5.5	19.6	15.3	18.7	16.1	15.9
Western ...	4,357	1,685	23	23	5.3	2.0	2.6	7.5	6.4	15.5	9.5	13.8
Total ...	3,721,030	2,753,317	52,637	39,639	14.2	16.6	3.5	18.9	16.0	20.4	13.0	14.4

\* Tableland, Slope and Central Plains.

The average yield is usually higher in the Southern districts than in other parts of the State, largely owing to the more dependable nature of the winter rains.

#### SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS.

The following table illustrates the development of wheatgrowing since 1920-21 in respect of number of holdings and average size of areas sown per holding:—

**Table 651.—Number of Wheat Farms and Average Area Sown.**

Year.	Wheat sown for Grain, Hay, and Green Feed.			Holdings on which wheat was sown only for hay or for green feed.†	Wheat for Grain.		
	Holdings.	Total Area sown with Wheat.	Average Area per Holding devoted to Wheat.		Holdings.	Area sown for Grain.	Average Area per Holding.
	No.	acres.	acres.	No.	No.	acres.	acres.
1920-21	17,790	3,663,352	206	2,132	15,658	3,127,377	200
1925-26	17,074	3,661,367	214	2,797	14,277	2,925,012	205
1930-31	18,171	5,673,945	312	1,247	10,924	5,134,960	303
1935-36	17,220	4,125,656	240	1,297	15,923	3,851,373	242
1938-39	19,768	5,246,302	265	2,118	17,650	4,650,872	264
1939-40	19,023	4,680,686	246	1,911	17,112	4,380,595	256
1940-41	18,400	4,865,977	264	1,780	16,620	4,453,962	268
1941-42	18,218	4,841,640	238	*	*	3,968,758	*
1942-43	18,267	3,386,477	185	2,821	15,446	3,032,946	196
1943-44	17,172	2,975,068	173	2,351	14,321	2,693,302	182
1944-45	18,186	3,174,258	175	3,395	14,791	2,844,804	192
1945-46	19,948	4,213,431	211	3,606	16,342	3,773,901	231
1946-47	18,571	4,772,978	257	1,907	16,664	4,474,894	269
1947-48	19,594	5,355,169	273	1,912	17,682	5,043,017	285
1948-49	17,905	4,242,969	237	*	15,674‡	4,038,447	*
1949-50	17,866	4,173,857	234	1,363	16,508	4,011,744	243
1950-51	15,914	3,441,964	216	*	14,279‡	3,328,490	*
1951-52	15,580	2,930,170	188	*	13,147‡	2,753,317	*

\* Not available. † See note \* to Table 647. ‡ 20 acres or more.

In 1938-39 more holdings grew wheat than in any season of the preceding two decades, and the average wheat area per holding was also high. Then wartime restriction of wheatgrowing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but re-expansion began in 1944-45, and in 1947-48 a record number of holdings grew wheat for grain. Adverse conditions affected sowings in 1948-49 and subsequent seasons. The relatively high price of wool, especially in 1950-51, probably resulted in a large number of farmers increasing their pastoral activities at the expense of wheatgrowing. The number of holdings growing wheat in 1951-52 was the lowest in this century.

Particulars of wheat holdings in area series and wheat crops in production series up to 1940-41 were published in earlier issues of the Year Book. Corresponding information was not ascertained in respect of later years until 1947-48 and the particulars for that year and those of ten years earlier are given on page 615 of Year Book No. 52. On page 616 of the same edition a table is published showing the distribution throughout the State of holdings with wheat for grain by area size groups, in Divisions, for 1947-48.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF WHEAT.

The average yield of wheat in New South Wales has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons, but reference to Table 647 will show that these fluctuations have been much less marked since 1920-21 than formerly. The highest yields have frequently been recorded in seasons following drought, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. Since 1930-31, the average annual yield has fallen below 12 bushels per acre in only three seasons, viz., in 1940-41 when winter rains failed and the average was 5.4 bushels, in 1944-45 when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 6 bushels, and in 1946-47 when, as a result of extreme drought in all sections, only 3.5 bushels per acre were harvested. The highest averages ever recorded were 20.4 bushels per acre in 1949-50 and 18.9 bushels per acre in 1947-48.

The average annual yield in decennial periods since 1882 is shown below. The comparatively high average in the early years is due probably to the fact that the smaller area under cultivation in these early years embraced a larger proportion of land specially suitable for wheatgrowing in districts of highly reliable rainfall.

Table 652.—Wheat Yields, Decennial Averages.

Period.	Average Yield per acre.	Period.	Average Yield per acre.
	bushels.		bushels.
1882-1891	13.30	1922-1931	12.02
1892-1901	10.02	1932-1941	13.10
1902-1911	11.04	1942-1951	14.19
1912-1921	11.62		

In calculating these averages, the area which was sown for grain, but failed, is included, while the area fed off profitably or used for green fodder is excluded.

Although the yield is influenced largely by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that, as scientific methods of cultivation are being more widely

adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled and manured, and types of wheat are improved by plant breeding, the average is increasing; notwithstanding the inclusion of two extremely poor seasons, the average yield in the ten seasons ended 1951-52 was 14.2 bushels per acre.

Holdings growing wheat for grain in 1947-48 were classified according to the average yield of wheat per acre. The tabulated results are not a reflection of average conditions, but they serve to show that even in a season of generally very favourable conditions, there is a wide variation in average yield from farm to farm and as between districts. Details are given in Table 293 of Year Book No. 51.

#### FALLOWING AND THE WHEAT YIELD.

Between 1923-24 and 1941-42, statistics were collected of the yield of grain from the areas of new land, fallowed land, and unfallowed land sown with wheat. A summary of these statistics for the year 1941-42 is shown on pages 617 and 618 of Year Book No. 52.

#### VARIETIES OF WHEAT GROWN.

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since the time of Farrer (1886-1905), though retarded during the war periods. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality and productivity. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

In recent years, wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the North-Western Slope division, where wheats of greater flour strength are produced. Fewer varieties have been recommended for cultivation, and this has resulted in greater uniformity in the f.a.q. sample with consequent advantages in marketing. In 1951-52, 80.6 per cent. of the area was sown with the eight leading varieties as compared with 66.5 per cent. in 1929-30.

Particulars of the principal varieties grown in New South Wales in 1948-49, 1950-51 and 1951-52 are shown below:—

Table 653.—Varieties of Wheat Grown.

Variety.	1948-49.	1950-51.	1951-52.	Variety.	1948-49.	1950-51.	1951-52.
		acres.				acres.	
Baroota Wonder	7,355	*	*	Javelin ...	11,970	25,610	20,618
Bencubbin ...	1,476,007	1,229,649	1,010,784	Kendee ...	55,616	228,316	227,863
Bobin ...	75,150	39,936	17,963	Koala ...	110,332	76,369	69,153
Bordan ...	164,657	134,722	117,146	Magnet ...	50,373	96,694	54,611
Bungulla ...	43,890	21,021	18,593	Nabawa ...	29,450	*	*
Celebration ...	72,053	149,550	191,461	Pinnacle ...	*	22,024	18,540
Charter... ..	224,522	168,182	157,956	Pusa 111 ...	*	*	*
Dundee ...	105,563	53,187	24,337	Pusa 4 ...	31,659	16,109	20,493
Eureka... ..	77,984	50,974	47,962	Quadrat ...	115,529	93,406	67,616
Eureka 2 ...	26,875			Ranee ...	71,487	28,057	13,893
Fedweb 1 ...	37,531			Rapier ...	47,667	16,014	7,339
Ford ...	302,120			Waratah ...	83,997	39,455	25,792
Gabo ...	551,725	480,853	380,796	Warigo ...	18,174	29,582	45,625
Ghurka... ..	28,451	*	*	Yalta ...	163,614	77,379	38,242
Glenwari ...	*	*	26,048	Other, Unspeci- fied, etc. ...	135,978	126,926	104,939
Gular ...	73,240	30,311	24,531				
Insignia ...	*	18,214	22,838	Total ...	4,242,969	3,441,964	2,930,170

\* Information not compiled.

In 1953 the Department of Agriculture recommended twelve principal varieties for sowing in specified zones of the New South Wales wheat belt, one being for hay or green fodder only. The order of sowing relates to the normal range of sowing dates for each district. New races of stem rust made their appearance in 1949, and only three of the varieties are able to resist this disease, but all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. Resistance to leaf rust is rare amongst the commercial varieties. The varieties recommended and their characteristics are shown below:—

**Table 654.—Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1953.**

Variety.	Districts for which Recommended.	Characteristics.				
		Flour Content.	Straw.	Disease Resistance.		Other and General.
				Flag Smut.	Stem Rust.	
<i>For Hay or Green Fodder.*</i>						
Baroota	General except		Tall, heavy	M.R.	S.	High quality
Wonder	Northern	...	stems.			hay
Charter ...	Northern	...	Fine, med.	R.	S.	Frost susceptible
Ford ...	do.	...	tall	M.R.	S.	Good quality hay
			Tall			
<i>For Grain—Early Sowing.</i>						
Bordan ...	Cent., South T'lands and Slopes	Medium-strong	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good rainfall districts only
Celebration	General, except C.W. Plains and W. Riverina	do.	do.	R.	R.	Free stripping
Ford ...	do.	do.	do.	M.R.	S.	Withstands dryness
Pinnacle ...	Riverina	Weak	Short, stiff	R.	S.	Late maturing
<i>For Grain—Mid-season Sowing.</i>						
Bencubbin ...	General, except N.W. Slopes	Weak	Weak	R.	S.	Withstands dryness
Kendee ...	General, except Tablelands	Medium-strong	Medium-tall	R.	S.	Frost susceptible
Warigo ...	N. Western (higher rainfall areas)	do.	do.	R.	R.	High disease resistance
<i>For Grain—Late Sowing.</i>						
Charter ...	N. Western and part Riverina	Strong	Fine, med. tall	R.	S.	Premium wheat in N. West
Festival ...	N. Western Slope	do.	Fine, strong	R.	R.	Frost susceptible
Gabo ...	General	do.	Short	S.	S.	Premium wheat
Koala ...	C.W. Slopes and Plains	Weak	Short, strong	M.R.	V.S.	Heavy grain
	S.W. Slopes					

R., Resistant; M.R., Moderately resistant; S., Susceptible; V.S., Very susceptible.

\* Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early sowings: Ford, Celebration, Bencubbin. Mid-season sowing: Charter.

#### RAINFALL INDEX IN WHEAT DISTRICTS.

The following summary provides a monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State since 1938. For each wheat district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the district average acreage over a period.

Table 655.—Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts.

Month	Rainfall Index—New South Wales Wheat Districts. (Normal equals 100).														
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Jan.	74	38	24	336	31	138	28	127	158	18	101	66	120	90	25
Feb.	81	221	18	87	158	55	32	92	269	207	222	140	339	114	49
March	9	287	21	148	70	17	49	30	95	136	48	200	354	33	167
April	75	280	227	11	37	148	80	63	57	85	126	68	174	75	246
May	68	48	36	61	237	118	135	90	43	56	109	103	112	120	216
June	83	115	17	87	128	53	14	167	50	53	134	65	143	123	136
July	94	60	33	67	113	83	53	73	84	152	36	92	188	102	104
Aug.	141	216	36	41	105	103	90	152	41	97	56	46	92	130	141
Sept.	30	48	116	47	78	122	26	27	39	131	84	148	107	121	85
Oct.	139	140	11	75	97	83	73	104	47	127	84	235	291	84	209
Nov.	54	201	52	65	164	171	45	67	155	163	88	178	224	56	115
Dec.	9	26	129	38	93	32	42	47	94	302	110	56	49	32	96
Average Yield of Wheat per acre, Season ended March of following Year.															
Bush.	12.9	17.5	5.4	12.2	17.0	17.6	6.0	16.6	3.5	18.9	16.0	20.4	13.0	14.4	21.0

The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—especially April, May, and September. The wheat districts extend over practically the whole length of the hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. The incidence of fallowing and fertilising, temperatures and winds, also plays a large part in modifying the effect of rainfall on yield.

In the following table the rainfall index for the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat-belt is shown in comparison with the average yield per acre in the seasons 1949-50 to 1951-52.

Table 656.—Rainfall Index and Average Yield in Various Wheat Districts.

Month.	Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts (Normal = 100).											
	1949.				1950.				1951.			
	North-ern.	Cent-ral.	South-ern.	Total.	North-ern.	Cent-ral.	South-ern.	Total.	North-ern.	Cent-ral.	South-ern.	Total
January	111	78	52	66	59	174	110	120	143	145	56	90
February	225	167	112	140	218	343	361	339	82	88	131	114
March	64	152	248	200	50	286	445	354	65	74	9	33
April ...	118	72	56	68	302	238	121	174	46	53	91	75
May ...	41	91	120	103	117	122	107	112	68	95	141	120
June ...	110	112	37	65	235	224	90	143	140	140	112	123
July ...	51	65	111	92	325	230	143	188	56	97	114	102
August ...	108	67	23	46	72	132	79	92	125	147	124	130
September	272	187	106	148	109	135	95	107	79	90	143	121
October	246	176	258	235	313	353	261	291	29	61	106	84
November	162	153	192	178	333	330	157	224	36	51	62	56
December	41	69	53	56	11	20	69	49	29	37	30	32
Average yield of wheat per acre ...												
1949-50.				1950-51.				1951-52.				
23.1	21.0	18.7	20.4	9.3	11.0	16.1	13.0	13.0	13.6	15.9	14.4	



## GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO WHEATGROWERS.

Details of the measures taken by the Commonwealth and State Governments to assist wheatgrowers during the pre-war agricultural depression, and the grants distributed in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36, are given in the 1939-40 edition and earlier issues of this Year Book. The money for these grants was obtained principally from the tax on flour used for local consumption. Drought relief grants from funds provided by the Commonwealth and the State jointly were distributed to cereal growers in New South Wales in respect of crops which failed or gave very light yields in 1945-46 and 1946-47, and, in the latter year, in respect of land prepared for sowing in 1946 but not sown because of drought. Farmers (mainly wheatgrowers) were paid £130,184 for the season 1945-46 and £1,490,201 for the following season.

## AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION.

Details of price stabilisation schemes in operation before the War (1939) and from 1942-43 to 1947-48 are given on pages 336 and 337 of Year Book No. 51.

*Post-war Wheat Stabilisation Plan.*

Commonwealth and State Ministers conferred in July, 1948, and agreed upon a plan for post-war stabilisation of the wheat industry, not requiring control of production other than State regulation of wheatgrowing in marginal areas, which was adopted by a majority of the growers in each of the four main wheat producing States.

The plan provides for a Commonwealth Government *guaranteed price* for wheat grown and delivered by wheatgrowers to the Australian Wheat Board, or organisations authorised by a State to act as its agents, in each season 1947-48 to 1952-53, and for the establishment of a *Stabilisation Fund* to receive the proceeds of a tax on such wheat exported when the export exceeds the guaranteed price. The guaranteed price is to be related to costs of producing wheat in accordance with an *index of production costs* and was 7s. 10d. a bushel, f.o.r. ports, bulk basis in 1950-51, 10s. in 1951-52 and 11s. 11d. in 1952-53. It does not apply to exports in excess of 100 million bushels from any one season's crop. When the export price exceeds the guaranteed price, the rate of tax is 50 per cent. of the difference between the two prices with a maximum of 2s. 2d. a bushel. If the export price falls below the guaranteed price, the difference will be met from the Stabilisation Fund or, if the fund is exhausted, from Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue. Whenever the financial prospects of the fund are favourable, refunds of tax in respect of the oldest contributing pool will be considered by the Commonwealth.

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act and the Wheat Export Charge Act, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament to give effect to these provisions, came into operation on 25th November, 1948.

On the same date the respective State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Acts came into operation. These provide for the fixation of the *home consumption price* of wheat at the same price as that guaranteed growers by the Commonwealth. Under the New South Wales Act, a State Wheat Committee of seven members (four elected by wheatgrowers in the State and three nominated by the Minister) advises the Minister on wheat matters, and nominates from its members the growers' representatives on the Australian Wheat Board.

*Australian Wheat Board.*

The Australian Wheat Board, as re-constituted under the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1948, functioned as from 18th December, 1948. It consists of a chairman, a person engaged in commerce with experience in the wheat trade, a representative of flour mill owners and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and seven representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales and Victoria and one each from Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia).

The Board has control over the acquisition and disposal of all wheat and wheat products, corn sacks and jute. It also controls the handling, storage, transport and interstate and oversea marketing of wheat.

## INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT.

At a meeting of the International Wheat Conference in Washington in April, 1949, an agreement was signed by representatives of most of the important wheat importing countries, and the wheat exporting countries of Canada, United States of America, Australia, France and Uruguay. The agreement was intended "to assure supplies of wheat to importing countries, and markets for wheat to exporting countries, at equitable and stable prices". It was for a term of four years from 1st August, 1949, to 31st July, 1953, but might be extended if the parties to it so agreed.

The five exporting countries undertook to sell, and the importing countries agreed to buy, an annual quantity of 456.3 million bushels of wheat (including wheat flour as wheat). Australia's guaranteed sales under the agreement were 80 million bushels a year. Minimum and maximum prices were fixed for each of the four years. In Australian currency, the minima per bushel were 13s. 5d. in 1949-50, 12s. 6d. in 1950-51, 11s. 8d. in 1951-52 and 10s. 9d. in 1952-53 and the maximum was 16s. 1d. in all years (prices as after devaluation of the £ Australian in terms of U.S. dollars on 19th September, 1949).

Any country was free to buy or sell any additional wheat from or to any country it desired at any price it desired. Transactions under the agreement might be concluded freely within the specified price ranges, and there was no obligation for exporters to sell wheat unless the buyers offered the ceiling price, or for importers to buy wheat unless the exporters offered it at the ruling minimum price.

The quota which exporting countries undertook to sell and importing countries to buy, originally specified as 456.3 million bushels, was varied subsequently because of the withdrawal of certain countries from participation and the introduction of new members to the agreement. In 1950-51, the quota was adjusted to 562.5 million bushels, of which Australia's share was 88.7 million bushels. There was a further variation in 1951-52, when the quota was raised to 580.9 million bushels. In this season, although the Australian quota was fixed originally at 88.7 million bushels, it was reduced to 72.0 million bushels because supplies were inadequate to meet commitments.

## EXPORT OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The movement of wheat and flour oversea from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1952 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, viz., 46.3 bushels of grain to 2,000 lb. of flour. Prior

to July, 1951, the equivalent used was 48 bushels to 2,000 lb. of flour. Complete information as to interstate movement since 1939 is not available. There is normally a considerable movement of wheat interstate from New South Wales, but in 1944-45 and 1946-47 imports were made necessary by smallness of the local harvests. Figures compiled by the Australian Wheat Board show that in 1944-45 there were net imports totalling 5,927,000 bushels of wheat and 1,392,000 bushels (wheat equivalent) of flour from other States and 468,810 bushels of wheat from the United States; in 1946-47 net imports of wheat from other States totalled 13,337,000 bushels.

**Table 657.—Oversea Exports and Stocks of Wheat and Flour, New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th Nov.	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov.	Year ended 30th Nov.	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov.
	Wheat.	Flour as Wheat.	Wheat and Flour as Wheat.		Wheat.	Flour as Wheat.	Wheat and Flour as Wheat.
	thousand bushels.				thousand bushels.		
1939	13,993	15,808	6,733	1946	6,181	14,841	1,854
1940	19,966	15,266	20,803	1947*	17	7,136	13,023
1941	1,969	12,526	6,232	1948	37,031	16,082	14,086
1942	3,761	4,475	16,055	1949	26,120	12,969	7,908
1943	2,208	5,650	25,859	1950	29,035	13,893	16,920
1944	305	12,862	19,090	1951	7,318	16,018	3,592
1945*	33	4,384	2,082	1952	14	4,383	5,878

\* See paragraph preceding table.

#### GRADING OF WHEAT.

Wheat for export is marketed almost entirely on the basis of a single standard known as f.a.q., or fair average quality. In New South Wales the determination of the standard is controlled by the Grain Trade Section of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. Samples of wheat obtained from all parts of the State are mixed in proportions grown in each division and are weighted on a Schopper 1-litre scale.

A committee comprising representatives of the Grain Trade Section of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, the Australian Wheat Board, the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, flour millers, and the Farmers and Settlers' Association, fixes the standard on the experience of the test weights of the sample.

The following comparison shows the standard adopted in New South Wales for each of the past ten seasons, and the date on which it was fixed in each year:—

**Table 658.—Wheat, F.A.Q., Standard (N.S.W.).**

Season.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.	Season.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.
		lb.			lb.
1943-44	4th Feb., 1944	64½	1948-49	11th Feb., 1949	63½
1944-45	2nd Feb., 1945	63	1949-50	10th Feb., 1950	63
1945-46	15th Feb., 1946	63½	1950-51	9th Feb., 1951	61½
1946-47	28th Jan., 1947	62½	1951-52	1st Feb., 1952	63
1947-48	20th Feb., 1948	60½	1952-53*	30th Jan., 1953	64

\* Bagged wheat, 65 lb.

The weights shown are those used for guidance in determining whether particular lots of wheat are at or above fair average quality, but not as a measure of quantity. Normally wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

In certain seasons, when a substantial quantity of the grain was pinched or damaged by adverse seasonal conditions, a "second" grade was determined. Separate Australian pools were formed to handle "under quality" wheat grown in 1939-40, 1941-42, 1947-48 and 1950-51, and comprised pools Nos. 3, 5A, 11A, 14A and 14B, particulars of which are given in Table 663.

#### BULK HANDLING.

The circumstances leading to the erection of bulk handling facilities were described at page 584 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The grain elevator system consists of a concrete and steel shipping elevator at Sydney, with a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels at one filling, a terminal elevator at Newcastle, with a capacity of 800,000 bushels at one filling, and 180 elevators situated at the more important wheat receiving stations throughout the State. These country elevators, which have direct access to rail, have a storage capacity of 25,128,000 bushels at one filling.

The terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle have been built and equipped for receiving, handling and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. Electric power is used. The terminal elevator at Sydney is connected with the railway system of the State by four lines of rail, and has a receiving capacity of 6,000 tons (approximately 224,000 bushels) per day, and a shipping capacity of 12,000 tons (approximately 448,000 bushels) per day of eight hours. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is 2,000 tons per day and the shipping capacity 8,000 tons per day.

The country elevators, with few exceptions, are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. The more modern are fitted with weighbridges for inward weighing, and the majority are equipped with outward scales. The storage capacity of the individual country elevators varies from 30,000 bushels to 350,000 bushels. They are built of reinforced concrete and steel with corrugated galvanised iron coverings, and practically all of them are capable of receiving classified or graded wheat in bulk.

Wheat has generally been transported from the farms to the silos in bags fastened by clips or sewn, the bags being emptied and returned to the farmer for subsequent use. During recent years, however, there has been a marked increase in the amount of wheat delivered in bulk waggons. For conveyance from the country stations to the terminal, special railway trucks are provided.

Upon the introduction of wartime control by the Australian Wheat Board and the inauguration of Pools for the 1939-40 and following harvests, negotiable wheat warrants formerly issued by the Government Grain Elevators were replaced by a "Wheat Warrant and Claim for Compensation." This is a certificate that the grower named therein has delivered the quantity set out, and is handed direct by the Government Grain Elevators to a licensed receiver nominated by the grower. Advances are made to the

growers against the wheat by the licensed receivers as they are approved by the Board. These arrangements have been continued under the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1948.

The bulk handling system was first put into operation in 1920-21 and its development is shown in the following table:—

**Table 659.—Grain Elevators—Wheat Received.**

Season.	Elevators in Country Districts.		Storage Capacity of Elevators Available in Country Districts (at one filling).	Wheat Received.			Proportion of Total Crop Received in Elevators.
	Available.	Used.		In Country Elevators.	In Terminal Elevators from Non-Silo Stations.	Total.	
	Number.			bushels.			per cent.
1920-21	28	28	5,450,000	1,941,694	.....	1,941,694	3·5
1925-26	62	62	13,500,000	8,295,148	841,185	9,136,333	27·0
1930-31	99	99	16,373,000	22,948,116	724,972	23,673,088	35·9
1935-36	158	156	21,773,000	24,811,726	295,897	25,107,623	51·4
1936-37	175	175	23,123,000	29,087,579	142,981	29,230,560	52·5
1937-38	175	175	23,223,000	32,533,477	146,566	32,680,043	59·3
1938-39	175	173	23,323,000	27,590,667	307,776	27,898,443	46·6
1939-40	175	175	23,513,000	38,912,339	295,699	39,208,038	51·2
1940-41	175	159	23,548,000	11,453,207	7,140	11,460,347	47·9
1941-42	180	180	24,478,000	25,161,215	385,138	25,546,353	52·7
1942-43	180	180	24,478,000	26,089,372	.....	26,089,372	50·5
1943-44	180	180	24,478,000	19,276,772	.....	19,276,772	40·6
1944-45	180	51	24,478,000	5,467,138	.....	5,467,138	31·9
1945-46	180	178	24,478,000	25,825,915	.....	25,825,915	41·3
1946-47	180	90	24,478,000	5,835,923†	.....	5,835,923†	37·2
1947-48	181*	181*	24,578,000*	43,029,765	272,203	43,301,968	45·5
1948-49	180	180	24,478,000	36,103,108	.....	36,103,108	55·8
1949-50	180	180	24,478,000	40,203,521	642,269	40,850,790	49·9
1950-51	180	180	24,778,000	26,469,402	1,517	26,470,919	61·2
1951-52	180	179	25,028,000	27,832,261	108,843	27,941,104	70·4
1952-53	180	179	25,128,000	39,346,958	115,771	39,462,729	69·6

\* Includes one leased silo not part of system. † N.S.W. wheat only. In addition, 5,377,383 bushels of Victorian wheat were handled through the country system.

The storage in elevators of wheat from earlier harvests limited receipts in 1942-43 and 1943-44. Additional quantities of wheat were handled through silos from bag stacks in 1949-50 (6,800,654 bushels) and 1950-51 (768,478 bushels). These figures have not been included in Table 659 above.

A further extension of bulk handling facilities has been provided by the construction of bulkheads as an auxiliary storage to many country silos, and also at a number of railway stations where bulk handling facilities have not otherwise been provided. These bulkheads were used for receipt of wheat during the 1951-52 and 1952-53 seasons. In all, eighty-six bulkheads were available in the 1952-53 season, thirty-seven being at non-silo

stations. Construction of four sub-terminals with a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels each is also in progress. Two of these sub-terminals, although only partially completed, received wheat during the 1951-52 and 1952-53 seasons.

The following table gives details of bulkheads and sub-terminals for the last two seasons. Figures for wheat receivals have also been included in Table 659 above.

**Table 660.—Bulkheads and Sub-terminals—Wheat Received.**

Season.	Bulkheads.			Sub-Terminals.			
	At non-silo stations.	Storage capacity.	Wheat received.	Number.	Storage capacity.	Wheat Received.	
						By rail.	Direct from farmers.
	No.	bushels.				bushels.	
1951-52	33	3,300,000	2,575,764	2	6,000,000	780,173	134,004
1952-53	37	3,700,000	4,927,500	2	6,000,000	2,797,800	550,824

The following table shows the financial operations in connection with the grain elevators in the last ten years. Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling of wheat by the elevators are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November, 1942, the basis of payment has been actual working expenditure during the wheat season (November to October), plus an allowance of 5 per cent. of the capital cost, as at the commencement of the season, for capital charges on bulk handling equipment.

**Table 661.—Grain Elevators—Finances.**

Year ended 31st October.	Capital Cost (at beginning of season).	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board.		
		For Working Expenses.	For Capital Charges.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1943	5,330,806	108,891	266,540	375,431
1944	5,330,806	97,739	266,540	364,279
1945	5,330,806	67,652	266,540	334,192
1946	5,330,806	112,313	266,540	378,853
1947	5,330,806	82,643	266,540	349,183
1948	5,332,278	243,459	266,982*	510,441*
1949	5,332,278	220,332	266,614	486,946
1950	5,342,025	281,454	267,101	548,555
1951	5,429,270	239,425	271,463	510,888
1952	5,694,541	353,339	284,727	638,066

\*Includes £368, adjustment in respect of previous 5 years.

#### WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN N.S.W.

As a rule, small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from farm to railway for transport before the end of February. These particulars of wheat delivered to the Wheat Board in New South Wales by growers exclude New South Wales wheat consigned to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

Table 662.—Wheat Received by Wheat Board in N.S.W.

Season.	Bulk (including Grain Elevators).	Bagged.	Total.	Proportion of Harvest.	Proportion Received.	
					In Bulk.	In Bags.
	thousand bushels.				per cent.	
1942-43	26,964	17,833	44,797	86.7	60.2	39.8
1943-44	20,354	20,627	40,981	86.3	49.7	50.3
1944-45	6,338	5,830	12,168	71.0	52.1	47.9
1945-46	27,801	27,096	54,897	87.8	50.6	49.4
1946-47	6,529	2,106	8,635	55.1	75.3	24.4
1947-48	48,299	41,117	89,416	93.9	54.0	46.0
1948-49	39,484	18,874	58,358	90.2	67.7	32.3
1949-50	44,123	31,326	75,449	92.1	58.5	41.5
1950-51	28,766	8,526	37,292	86.2	77.1	22.9
1951-52	31,667	2,182	33,849	85.3	93.6	6.4

WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD.

Wheat of each harvest acquired and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. No. 1 pool comprised the residue of the 1938-39 crop, most of which was held by traders when requisitioned. In 1939-40, 1941-42, 1947-48 and 1950-51 relatively small quantities of inferior grade wheat were marketed in Pools No. 3, No. 5A, No. 11A, No. 14A and No. 14B respectively, but no New South Wales wheat entered Pool No. 5A. Pools No. 14A and No. 14B related solely to wheat grown in New South Wales. Growers received approximately 3d. and 7.9d. per bushel less for No. 3 Pool and No. 11A Pool wheat than for wheat in Pools No. 2 and No. 11. Advances from No. 14 and No. 14A Pools were the same; but for Pool No. 14B, which was all bagged wheat, advances were 1s. 6d. less. Wheat delivered to and advances made by the Board were as follows:—

Table 663.—Australian Wheat Pools.

Pool No.	Harvest.	Wheat Acquired in—		Advances (including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund).			
		New South Wales.	All States.	* Total.		Per Bushel—ex Trucks, Terminal Port.	
				New South Wales.	All States.	Bagged.	Bulk.
		thousand bushels.		£ thousand.		s. d.	
1	1938-39	6,226	17,840	†	2,427	2 9-9†	2 7-9†
2	1939-40	65,350	194,106	}	11,858	3 8-0	3 6-0
3	1939-40	1,338	1,338			3 5-0	3 3-0
4	1940-41	16,919	63,659		3,265	4 0-4	3 9-5
5	1941-42	41,236	} 153,944 {		7,959	4 0-6	3 9-1
5A	1941-42	.....			.....	30,031	3 9-6
6	1942-43	44,797	141,990	10,210	32,559	4 8-5	4 5-5
7	1943-44	40,981	94,756	11,070	25,650	5 6-2	5 3-7
8	1944-45	12,168	38,826	3,005	9,595	5 0-8	4 9-8
9	1945-46	54,897	123,825	20,708	46,713	7 8-4	7 4-8
10	1946-47	8,635	98,520	3,938	45,430	9 6-0	9 0-0
11	1947-48	83,855	197,889	}	65,127	14 11-5	14 3-7
11A	1947-48	5,561	6,704			14 3-6	13 7-8
12	1948-49	58,358	175,000	33,611	101,064	12 0-2	11 3-4
13	1949-50	75,449	202,929	50,406	129,469	13 10-4	13 0-1
14	1950-51	35,231	170,101	}	24,142	14 0-7	12 7-4
14A	1950-51	1,924	1,934			14 0-7	12 7-4
14B	1950-51	87	87	}	24,299	12 6-7	.....
15	1951-52	33,850	146,015				106,988

\* Including freight.

† Not available.

‡ Advanced on basis of f.o.b. terminal port.

## WHEAT—OCEAN FREIGHTS.

In ordinary circumstances, in the conditions governing the marketing of wheat abroad, the shipping space offering and its cost are very important factors. Under conditions of war, costs of ocean transport increased considerably. Shipping difficulties continued in the early post-war years, and United Kingdom shipping remained subject to direction.

Information regarding rates of ocean freight from Sydney to London are shown on page 113. The rate of freight per ton (in Australian currency) on bulk wheat, Sydney to London, rose from 39s. 3d. in 1939 to 153s. 9d. in 1951. No shipments from Sydney to London were made in 1952.

## CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Data obtained since the year 1927 have enabled estimates to be made of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales based upon total recorded production, less net exports, with due adjustment for recorded stocks, exclusive of seed wheat and of wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown. The average quantity used for seed is approximately one bushel per acre.

For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

Prior to the war, the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was estimated to be about 22,700,000 bushels, viz., 13,750,000 bushels used as flour, 4,700,000 bushels as seed and 4,250,000 bushels for other purposes, mainly poultry feed.

During later years, there was an increase in consumption owing to expansion in pig and poultry farming, use of wheat for feeding stock in place of other fodder in short supply, increased usage for breakfast foods, and (till 1945) distillation of power alcohol from wheat to eke out wartime supplies of liquid fuel. Recently immigration has caused a significant increase in consumption of wheat as flour.

Full data regarding the interstate movement of wheat and flour were not available during the war years. Because of drought, wheat production in the State was so small that it was necessary to import nearly 8,000,000 bushels in 1944-45 and over 13,000,000 bushels in 1946-47 of wheat and flour (wheat equivalent) from other States. The quantity of wheat consumed in New South Wales was apparently between 37,000,000 and 38,000,000 bushels in 1944-45, approximately 28,000,000 bushels in 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48, and 30,000,000 bushels in 1948-49. An indication of the approximate consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past three years, according to the purpose for which used, is as follows:—

Wheat used for—	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
		(thousand bushels)	
Flour ... ..	13,888	14,758	14,316
Breakfast foods ...	687	871	896
Stock Feed ... ..	8,619	10,850	10,412
Seed ... ..	3,810	3,027	3,173
Retained on farms ...	566	952	1,221
	<hr/> 27,570	<hr/> 30,458	<hr/> 30,013



*Wheat Sold for Stock Feed.*

The quantity of wheat sold for stock feed, etc., in New South Wales by the Australian Wheat Board in each wheat year ended 30th November since 1943-44 was as follows:—

Season.	thous. bus.	Season.	thous. bus.	Season.	thous. bus.
1943-44 ...	13,280	1946-47 ...	7,956	1949-50 ...	8,619
1944-45 ...	17,618	1947-48 ...	6,934	1950-51 ...	10,850
1945-46 ...	7,913	1948-49 ...	5,216	1951-52 ...	10,412

The use of wheat for stock feeding began to increase in 1940-41. Wheat was used very extensively in 1943-44 and 1944-45 when natural pastures were scanty owing to drought. It was deemed necessary to ration wheat sales for stock early in 1945 in order to safeguard supplies for human consumption. Rationing ceased in December, 1948.

Prices of wheat for stock feeding are shown on page 748.

PRICES OF WHEAT.

Information regarding the prices of wheat in Sydney in each year from 1865 to 1920 is given in the Official Year Book for 1919. Prices from 1911 to 1948 are shown on page 356 of Year Book No. 51.

Wheat prices in selected years since 1927 are given in the following table. The prices quoted for years up to 1936 are per imperial bushel (60 lb.) of f.a.q. wheat in three bushel bags with the bags included in the weight and paid for as wheat. From 1937 the prices are per bushel of f.a.q. bulk wheat. The annual averages are the mean of monthly averages which, in turn, are the mean of daily prices. To 1939 the quotations taken were shippers' and millers' buying prices. From October, 1939, the prices are those as fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for the sale in Sydney of bulk wheat for flour for local consumption.

There have been six increases in the Wheat Board's price since it was fixed at 3s. 11½d. per bushel in August, 1940. Although the guaranteed price to growers was increased to 7s. 1d. per bushel for the season 1949-50, a change in price of wheat was avoided by the payment for that season of a subsidy of 5d. per bushel by the Commonwealth Government on wheat sold for human consumption in Australia.

**Table 664.—Prices of Wheat, Sydney.**

Yearly Average of Shippers' and Millers' Prices for f.a.q. Wheat: Bagged to 1936; Bulk from 1937.				Australian Wheat Board's Price for Bulk Wheat for Flour for Local Consumption.	
Year.	s. d. per bus.	Year.	s. d. per bus.	As from—	s. d. per bus.
1927	5 5	1935	3 0½	Aug., 1940	3 11½
1931	2 5½	1936	4 2½	Dec., 1947	4 11½
1932	3 0½	1937	5 2	Jan., 1948	6 3
1933	2 10½	1938	3 6½	Dec., 1948	6 8
1934	2 8½	1939	2 7	Dec., 1950	7 10
				Dec., 1951	10 0
				Dec., 1952	11 11

*Export Wheat Prices.*

The following table illustrates the course of prices of Australian wheat for export. Prior to November, 1939, the export price of Australian wheat was equivalent to the "weighted average shippers' limits, f.o.r. ports, for growers' bagged and bulk lots, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide." For later periods the prices are the basic export selling prices of the Australian Wheat Board. These quotations are more or less nominal. They reflect the "breadth" in the market with sales at prices above and below the basic price from time to time. Moreover large quantities of wheat have been sold under contract at fixed prices for delivery over lengthy periods. The monthly prices shown, therefore, frequently differ from the prices actually received for the wheat shipped in the respective months.

Australia has undertaken to sell its quota each year (August to July) to contracting importing countries at prices within the limits fixed under the International Wheat Agreement, but may freely offer any additional quantity available at any price to any country. As from 1st August, 1949, therefore, the export prices distinguish between those applicable to wheat sold under the agreement, and those for wheat in excess of the agreement quota. Prices under the agreement were fixed basically in terms of gold and the increase in Australian currency from 11s. 2d. in August to 16s. 1d. in October, 1949, was due to the devaluation of 19th September, 1949.

**Table 665.—Export Wheat Prices, Australia.**

Month.	1938-39.*	1949-50.†		1950-51.†		1951-52.†	
		Wheat Sold under International Wheat Agreement.	Wheat in Excess of I.W.A. Quota.	Wheat Sold under International Wheat Agreement.	Wheat in Excess of I.W.A. Quota.	Wheat Sold under International Wheat Agreement.	Wheat in Excess of I.W.A. Quota.
		shillings and pence per bushel.					
August ...	3 0-92	11 2	14 0	16 1	18 6	16 1	19 0
September ...	2 8-72	13 2	16 2	16 1	18 6	16 1	19 0
October ...	2 9-58	16 1	20 0	16 1	18 6	16 1	19 9
November ...	2 6-34	16 1	20 0	16 1	18 6	16 1	20 1
December ...	2 4-96	16 1	19 7	16 1	18 6	16 6	21 0
January ...	2 5-00	16 1	19 0	16 1	18 6	16 6	21 1
February ...	2 5-05	16 1	19 0	16 1	18 10	16 6	21 6
March ...	2 3-19	16 1	19 0	16 1	19 0	16 6	21 6
April ...	2 4-12	16 1	19 0	16 1	19 0	16 6	21 6
May ...	2 6-28	16 1	19 0	16 1	19 0	16 6	21 6
June ...	2 4-68	16 1	18 6-8	16 1	19 0	16 6	21 6
July ...	2 2-15	16 1	18 6	16 1	19 0	16 6	21 6
Average for year ...	2 5-08	15 5	18 6	16 1	18 9	16 4	20 9

\* Average of shippers' limits, f.o.r. ports, for growers' bagged and bulk lots, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

† Australian Wheat Board price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis. Since December, 1951, a "carrying charge" of 5d. per bushel has been added.

Changes in the Australian Wheat Board's retail selling prices for wheat for stock feeding, per bushel, truck lots, f.o.r. port, bulk basis from April, 1942, were as follows:—

From—	per bus.	From—	per bus.	From—	per bus.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1942-Apr. 16	3 3½	1947-Dec. 22	5 0	1950-Dec. 11	7 10½
1945-Nov. 28	4 3	1948-Jan. 19	6 3½	1951-Dec. 1	12 2
1946-Dec. 13	4 11	1948-Dec. 1	6 8½	1952-Dec. 1	14 1

Between April, 1942, and December, 1946, the Board was reimbursed by Commonwealth subsidy for selling wheat for stock feed more cheaply than for flour. From 19th January, 1948, to the close of 1950-51 season, the price of wheat for stock feed was fixed at the same level as that for human consumption.

In 1951-52, the price was fixed at 12s. per bushel, and subsidy at the rate of 4s. 1d. per bushel was paid, on a limit of 26 million bushels used by the dairy, pig, and poultry industries, with the object of bringing the return to growers to 16s. 1d. per bushel. For 1952-53 the price was 13s. 11d. per bushel and the rate of subsidy was 2s. 2d. per bushel.

#### ESTIMATED RETURN TO WHEATGROWERS FOR WHEAT.

It was very difficult to determine satisfactorily the estimated net return to wheatgrowers prior to 1927 because adequate data were not available. Latterly, additional information has been obtained and the averages as estimated for 1927 and subsequent years to 1939 are close approximations. The estimated net return for each of these years represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings less the net cost of bags.

The net return to wheatgrowers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board.

**Table 666.—Estimated Return to Wheatgrowers (as at Country Sidings).**

Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1910-11	3 1	1921-22	4 8	1932-33	2 6	1943-44	4 9.6
1911-12	3 3	1922-23	4 8	1933-34	2 5.5	1944-45	5 2.8
1912-13	3 3	1923-24	4 7	1934-35	2 11.2	1945-46	6 11.6
1913-14	3 2	1924-25	5 7	1935-36	3 4	1946-47	10 3.8
1914-15	5 1	1925-26	5 1	1936-37	4 8	1947-48	13 7.2
1915-16	4 0	1926-27	4 6	1937-38	3 4.5	1948-49	10 7.6
1916-17	2 10	1927-28	4 7	1938-39	2 2.8	1949-50	12 4.6
1917-18	4 1	1928-29	4 0	1939-40	2 11.9	1950-51	11 10.3
1918-19	4 5	1929-30	3 2	1940-41	3 7	1951-52	12 10.9
1919-20	7 6	1930-31	1 7	1941-42	3 3.6		
1920-21	7 0	1931-32	2 11.5	1942-43	3 11.7		

Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the table; these were as follows:—

d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.
1931-32 ... 4.3	1935-36 ... 2.8	1941-42 ... 1.5	1945-46 ... 1.7
1932-33 ... 3.1	1938-39 ... 5.3	1942-43 ... 1.6	1946-47 ... 23.1
1933-34 ... 3.8	1939-40 ... 1.0	1943-44 ... 4.1	1947-48 ... 0.3
1934-35 ... 5.5	1940-41 ... 5.8	1944-45 ... 19.1	

In calculating the averages (per bushel) shown above, drought relief paid in some seasons on acreages which failed to produce a minimum yield of wheat was taken into account.

The net return also includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the Stabilisation Fund. These reimbursements have been included in the year of production.

#### VALUE OF PRODUCTION FROM WHEAT CROPS.

Wheatgrowing has been outstandingly the major source of income of agriculturists in New South Wales. The value of production from wheat crops fluctuates considerably from year to year in consequence of the nature of seasons and variations in the area sown and the price of wheat.

Most of the value accruing from wheatgrowing is derived from grain, but that obtained from wheaten hay is also considerable. In the following table, the gross value of wheat, at place of production, is shown for 1951-52 and certain earlier seasons. The value of wheat grown for green fodder is not available.

**Table 667.—Gross Farm Value of Production of Wheat Crops.**

Season.	Grain.	Hay.	Total.	Season.	Grain.	Hay.	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.		
1911-12	4,077	1,561	5,638	1939-40	11,451	667	12,118
1913-14	6,020	1,845	7,865	1940-41	4,286	846	5,132
1920-21	19,469	3,441	22,910	1941-42	8,011	1,351	9,362
1925-26	8,590	2,299	10,889	1942-43	10,273	1,653	11,926
1930-31	5,215	1,186	6,401	1943-44	11,391	1,131	12,522
1931-32	8,130	601	8,731	1944-45	4,485	1,274	5,759
1932-33	9,859	694	10,553	1945-46	21,790	2,695	24,485
1933-34	7,013	771	7,784	1946-47	8,091	896	8,987
1934-35	7,150	748	7,898	1947-48	64,758	2,139	66,897
1935-36	8,137	627	8,764	1948-49	34,398	1,080	35,478
1936-37	12,989	1,057	14,046	1949-50	50,720	1,132	51,852
1937-38	9,299	1,420	10,719	1950-51	25,661	911	26,572
1938-39	6,695	1,950	8,645	1951-52	25,623	1,911	27,534

Very high values for wheat production in the period following each World War were due in part to some exceptional harvests, but in greater degree to the very high level which wheat prices attained because of the acute world wheat supply situation marking those periods. With both the harvest and price at record levels in 1947-48, the value of wheat production in that season was by far the greatest ever recorded.

MAIZE.

The area under maize for grain decreased from 110,038 acres in 1946-47 to 54,216 acres in 1951-52. This was due in part to the sowing of land with lucerne and grasses instead of maize, and because farmers who formerly grew maize for feeding dairy cattle and pigs, in winter months, purchased wheat for this purpose. From 1944-45 to 1949-50, the average annual production of maize grain was approximately 2,500,000 bushels. With excessively wet conditions in 1950-51, a harvest of 1,511,694 bushels was obtained. Dry conditions were experienced in coastal districts in 1951-52 and the production, 1,410,312 bushels, was the smallest since 1858. The highest recorded yield was 7,594,000 bushels in 1910-11.

A registered hybrid maize seed scheme was instituted by the Department of Agriculture in 1948. The use of hybrid maize coupled with mechanical harvesting, is expected to result in heavier yields per acre, greater production, and possibly, larger areas under maize. The Department has released four late and four early maturing hybrids, each of which yields at least 20 per cent. more than open-pollinated varieties.

The following table gives details of maize-growing since 1906-07:—

Table 668.—Maize, Area and Production.

Season.	Area under Maize.			Production of Maize.		Gross Farm Value of Maize Grain.	
	For Grain.	For Green Fodder.	Total.	Total.	Average Yield per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
	acres.			bushels.		£	£ s. d.
Ann. Avg.							
1907-11	188,884	25,329	213,713	6,030,855	32.0	834,050	4 8 7
1917-21	139,266	17,137	156,403	3,630,680	25.9	931,000	6 13 8
1922-26	143,870	23,485	167,355	3,874,670	26.9	813,910	5 13 2
1927-31	119,479	21,280	140,759	3,167,620	26.5	662,460	5 10 10
1932-36	114,406	33,014	152,420	3,060,320	26.8	489,330	4 5 10
1937-41	124,308	43,379	167,687	3,297,500	26.5	841,260	5 3 2
1942-46	102,123	37,406	139,529	2,744,710	26.9	751,810	7 7 3
1947-51	80,077	26,624	106,701	2,251,885	28.1	923,902	11 10 9
Year—							
1942-43	103,591	33,792	142,383	2,814,765	27.2	809,240	7 16 3
1943-44	103,237	33,362	138,599	2,769,057	26.8	876,370	8 9 19
1944-45	94,107	34,437	128,544	2,437,317	25.9	751,510	7 19 0
1945-46	92,416	31,573	123,989	2,560,695	27.7	810,890	8 15 6
1946-47	110,038	33,739	143,777	2,506,926	22.8	812,140	7 7 7
1947-48	86,979	28,715	115,694	2,356,710	27.1	716,830	8 4 10
1948-49	77,820	28,210	106,030	2,475,954	31.8	1,111,600	14 5 8
1949-50	72,872	24,052	96,924	2,408,139	33.0	1,030,980	14 2 11
1950-51	52,674	13,404	71,078	1,511,694	28.7	947,960	17 19 11
1951-52	54,216	20,374	74,590	1,410,312	26.0	1,251,650	23 1 9

Most of the maize used as green fodder is grown for stock in the dairy-  
ing districts.

Maize is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers and on the Northern Tableland where both soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth. The following statement shows the area of maize sown for grain, production, and average yield in each division of New South

Wales in the last two seasons compared with the averages in the five preceding years:—

**Table 669.—Maize (Grain) in Divisions.**

Division.	Average 5 years ended 1949-50.			1950-51.			1951-52.		
	Area.	Yield.		Area.	Yield.		Area.	Yield.	
		Total.	Per acre.		Total.	Per acre.		Total.	Per acre.
	acres.	bushels.		acres.	bushels.		acres.	bushels.	
Coastal—									
North ...	36,702	1,180,592	32.2	21,478	635,412	29.6	21,395	683,556	31.9
Hunter and Manning ...	11,323	363,234	32.1	9,421	298,632	31.7	7,576	217,011	28.6
Cumberland ...	567	18,347	32.4	541	13,836	25.6	729	24,021	33.0
South ...	5,652	227,465	40.2	4,799	194,547	40.5	5,019	177,984	35.5
Total ...	54,244	1,789,688	33.0	36,239	1,142,427	31.5	34,719	1,102,572	31.8
Tableland—									
Northern ...	25,258	532,811	21.1	11,961	237,087	19.8	14,253	200,439	14.1
Central ...	1,784	44,231	24.8	1,336	41,535	31.1	1,821	40,215	22.1
Southern ...	101	2,077	20.6	36	1,059	29.4	67	732	10.9
Total ...	27,143	579,119	21.3	13,333	279,681	21.0	16,141	241,386	15.0
Western Slope ...	6,359	90,966	14.3	3,002	87,636	29.2	3,306	65,694	19.9
Central Plain and Riverina, Western Division ...	279	1,912	6.9	100	1,950	19.5	50	660	13.2
New South Wales	88,025	2,461,685	28.0	52,674	1,511,694	28.7	54,216	1,410,312	26.0

### OATS.

The following table gives statistics of the cultivation of oats for grain since 1906-07:—

**Table 670.—Oats, Grain—Area and Production.**

Season.	Area under Oats for Grain.	Production.		Gross Farm Value of Oats for Grain.	
		Total.	Average Yield per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
Annual Average—	acres.	bushels.		£	£ s. d.
1907-11	70,303	1,409,040	20.0	151,040	2 3 0
1912-16	72,350	1,304,863	18.0	179,156	2 9 6
1917-21	78,000	1,208,660	15.5	214,220	2 14 11
1922-26	91,022	1,623,610	17.8	275,870	3 0 8
1927-31	140,972	2,301,560	16.3	283,440	2 0 3
1932-36	207,226	3,562,220	17.2	280,700	1 7 1
1937-41	306,516	4,218,626	13.8	408,690	1 6 8
1942-46	454,160	6,052,040	13.3	765,990	1 13 9
1947-51	450,468	6,501,706	14.4	1,281,036	2 16 11
Year—					
1942-43	431,299	7,338,213	17.0	764,400	1 15 5
1943-44	374,205	7,050,438	18.8	763,800	2 0 10
1944-45	544,364	1,756,674	3.2	547,770	1 0 1
1945-46	617,070	9,996,765	16.2	1,325,010	2 2 11
1946-47	557,987	2,045,598	3.7	523,120	0 18 9
1947-48	609,207	13,673,871	22.4	2,051,080	3 7 4
1948-49	378,257	5,779,239	15.3	878,930	2 6 6
1949-50	374,729	7,015,746	18.7	1,724,700	4 12 1
1950-51	332,158	3,994,077	12.0	1,227,350	3 13 11
1951-52	596,527	9,395,115	15.7	4,237,590	7 2 1

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 678.

The area of 663,676 acres under oats for all purposes in 1950-51 was the smallest since 1934-35, and that of 332,158 acres for grain was less than in any season since 1941-42. An acute shortage of fodder reserves and the relatively high prices prevailing for oats induced farmers to increase the total acreage sown by sixty per cent. in 1951-52.

The particulars of oats grown for grain, hay or green feed in 1938-39 and each of the last eleven seasons are shown below:—

**Table 671.—Area and Purpose of Oats Crops.**

Year.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Feed.	Total.	Year.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Feed.	Total.
acres					acres				
1938-39	399,449	413,002	184,221	996,672	1946-47	557,987	198,134	177,160	933,281
1941-42	303,860	289,943	237,760	831,563	1947-48	609,207	228,359	205,374	1,042,940
1942-43	431,299	351,985	343,392	1,126,676	1948-49	378,257	120,975	254,084	753,316
1943-44	374,205	252,300	341,469	967,974	1949-50	374,729	113,314	271,324	759,367
1944-45	544,364	237,834	280,286	1,062,484	1950-51	332,158	74,512	257,006	663,676
1945-46	617,070	289,720	218,679	1,125,469	1951-52	596,527	113,348	354,237	1,064,112

The increasing attention given to the raising of fat lambs has been a factor in the expansion of the cultivation of oats. Considerable areas of oats are grown as fodder for sheep, and with an improvement in quality as an outcome of plant breeding, grain is sold to local mills to be treated for human consumption.

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats may be cultivated with excellent results, as oats are able to withstand a severe winter. Particulars of the area cultivated and production in each of six divisions in which approximately 93 per cent. of the oats crops were grown in the five seasons ended March, 1950, and the last two seasons are given in the following table:—

**Table 672.—Oats Production in Divisions.**

Division.	Average 5 years ended 1949-50.			1950-51.			1951-52.		
	Area for Grain.	Production.		Area for Grain.	Production.		Area for Grain.	Production.	
		Total	Average per acre.		Total.	Average per acre		Total.	Average per acre.
	acres.	bushels.		acres.	bushels.		acres.	bushels.	
Riverina ...	147,171	2,333,397	16.1	126,106	2,110,794	16.7	192,390	3,540,102	18.4
S.W. Slope ...	137,270	2,187,302	15.9	89,603	1,030,308	11.5	154,419	2,533,567	16.4
C.W. Slope ...	92,915	1,433,287	15.4	40,475	213,942	5.3	104,494	1,418,244	13.6
Central Tableland ...	43,463	600,348	13.8	13,143	145,296	8.0	46,873	730,327	15.6
N.W. Slope ...	27,111	353,888	13.1	20,570	179,850	8.7	36,042	472,392	13.1
Central Plain ...	25,963	260,146	10.0	15,533	152,442	9.8	25,886	273,783	10.6

Particulars of the principal varieties of oats grown in New South Wales in 1951-52 (the first year of collection) are shown in the following table:—

**Table 673.—Varieties of Oats Grown for All Purposes, 1951-52.**

Variety.	Area.	Variety.	Area.
	acres		acres
Algerian ...	297,573	Lampton ...	6,809
Ballidu ...	10,817	Mulga ...	18,545
Belar ...	587,610	Weston ...	9,796
Buddah ...	6,980	White	
Burke ...	22,843	Tartarian...	1,772
Dale... ..	4,742	All Other ...	28,321
Fulghum ...	57,136		
Guyra ...	11,168	Total Area ...	1,064,112

Because of its earlier maturity, good grain characteristics and moderate resistance to smut, Belar is by far the most popular variety, particularly in the main wheatgrowing districts, and accounted for 55 per cent. of the total area. Algerian (28 per cent.) is grown mainly in the cooler districts of the slopes and tablelands. It is later maturing than Belar and lacks its resistance to smut.

### BARLEY.

Barley is produced only on a moderate scale in New South Wales, and supplies for local consumption are imported from other States. Although there are several districts where the necessary conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the malting varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Western Slope division and in the Riverina. The areas under the crop in other districts are small.

The following table shows the area under barley for grain, together with the production at intervals since 1900-01:—

**Table 674.—Barley (Grain)—Area and Production.**

Season.	Area under Barley for Grain.	Production.		Season.	Area under Barley for Grain.	Production.	
		Total.	Average per acre.			Total.	Average per acre.
	acres.	bushels.			acres.	bushels.	
1900-01	9,435	114,228	12·1	1943-44	20,075	379,656	18·9
1910-11	7,082	82,005	11·6	1944-45	28,119	121,716	4·3
1920-21	5,969	123,290	20·7	1945-46	28,893	495,936	17·2
1930-31	11,526	188,610	16·4	1946-47	26,698	107,172	4·0
1935-36	11,583	214,860	18·5	1947-48	23,478	519,483	22·1
1938-39	14,194	217,680	15·3	1948-49	19,030	321,885	16·9
1940-41	20,087	175,674	8·7	1949-50	12,815	264,495	20·6
1941-42	20,581	303,594	14·8	1950-51	8,302	129,177	15·6
1942-43	14,297	223,236	15·6	1951-52	11,141	167,538	15·0



Owing to difficulties in importing barley from Victoria and South Australia, barley growing for grain expanded considerably during the war years in New South Wales. The average area sown increased from 11,761 acres in the five seasons ended 1938-39 to 22,393 acres in the seasons 1941-42 to 1945-46. In 1947-48, when the season was very favourable, the harvest of barley (519,483 bushels) was the largest on record although the area for grain was 5,415 acres below the record area of 28,893 acres in 1945-46. The return to growers from other cereals is more favourable than from barley, and, since 1947-48, production has decreased.

Particulars of the area sown with barley and of production in the last ten seasons are shown below:—

**Table 675.—Barley—Grain, Hay and Green Fodder.**

Season.	Area.					Production.		
	Malting Barley.	Other Barley.	Hay.	Green Feed.	Total Area.	Malting Barley.	Other Barley.	Hay.
	acres.					bushels.		tons.
1942-43	5,501	8,796	4,800	18,863	37,960	79,667	143,559	5,776
1943-44	10,154	9,921	1,340	11,876	33,291	205,449	174,207	1,376
1944-45	17,567	10,552	1,474	13,529	43,122	79,161	42,555	889
1945-46	18,624	10,269	1,088	11,787	41,768	339,264	156,672	1,342
1946-47	18,771	7,927	774	6,567	34,039	76,890	30,282	344
1947-48	15,127	8,351	1,198	6,228	30,904	356,571	162,912	1,315
1948-49	13,830	5,200	533	7,321	26,884	240,372	81,513	734
1949-50	9,463	3,352	657	7,412	20,884	202,842	61,653	840
1950-51	5,930	2,372	118	5,133	13,553	95,592	33,585	100
1951-52	7,022	4,119	736	7,200	19,077	99,138	22,800	827

## RICE.

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales expanded very rapidly after 1922, when encouraging results were obtained from trials on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The amount of water available, and the fact that the use of water for rice growing in certain areas was injurious to adjacent holdings, made it necessary to limit the area of rice grown in each season. To meet wartime demand, the area per grower was increased, and rice growing was extended beyond the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area to the Tabbita and Benerembah Irrigation Districts supplied with water from the Murrumbidgee River, to the Wakool Irrigation District (1943-44), and to the Tullakool Irrigation Area (1948-49), supplied from the Murray River. These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice has been grown extensively. Rice research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Lecton, where plant breeding, seed selection and general experimental work are undertaken.

The progress of rice growing since 1925-26 is illustrated below:—

**Table 676.—Rice-Growing.**

Season..	Holdings where Rice was Grown.	Area Sown.	Yield (Paddy Rice).	Gross Farm Value of Yield.	Average per acre:—	
					Yield (Paddy).	Gross Farm Value.
	Number.	acres.	bushels,*	£	bushels.	£
1925-26	30	1,556	61,100	12,030	39.21	7.7
1930-31	270	19,825	1,427,413	259,610	72.00	13.1
1935-36	304	21,705	2,163,520	354,620	99.68	16.3
1940-41	329	24,547	2,240,267	391,690	91.26	15.9
1941-42	331	23,633	2,192,052	425,220	92.75	18.0
1942-43	348	34,232	3,084,480	640,990	90.11	18.7
1943-44	364	40,690	4,014,933	826,820	98.67	20.3
1944-45	330	24,596	1,692,747	349,790	68.82	14.2
1945-46	329	28,372	2,735,040	565,600	96.40	20.0
1946-47	353	31,995	2,978,130	767,330	93.08	24.0
1947-48	351	26,208	2,676,267	835,290	102.12	31.9
1948-49	406	32,689	2,738,970	872,840	84.00	26.7
1949-50	444	37,540	3,783,200	1,420,470	100.78	37.8
1950-51	462	36,887	4,117,330	1,863,090	111.62	50.5
1951-52	452	35,589	3,047,467	1,585,400	85.63	49.8

\* 42 lb. per bushel.

Seasonal conditions were very favourable in 1950-51 and the production of rice (4,117,330 bushels) was the largest on record, although the area was 3,803 acres less than the record area of 40,690 acres in 1943-44. In 1951-52, 26,932 acres were sown on 349 holdings in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation districts, and 8,657 acres on 103 holdings in other areas. Cool conditions reduced the average yield per acre by 26 bushels or 23.3 per cent. below that of 1950-51.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, and normally the greater part of the crop is sold for consumption in Australia. The price per ton, f.o.r. Leeton, was £22 in 1949-50, £26 10s. in 1950-51 and £32 in 1951-52.

The distribution of rice for consumption by civilians in Australia was suspended in August, 1942, when available supplies were used mainly for Australian and Allied Services, Asiatics in Australia and the population of Pacific Islands. Restrictions, lifted about November, 1951, were re-imposed in respect of the 1951-52 crop. It is expected that distribution of future crops will be unrestricted.

The quantity of rice (paddy) produced, and the amount and value of local rice shipped oversea from Australia in 1938-39, and each of the last ten years, are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 677.—Rice Produced and Rice Exported Oversea.**

Year ended 30th June.	Rice Produced in N.S.W. (Paddy).	Local Rice Exported Oversea from Australia.			
		Quantity:			Total Value.
		Cleaned.	Uncleaned.	Meal and Flour.	
		tons (2,240 lb.).			£A. (f.o.b.)
1939	52,031	11,832	151	835	185,260
1943	57,834	9,348	1,656	352	265,696
1944	75,280	23,712	11,573	358	591,326
1945	31,739	8,429	11,716	482	509,490
1946	51,282	9,932	15,355	148	590,897
1947	55,840	23,548	1,269	250	759,623
1948	50,180	27,772	213	82	1,044,992
1949	51,356	27,199	387	234	1,249,243
1950	70,935	26,686	10	76	1,181,789
1951	77,200	29,342	92	58	1,521,834
1952	57,140	24,401	185	12	1,714,540

# HAY.

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops and the market demand for hay. In favourable years, considerable quantities are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay, though subject to considerable fluctuation, is less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay. The following table shows the area, production and average yield per acre of hay of each principal kind since 1935-36:—

**Table 678.—Hay—Area and Production.\***

Kind of Hay.	Annual Average.		1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	1935-36 to 1939-40.	1940-41 to 1944-45.					
	...	...					
<b>Wheaten—</b>							
Area ... acres	338,100	293,150	278,361	160,693	122,295	78,805	120,756
Production ... tons	390,732	278,491	414,329	187,332	162,935	91,662	157,506
Yield per acre... tons	1.16	0.95	1.49	1.17	1.33	1.16	1.30
<b>Oaten—</b>							
Area ... acres	349,161	276,111	228,359	120,975	113,314	74,512	113,348
Production ... tons	399,040	265,431	335,742	129,692	142,410	81,672	137,599
Yield per acre... tons	1.14	0.96	1.47	1.07	1.26	1.10	1.21
<b>Lucerne—</b>							
Area ... acres	98,762	85,138	110,324	84,235	92,190	69,657	72,760
Production ... tons	153,017	138,286	213,865	168,443	174,993	119,415	119,488
Yield per acre... tons	1.55	1.62	1.94	2.00	1.90	1.71	1.64
<b>Barley and Rye—</b>							
Area ... acres	2,342	2,846	1,465	765	935	305	1,132
Production ... tons	2,638	2,753	1,637	934	1,187	289	1,375
Yield per acre... tons	1.13	0.97	1.12	1.22	1.27	0.95	1.21
<b>Total Hay—</b>							
Area ... acres	788,365	657,245	618,509	366,668	328,734	223,279	307,996
Production ... tons	945,427	684,961	965,573	486,401	481,525	293,033	415,968
Yield per acre... tons	1.20	1.04	1.56	1.33	1.46	1.31	1.35

\* Excluding grass hay.

The area mown, the quantity cut, and average yield per acre of grass cut for hay in each season since 1948-49 were:—

			1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Area	...	acres	7,724	10,357	15,652	26,011
Quantity cut	...	tons	10,472	14,556	21,902	34,806
Yield per acre	...	„	1.36	1.41	1.40	1.34

Information regarding the storage of hay on the rural holdings is shown on page 699 in the chapter "Rural Industries."

### SUGAR-CANE.

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where the conditions are favourable, e.g., cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall and reasonable freedom from frost.

The planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil and climatic conditions. Usually, plantings are renewed every fourth or fifth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis. The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres and the raw sugar is purchased by the Queensland Sugar Board in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Certain particulars regarding the operations of these sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pyrmont (Sydney) are published in the chapter "Factories".

The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from year to year; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane. The highest average yield on record was 43.85 tons per acre in 1950-51.

For several years before the war the area under sugar-cane exceeded 20,000 acres, but it has decreased since then, and in 1951-52 was 30 per cent. less than the average of the five pre-war seasons.

The area cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of mills to treat cane within seasonal limits. Consequently, a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be harvested for crushing is imposed upon individual growers.

The fluctuations of cane-growing in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

**Table 679.—Sugar-cane—Area and Production.**

Season.	Area under Sugar-cane.			Production of Sugar-cane.		Gross Value of Sugar-cane Produced.†	
	Cut for Crushing.	Not Cut.	Total.*	Quantity.	Average Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
		acres.		tons.		£	£ s. d.
1905-06	10,313	11,492	21,805	201,988	19.59	161,240	15 12 8
1915-16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26.16	205,070	34 0 2
1925-26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34.22	397,690	45 15 6
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,209	21.03	279,700	36 14 5
1935-36	10,416	9,794	20,210	280,472	26.93	384,820	36 18 11
1940-41	10,192	10,386	20,578	342,548	33.61	507,260	49 15 5

**Table 679.—Sugar-cane—Area and Production—continued.**

Season.	Area under Sugar-cane.			Production of Sugar-cane.		Gross Value of Sugar-cane Produced.†	
	Cut for Crushing.	Not Cut.	Total.*	Quantity.	Average Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
	acres			tons		£	£ s. d.
1941-42	8,491	9,896	18,387	359,433	42.33	514,910	60 12 10
1942-43	9,732	8,958	18,690	338,013	34.73	490,890	50 8 10
1943-44	8,240	7,092	15,332	290,364	35.24	458,900	55 13 10
1944-45	6,771	6,702	13,473	200,050	29.54	350,550	51 15 5
1945-46	5,943	8,860	14,803	166,069	27.94	292,640	49 4 10
1946-47	7,563	8,283	15,846	309,605	40.94	546,470	72 5 1
1947-48	7,113	8,955	16,068	267,261	37.57	560,830	78 16 11
1948-49	8,386	8,761	17,147	273,974	32.67	492,490	58 14 7
1949-50	8,517	8,081	16,598	330,738	38.83	664,460	78 0 4
1950-51	8,207	7,134	15,341	359,849	43.85	678,920	82 14 6
1951-52	8,354	5,974	14,328	321,388	38.47	920,990	110 4 11

\* Since 1910 exclusive of areas cut for green food or used for plants. † At place of production.

Since June, 1920, the sugar industry in Australia has been subject to agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments administered by the Queensland Sugar Board, which arranges for the refining and marketing of sugar produced in Queensland and New South Wales. There is an embargo on the importation of foreign sugar and the prices of refined sugar of various grades are fixed on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the current agreement (operative to 31st August, 1956), the wholesale price of refined sugar of 1A grade is £73 16s. 11d. per ton. The retail price of sugar is 9d. per lb in capital cities.

Provision is made for rebates on sugar used in the manufacture of canned fruits, jams, etc., and on the sugar contents of other manufactures exported, as described on page 767.

Since 1939, exports of sugar to the United Kingdom have been made under contracts between the Queensland Government and the Ministry of Food. The latest contract, operative to the end of the 1960 season is for the exportable surplus. For the 1951 season the agreed price in sterling per ton c.i.f., United Kingdom ports, basic 96° polarization, was £32 17s. 6d. (equivalent in Australian currency to £37 11s. 2d. f.o.b. Australian ports).

## TOBACCO.

Encouragement has been given for many years by the Commonwealth and State Governments to tobacco growing, but the industry has not developed in New South Wales. In 1951-52, there were only 24 holdings on which tobacco was grown and even at the peak in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 the average number of holdings was only 180, the area planted averaged 1,931 acres, and the annual production of dried leaf was 12,041 cwt. The area planted recovered slightly from 370 acres in 1945-46 to 432 acres in 1951-52, and the production of 4,626 cwt. of dried leaf was the highest since 1942-43. There is a State Tobacco Expert to advise farmers and to conduct field experiments; assistance has been given by scientific investigations financed from Commonwealth and State funds; the industry has a highly protective tariff, and on occasion (as in 1943-44 and 1944-45) it has been aided by subsidy. Researches of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation produced effective means to combat blue mould which earlier had jeopardised the progress of the industry.

Tobacco leaf is grown mainly in the North-western Slope division on light, sandy land with facilities for irrigation. The experience in the cultivation of tobacco in New South Wales since 1916-17 is illustrated by the following table:—

**Table 680.—Tobacco-growing—Holdings, Area and Production.**

Season.	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco.	Area Planted.	Production (Dried Leaf).	Production per acre Cultivated.	Gross Value of Production (At Farm).	Average Value per acre Cultivated.
	No.	acres.	cwt.		£	£ s.
Average 1917-21	105*	1,009	10,293	10.20	79,632	78 18
1922-26	135	1,493	12,234	8.19	95,890	64 6
1927-31	87	688	4,310	6.26	38,128	55 8
1932-36	180	1,931	12,041	6.24	149,414	77 5
1937-41	52	759	5,175	6.82	49,508	65 5
1941-42	52	953	7,461	7.83	72,530	76 2
1942-43	57	823	6,892	8.36	71,790	87 5
1943-44	39	657	4,599	7.00	61,530	93 13
1944-45	26	410	3,107	7.58	41,210	100 10
1945-46	20	370	3,263	8.82	47,200	127 11
1946-47	22	402	3,561	8.86	53,330	132 13
1947-48	30	414	3,016	7.29	45,400	109 13
1948-49	21	428	3,590	8.37	75,380	176 2
1949-50	18	327	2,669	8.16	67,700	207 1
1950-51	19	342	1,639	4.79	50,410	147 8
1951-52	24	432	4,626	10.71	195,540	452 13

\* Average for four years—particulars for 1919-20 not available.

### GRAPES.

The most important viticultural district is in the Riverina division, where 5,444 acres under vines in 1951-52 were for wine-making, 687 acres for table use, 1,413 acres for drying, with 855 acres of young vines. The greater part of these vineyards is in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The growing of grapes for drying is most extensive in the irrigation areas at Curlwaa and Coomealla, where 3,474 acres of vines (3,126 bearing and 348 not bearing) were devoted to this purpose in 1951-52. In the Hunter and Manning division the area cultivated for grapes in 1951-52 was 1,272 acres for wine-making, 186 acres for table use, and 105 acres of young vines.

In the period covered by the following table there was steady expansion in the area under grapes until 1938-39, when there were 16,979 acres under crop; it then decreased to 15,891 acres in 1944-45, but recovered and reached a record of 17,047 acres in 1951-52.

A comparative statement of the area planted with table, drying and wine grapes is shown below:—

**Table 681.—Grapes—Area Grown for Various Purposes.**

Varieties of Grapes.	1920-21.*	1930-31*	1940-41†	1947-48†	1948-49†	1949-50†	1950-51†	1951-52†
				acres.				
Table ... ..	2,087	2,637	3,014	2,659	2,651	2,665	2,496	2,218
Drying ... ..	699	3,937	5,368	5,270	5,276	5,320	5,411	5,668
Wine... ..	4,589	6,771	7,371	7,001	6,983	7,082	7,127	7,181
Total, bearing ...	7,375	13,345	15,753	14,930	14,910	15,067	15,034	15,067
Not bearing { Wine	3,408 {	1,269	292	860	988	1,214	1,088	934
Other }		749	433	751	670	650	795	1,046
Grand Total ...	10,783	15,363	16,478	16,541	16,568	16,931	16,917	17,047

\* Year ended 30th June.

† Year ended 31st March.

The production of the vineyards according to the purposes for which it was used is shown in the following comparison. The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way. The quantities stated below, therefore, cannot always be related to the acreages classified in the preceding table.

Table 682.—Grapes—Production.

Production.	1937-38.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Table grapes ... tons	5,076	4,682	4,835	4,372	4,023	2,994	3,132
Dried grapes ... "	7,293	6,336	7,613	4,909	6,619	5,390	7,631
Grapes used for wine ... "	18,976	21,275	21,573	20,460	21,521	16,850	23,993
Wine made ... gal.	2,690,315	3,904,597	4,500,000	4,127,332	5,185,124	4,372,074	5,465,425

Particulars regarding the varieties of dried grapes—currants, sultanas and lexias—are shown in Table 692.

Seasonal conditions affect average yields greatly. The most critical periods are during the budding and early growing season (September and October) and in February and March, when ripening and picking are in progress and drying is commenced.

The quantity of wine made in 1951-52 was the largest on record, and the output in the five seasons ended in that year was 93.2 per cent. greater than in the five years ended 1938-39.

Particulars of the production from vineyards in irrigation areas are shown on page 780.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act of New South Wales, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

The export trade in wine was assisted by Commonwealth bounty payable under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1939-44, under conditions as outlined on page 476 of Year Book No. 50. The rate of bounty was 1s. per gallon from 1st March, 1939, to 28th February, 1947. Under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1947, the sum of £500,000 from which bounty payments were to be met, was transferred to the Wine Industry Assistance Account, to be used during the ten years from 28th February, 1947, for the assistance of the wine-making industry. The Tariff Board was required to report upon the question of assistance to the industry. The Minister would then determine whether such assistance was necessary, what amount would be expended, and how the funds would be used. At the expiration of the ten years the unexpended balance of the Account is to be paid to Consolidated Revenue.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-45, the Australian Wine Board (consisting of representatives of the Commonwealth Government, grape growers, co-operative wineries and distilleries, and privately-owned distilleries) supervises the export trade, maintains a representative in

London, has all wine inspected before export, and arranges advertising and research. To meet its expenses a levy is imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine, or spirit used for fortifying wine. The levy was maintained at the original rate of 2s. per ton of fresh grapes and 6s. per ton of dried grapes, until 1951-52, when it was increased to 6s. per ton and 12s. per ton, respectively.

### FRUIT GROWING.

The area of fruit crops of all kinds (including grapes) on holdings of one acre or more in 1951-52 was 106,409 acres, viz., productive 87,494 acres and not yet bearing, 18,915 acres, and the gross farm value of the fruit produced in that year was £15,631,000. Particulars of area and value of the crops in the last eight seasons are shown below:—

**Table 683.—Fruit—Acreage and Value of Production.**

Season.	Orchards.			Vineyards.	Bananas.	Other Fruit.*	Total.
	Citrus.	Non-Citrus.	Total.				
AREA OF CROPS (acres).							
1944-45	28,411	37,549	65,960	15,891	15,250	1,020	98,121
1945-46	28,502	37,270	65,772	15,983	16,938	1,352	100,045
1946-47	29,917	38,349	68,266	16,338	20,509	1,824	106,937
1947-48	31,565	38,811	70,376	16,541	26,381	2,144	115,442
1948-49	32,018	38,378	70,396	16,568	22,926	2,099	111,989
1949-50	32,800	38,531	71,331	16,931	21,571	1,823	111,656
1950-51	32,471	37,492	69,963	16,917	20,105	1,409	108,394
1951-52	33,063	35,943	69,006	17,047	19,085	1,271	106,409
GROSS FARM VALUE OF CROPS (£).							
1944-45	1,832,920	1,607,730	3,440,650	720,490	1,758,790	48,770	5,938,700
1945-46	1,671,510	2,530,880	4,202,390	807,600	2,036,330	69,600	7,035,920
1946-47	1,743,590	2,446,030	4,189,620	815,030	1,831,420	62,620	6,898,690
1947-48	1,690,810	2,912,470	4,603,280	939,320	1,771,250	85,890	7,449,740
1948-49	1,231,630	2,146,540	3,378,170	780,220	1,789,890	85,990	6,034,270
1949-50	2,023,750	3,359,900	5,383,650	1,074,180	2,126,630	91,470	8,675,930
1950-51	2,176,640	2,907,490	5,084,150	1,237,750	2,502,140	105,270	8,929,310
1951-52	3,907,620	5,434,310	9,341,930	1,755,650	4,411,940	121,020	15,630,540

\* Includes passionfruit, pineapples, berry fruits, etc.

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be cultivated. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, and passionfruit are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, apricots and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, almonds and grapes are cultivated; and in the north coastal districts, bananas, pineapples and other tropical fruits are grown.



The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears ripen from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, apricots from November to February and table grapes from January to April.

Information regarding the marketing of fruit in New South Wales is given at the conclusion of this chapter.

Particulars as to the number of fruit trees on rural holdings of one acre or over in 1930-31, 1938-39, and 1951-52 and the yield in 1951-52, are shown below. Bananas, passionfruit, pineapples, grapes and berry fruits are not included.

**Table 684.—Fruit Trees—Number and Production.**

Fruit.	1930-31.		1938-39.		1951-52.		
	Number of Trees.				Number of Trees not yet Bearing.	Trees of Bearing Age	
	Not yet Bearing.	Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.	Bearing.		Number.	Yield (bushels).
Oranges—							
Navel ... ..	158,380	551,616	114,546	643,736	190,429	728,242	1,073,042
Valencia ... ..	234,560	719,441	154,055	802,254	408,210	1,138,798	1,540,735
All other ... ..	39,081	425,123	20,971	185,747	19,100	94,189	135,189
Total Oranges ...	432,021	1,696,180	289,572	1,631,737	617,739	1,961,229	2,748,967
Lemons ... ..	53,350	210,833	65,352	207,464	48,483	302,389	401,658
Mandarins ... ..	100,184	589,839	20,274	331,955	28,425	177,281	203,943
Other Citrus ... ..	14,919	27,942	19,012	39,628	13,741	63,656	126,773
Total Citrus ...	600,474	2,524,794	394,210	2,210,784	708,388	2,504,555	3,481,341
Apples ... ..	323,802	967,164	471,810	1,104,399	292,963	1,057,077	1,351,144
Pears ... ..	45,614	301,612	61,645	290,942	42,119	278,379	296,362
Peaches—							
Dessert ... ..	54,166	302,688	87,471	311,507	77,554	295,989	273,711
Canning ... ..	55,685	171,127	114,077	185,053	22,865	259,154	629,710
Nectarines ... ..	7,746	32,142	16,734	41,894	11,477	53,924	57,069
Plums ... ..	37,559	207,631	25,488	201,000	32,070	134,910	105,727
Prunes ... ..	21,616	272,553	14,111	248,567	53,809	202,783	203,876
Figs ... ..	6,002	8,629	3,331	20,106	3,432	17,940	32,172
Cherries ... ..	78,331	241,724	42,854	268,643	60,060	167,624	126,684
Apricots ... ..	16,156	147,789	21,743	146,969	38,034	149,051	333,276
Quinces ... ..	9,929	15,969	7,384	38,158	8,072	41,741	59,002
Almonds ... ..	9,031	35,898	25,402	53,688	3,632	34,398	2,693
All other... ..	2,269	15,738	13,072	21,274	4,827	11,315	8,402
Total Non-Citrus ...	667,906	2,720,664	905,122	2,932,200	650,914	2,704,285	3,479,828

Before the war (1939-45), citrus fruit growing tended to decrease and orchard fruit of other kinds to expand moderately. Part of an increase in citrus trees between 1938-39 and 1942-43 was lost in the following war years, but this was followed by a marked increase, and in 1951-52 these numbered 607,949 (or 23.3 per cent.) more than in 1938-39. Non-citrus trees in bearing decreased between 1938-39 and 1945-46; thereafter they increased again and in 1947-48 numbered 53,100 more than before the war. But this increase was lost in the following years and at 31st March, 1952, the number was 227,915 less than in 1938-39. Non-citrus trees not yet bearing also decreased, and at 31st March, 1952, these were fewer by 254,208 or 28.1 per cent. than in 1938-39.

## CITRUS FRUITS.

Particulars of citrus orchards are shown in the following statement:—

Table 685.—Citrus Fruits—Area and Production.

Season.	Area under Cultivation.			Production.		Gross Farm Value of Production.	
	Productive.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.
	acres.			bushels.		£	£ s. d.
1910-11	17,465	2,843	20,108	1,478,306	85	199,300	11 8 3
1920-21	21,990	6,445	28,435	2,009,756	91	477,580	21 14 4
1922-26 (Av.)	21,854	8,119	29,973	2,155,313	99	595,900	27 5 4
1927-31 (Av.)	26,140	7,019	33,159	2,677,548	102	826,450	31 12 4
1932-36 (Av.)	26,223	4,806	31,029	2,947,468	112	557,850	21 5 6
1937-41 (Av.)	23,569	4,164	27,733	2,731,579	116	723,460	30 18 2
1938-39	23,416	4,072	27,488	3,108,859	133	823,300	35 3 2
1942-43	24,402	5,641	30,043	2,085,065	85	1,464,610	60 0 5
1943-44	23,726	5,360	29,086	2,391,648	122	2,023,610	85 5 10
1944-45	23,384	5,027	28,411	2,996,468	128	1,832,920	78 7 8
1945-46	23,484	5,018	28,502	2,605,804	111	1,671,510	71 3 6
1946-47	24,543	5,374	29,917	3,013,452	123	1,743,590	71 0 10
1947-48	25,263	6,302	31,565	3,794,138	150	1,690,810	66 18 7
1948-49	25,099	6,919	32,018	3,722,760	148	1,231,630	49 1 5
1949-50	25,394	7,406	32,800	3,355,813	132	2,023,750	79 13 11
1950-51	25,433	7,038	32,471	4,308,421	169	2,176,660	85 11 8
1951-52	25,855	7,208	33,063	3,481,341	139	3,907,620	151 2 9

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated about Gosford, Windsor, Kurrajong, Baulkham Hills and Hornsby, within about 50 miles of Sydney, and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the Riverina division. Of 33,063 acres under citrus fruits in 1951-52, approximately 22,000 acres were in the areas first named and about 6,350 acres were in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

Oranges predominate, with Valencias comprising more than one-half and navels three-eighths of the orange trees. The number of trees of productive age increased by 329,500 (20 per cent.) between 1938-39 and 1951-52. During this period the number of lemon trees (bearing) increased by nearly 95,000 (46 per cent.), while owing to lack of demand mandarin trees (bearing) decreased by about 155,000 (47 per cent.).

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production, and those prevailing in 1950-51 were very favourable. In that season, the total citrus crop of 4,308,000 bushels eclipsed the former record of 1947-48 by 14 per cent., although the production of mandarins and oranges other than navel or Valencia was much below the pre-war level. Unusually dry and hot conditions caused losses in 1951-52, and the citrus crop was 827,000 bushels less than in the previous season.

Particulars of the production of the various kinds of citrus fruits in 1938-39 and each of the last nine seasons are shown in the following table:—

Table 686.—Citrus Fruits—Trees and Production.

Year ended March.	Oranges.				Lemons.	Mandarins	Other Citrus.	Total.
	Navel.	Valencia.	Other.	Total Oranges.				
TREES OF PRODUCTIVE AGE—thousands.								
1939	643.7	802.3	185.7	1,631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210.8
1944	651.6	831.0	139.2	1,621.8	240.0	241.9	56.9	2,160.6
1945	657.3	857.3	125.6	1,640.2	252.5	230.5	63.9	2,187.1
1946	662.1	887.2	118.7	1,668.0	258.5	217.0	65.5	2,209.0
1947	689.5	933.0	122.5	1,745.0	284.5	216.1	71.8	2,317.4
1948	721.4	983.7	118.1	1,823.2	287.6	224.3	67.6	2,402.7
1949	697.7	1,005.1	114.0	1,816.8	281.6	213.5	68.3	2,380.2
1950	720.9	1,032.8	100.9	1,854.6	283.6	211.6	69.6	2,419.4
1951	719.8	1,057.9	103.6	1,881.3	288.0	196.8	68.1	2,434.2
1952	728.2	1,138.8	94.2	1,961.2	302.4	177.3	63.7	2,504.6
PRODUCTION—thousand bushels.								
1939	1,078.3	1,172.6	227.2	2,478.1	256.5	305.8	68.5	3,108.9
1944	997.5	1,093.0	160.8	2,251.3	298.0	231.1	111.2	2,891.6
1945	995.4	1,190.5	160.4	2,346.3	334.0	193.4	122.8	2,996.5
1946	872.4	982.2	114.1	1,968.7	332.5	179.2	125.4	2,605.8
1947	871.6	1,184.9	155.3	2,211.8	422.2	256.6	122.9	3,013.5
1948	1,255.1	1,552.7	154.9	2,962.7	435.6	253.2	142.6	3,794.1
1949	1,180.2	1,624.8	158.0	2,963.0	372.5	250.2	137.0	3,722.7
1950	1,101.1	1,417.6	120.6	2,639.3	366.5	214.5	135.5	3,355.8
1951	1,323.1	1,954.5	171.8	3,449.4	451.2	276.4	131.4	4,308.4
1952	1,073.0	1,540.7	135.2	2,748.9	401.7	203.9	126.8	3,481.3

FRUITS OTHER THAN CITRUS.

The non-citrus orchards are distributed widely throughout the State. From the record of 45,412 acres in 1936-37, the area of non-citrus orchards and fruit gardens, including passionfruit but exclusive of bananas, pineapples and berry fruits, decreased steadily to 36,598 acres in 1942-43, made gradual recovery to 39,931 acres in 1948-49, but again decreased to 36,758 acres in 1951-52. The area under these fruits and the total value of each season's yield, at intervals since 1910-11, were as follows:—

Table 687.—Non-Citrus Fruits—Area and Value.

Season.	Area under Cultivation.			Gross Farm Value of Production.	
	Productive.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.
	acres.			£	£ s. d.
1910-11	20,498	6,748	27,246	271,930	13 5 4
1920-21	27,302	14,309	41,611	577,480	21 3 0
1932-36 (Av.)	32,834	7,713	40,547	719,846	21 18 6
1937-41*(Av.)	33,927	9,957	43,884	932,843	27 9 11
1942-46 (Av.)	31,860	6,889	38,749	1,954,864	61 7 2
1947-51 (Av.)	32,697	6,936	39,633	2,820,733	86 5 4
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	899,120	26 8 4
1942-43	29,732	6,866	36,598	1,771,900	59 11 11
1943-44	32,540	6,470	39,010	2,609,390	80 3 10
1944-45	31,826	6,300	38,126	1,645,350	51 14 0
1945-46	31,924	6,332	38,256	2,592,780	81 4 4
1946-47	33,272	6,355	39,627	2,499,110	75 2 3
1947-48	33,445	6,942	40,387	2,985,260	89 5 2
1948-49	32,766	7,165	39,931	2,215,240	67 12 2
1949-50	32,647	7,171	39,818	3,426,290	104 19 0
1950-51	31,356	7,047	38,403	2,977,780	94 19 4
1951-52	29,846	6,912	36,758	5,518,590	184 18 1

\* An increase in 1936-37 of 2,377 acres bearing and 2,488 acres not bearing, was due to the inclusion of a number of small orchards not previously recorded.

More than one-quarter of the area under fruits other than citrus is situated in the Central Tablelands, where the area in 1951-52 was 10,559 acres; 6,991 acres were situated in the South Western Slope and 7,899 acres in the Riverina. The last-mentioned acreage includes the orchards of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, which are described on page 781.

Apples are the principal kind of non-citrus fruit and, with pears, are grown extensively around Bathurst and Orange (Central Tableland), Batlow and Tumbarumba (South Western Slope), Uralla (Northern Tableland), between Camden and Mittagong (South Coast) and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (Riverina division).

Since 1938-39 there has been little change in the number of apricot trees. Peach trees have increased by 12 per cent., while the other varieties have decreased; pears by 4 per cent., plums by 33 per cent., prunes by 18 per cent., and cherries by 38 per cent.

The number and production of non-citrus fruit trees (in bearing) of each of the principal varieties, in 1938-39 and each of the last nine seasons, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 688.—Non-Citrus Fruits—Trees and Production.**

Season.	Apples.	Pears.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Plums.	Prunes.	Cherries.
NUMBER OF TREES OF PRODUCTIVE AGE.							
1938-39	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	146,969	201,000	248,567	268,643
1943-44	1,110,447	254,806	567,320	139,757	185,183	207,812	219,197
1944-45	1,088,162	281,173	566,291	140,251	167,032	207,056	212,779
1945-46	1,096,997	279,536	575,426	137,716	158,891	208,938	214,815
1946-47	1,108,146	305,452	623,407	148,130	163,012	232,195	220,999
1947-48	1,133,290	292,319	646,385	149,147	154,414	212,937	199,806
1948-49	1,097,823	290,928	627,700	149,914	149,350	204,304	194,369
1949-50	1,100,887	290,509	627,819	150,997	149,057	202,384	197,502
1950-51	1,079,790	301,789	573,576	149,275	146,498	207,123	188,677
1951-52	1,057,077	278,379	555,143	149,051	134,910	202,783	167,624
PRODUCTION—bushels.							
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1943-44	1,233,758	319,976	752,357	246,008	243,166	243,688	213,229
1944-45	501,378	270,609	501,059	99,968	121,982	119,389	146,460
1945-46	1,180,442	323,981	701,367	233,107	149,433	220,803	160,286
1946-47	1,065,709	350,957	794,970	255,041	121,927	160,083	115,319
1947-48	1,329,955	429,916	973,178	339,809	152,566	308,615	95,275
1948-49	1,054,464	335,632	709,590	231,060	127,892	152,876	202,338
1949-50	1,296,430	408,607	790,669	306,306	143,815	198,329	154,425
1950-51	799,235	343,542	748,702	269,441	120,721	275,654	62,609
1951-52	1,351,144	296,362	903,421	333,276	105,727	203,876	126,684

#### BANANAS.

Practically all banana growing is in the North Coast division, where it is extensive in the Tweed River district, and of some importance around Coff's Harbour, where it developed during the depression years. More prosperous conditions and a recurrence of bunchy-top caused a decrease in holdings with an acre or more of bananas from 2,295 with 17,438 acres in 1933-34 to 1,228 with 12,457 acres in 1942-43. Then the industry expanded again, and in 1947-48 both the number of holdings (3,056) and the area

under bananas (26,381 acres) were far greater than ever before. Since then, holdings have decreased by 644, the acreage in bearing by 2,679 acres and that not yet bearing by 4,617 acres.

More than 1,500,000 bushels of bananas were produced in every season since 1934-35, and production in 1949-50, 2,743,600 bushels, was a record.

Bananas consigned to southern markets are handled by the Banana Growers' Federation, a growers' co-operative organisation.

The following table shows the area cultivated for and the production of bananas in certain years since 1922:—

**Table 689.—Banana-growing—Holdings, Area and Production.**

Year ending 31st March.	Holdings.	Area.			Production.	
		Bearing.	Not bearing.	Total.	Bushels.	Farm Value.
	No.	acres.			No.	£
1922*	†	4,570	898	5,468	650,299	260,120
1925*	†	1,002	502	1,504	91,144	47,090
1930*	523	1,806	1,534	3,340	175,680	107,840
1935	2,117	12,179	3,893	16,072	1,589,064	306,220
1939	1,501	11,677	2,194	13,871	1,582,706	585,270
1940	1,509	11,838	2,618	14,456	1,700,648	611,170
1944	1,395	11,651	1,217	12,868	1,580,462	1,712,160
1945	1,747	11,967	3,283	15,250	1,600,422	1,758,790
1946	1,964	13,145	3,793	16,938	1,960,381	2,006,330
1947	2,383	15,696	4,813	20,509	2,144,100	1,831,420
1948	3,056	19,126	7,255	26,381	2,321,833	1,771,250
1949	2,876	19,684	3,242	22,926	2,404,200	1,789,890
1950	2,687	19,559	2,012	21,571	2,743,600	2,126,630
1951	2,515	17,943	2,162	20,105	2,536,328	2,502,140
1952	2,412	16,447	2,638	19,085	2,229,192	4,411,940

\* Year ended 30th June. † Not available.

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING.

Under the Sugar Agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments (see page 759), the Queensland Sugar Board, for the Queensland Government, provides from proceeds of the sale of cane sugar the amount of £216,000 annually, for disbursement by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (constituted under the Agreement) in the form of rebates on sugar used in the manufacture of fruit products. The Committee comprises representatives of the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Sugar Board, and of growers and processors of fruit. In terms of the 1951 agreement, the annual contribution of the Queensland Government has been suspended until the Committee's funds are reduced to less than £500,000.

A domestic sugar rebate of £2 4s. per ton is paid to manufacturers on sugar used in manufacturing fruit products, provided the fruit processed is bought at not less than prices determined by the Committee. When the Australian price exceeded the world parity price of sugar, an export sugar rebate was made on the sugar contents of fruit products exported, and the Committee also provided special export assistance from time to time.

Because of the high world prices, payments of export sugar rebate ceased from 1st May, 1947. Funds remaining after payment of rebates may be applied to promote the use of Australian fruit products in Australia or abroad, or for research for the purpose of increasing the yield per acre of fruits required by manufacturers.

The domestic sugar rebates granted in respect of New South Wales fruit products in successive years from 1949-50 to 1951-52 amounted to £32,422, £32,216, and £34,599.

#### *Fruit Canning.*

The Australian Canned Fruits Board supervises the export of canned fruit under the Canned Fruits Export Control Act, 1926-1938. The arrangements for marketing pre-war (1939), wartime and early post-war packs are described briefly on page 376 of Year Book No. 51.

In October, 1948, the Distribution of Food Order, under which the 1948 and earlier packs were distributed, was withdrawn in respect of canned apricots, peaches and pears, but the canners voluntarily agreed to the Board allocating the 1949 and 1950 packs to the various markets on lines similar to those followed in previous years. The Board estimates the disposition of the 1952 pack (in cases) as follows:—

The United Kingdom, 1,775,000; New Zealand, 90,000; Canada, 50,000; other export markets, 240,000; services, 59,000; Australia, 2,036,000; total, 4,250,000.

The quantity and value of fruit preserved in liquid in factories in New South Wales in each year since 1940-41 were as shown below:—

**Table 690.—Fruit Preserved in Liquid.**

Year ended 30th June.	Fruit Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Fruit Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Fruit Preserved in Liquid.	
	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.
	lb.	£		lb.	£		lb.	£
1941	29,581,313	617,870	1945	13,456,695	387,216	1949	29,675,858	1,140,271
1942	23,309,653	587,772	1946	21,762,420	581,618	1950	31,748,305	1,274,010
1943	17,351,194	460,588	1947	27,408,125	764,077	1951	33,742,541	1,890,658
1944	19,181,992	498,400	1948	30,556,132	1,137,458	1952	48,106,493	3,269,489

#### *Fruit Juices.*

Production of fruit juices was 1,176,429 gallons in 1944-45 and 362,228 in 1945-46. The quantities produced in later years were:—

	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Fruit Juices	89,312	116,702	270,800	270,951	288,736	234,202
Tomato Juice	332,291	382,503	330,714	(not available)		175,091

#### **DRIED FRUITS.**

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla, Curlwaa, Goodnight and Pomona Irrigation Areas and on the lower Murray generally, where there are many producers with private water licences. The earlier plantings on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area are now mostly used for supplying wineries and distilleries. Prunes are grown in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district, and dried apricots,

peaches, pears and nectarines are produced in the Murrumbidgee and Curlwaa irrigation districts. Small quantities of dried fruits are produced in the Junee, Albury and Euston districts.

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded boxes. The New South Wales Dried Fruits Board regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales, and the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable overseas marketings. Quotas, uniform in all States, are declared by the State Boards each season, fixing the proportion of the output of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. Packers in New South Wales contribute at the rate of 5s. per ton of dried fruits towards the cost of administration. All dried tree fruits from 1941 to 1945 were requisitioned for the services and no quotas for these were determined in those years, nor in 1946 when appreciable quantities again became available to civilians, but since 1947 the entire packs have been available for local markets. The quotas for dried vine fruits produced in the years 1942 to 1952 are given below:—

Table 691.—Dried Vine Fruits—Marketing Quotas.

Kind of Dried Fruit.	Quota for Intrastate Trade—Per cent. of Production.										
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Currants ...	30½	27½	30	30	33	49	29	25	53	39	39
Sultanas ...	20½	26½	32	34	22½	24	30	35	38	47	19
Lexias ...	50½	46½	42½	56	58	80	77½	50	76	52	72

Fluctuations from year to year in production of dried fruits are mainly due to seasonal factors. After 1948 there was a succession of poor seasons in the vineyard areas, but production of sultanas and lexias increased considerably in 1952.

The following statement gives particulars of the production of dried fruits in New South Wales in 1939 and each of the last eleven years, as recorded by the State Dried Fruits Board:—

Table 692.—Dried Fruits—Production.

Calendar Year.	Dried Fruits.								
	Currants.	Sultanas.	Lexias.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Nectarines.	Pears.	Total.
	tons:								
1939	1,282	4,114	395	1,049	120	187	2	2	7,151
1942	1,381	7,489	532	2,155	86	341	4	6	11,994
1943	1,291	7,279	600	2,219	66	104	...	1	11,560
1944	1,527	7,431	662	2,279	47	105	2	5	12,058
1945	990	4,342	600	1,098	23	14	3	1	7,071
1946	889	6,571	568	2,052	29	55	1	...	10,165
1947	731	4,453	447	1,359	33	53	...	4	7,080
1948	1,078	6,367	577	2,650	66	85	30	6	10,859
1949	1,090	3,241	578	1,243	54	74	17	9	6,806
1950	808	4,816	346	1,799	28	103	8	2	7,910
1951	969	3,747	664	2,080	35	62	6	6	7,569
1952	536	6,398	697	1,826	25	62	6	12	9,562

The United Kingdom Government contracted to buy all dried vine fruit of the 1946, 1947 and 1948 seasons in excess of Australian, Canadian and New Zealand requirements. Under a new contract arranged in 1948, quantities to the value of £stg. 2.5 million are to be taken annually in each year 1949 to 1953. The fixed prices for 1952 (equivalent in Australian currency) per ton are £100 for currants and £123 2s. 6d. for sultanas and lexias.

### VEGETABLES.

Statistics of vegetable growing in New South Wales from 1942-43 embrace the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption *except* those grown on holdings less than an acre in extent or in home gardens. Formerly, the area and production of field crops was obtained and market gardens statistics were confined to the total acreage and value of the crops produced. Information regarding the marketing of vegetables in New South Wales is given at a later page.

To cope with heavy demands from our own and Allied Services for fresh and processed vegetables, the Commonwealth promoted increased vegetable growing during the war years by publicity, contracts with growers, and the establishment and operation of pools of specialised machinery. In New South Wales the area of crops of vegetables for human consumption rose from 81,051 acres in 1942-43 (then already much in excess of the pre-war area) to 133,422 acres in 1944-45. Government contracts to growers were reduced in 1945-46 and ceased (except in regard to potatoes) after that year. The area decreased to 103,040 acres in 1945-46 and to 74,607 acres in 1951-52, when there were 3,434 fewer holdings with vegetable crops and the acreage of vegetables was 44 per cent. smaller than in 1944-45.

The following statement shows the number of holdings on which vegetables were grown for human consumption and the area of the crops in various divisions in each year since 1948-49:—

**Table 693.—Vegetables—Holdings and Area of Crops in Divisions.**

Division.	Holdings.				Area of Vegetable Crops.			
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<b>Coastal—</b>	<b>Number.</b>				<b>acres.</b>			
North Coast...	2,469	2,689	2,374	2,721	8,356	9,802	8,217	8,808
Hunter and Manning...	1,782	1,704	1,679	1,841	7,906	8,111	8,046	8,077
Cumberland...	1,832	1,732	1,720	1,766	7,633	7,670	7,197	7,354
South Coast...	1,061	1,065	943	913	8,076	7,745	6,196	6,048
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,144</b>	<b>7,240</b>	<b>6,716</b>	<b>7,241</b>	<b>31,971</b>	<b>33,328</b>	<b>29,656</b>	<b>30,287</b>
<b>Tableland—</b>								
Northern ...	976	922	820	916	12,572	9,923	8,401	8,319
Central ...	1,649	1,624	1,462	1,558	24,280	23,772	20,311	23,558
Southern ...	304	280	251	280	1,406	1,507	1,240	1,343
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>38,258</b>	<b>35,202</b>	<b>29,952</b>	<b>33,220</b>
<b>Western Slope—</b>								
North ...	226	206	143	176	728	846	652	737
Central ...	132	134	130	132	1,020	1,347	1,079	1,487
South ...	341	325	347	398	2,361	2,910	3,341	3,687
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>5,911</b>
<b>Central Plains and Riverina—</b>								
North ...	43	42	38	47	164	158	150	242
Central ...	29	25	24	37	93	99	94	176
Riverina ...	415	402	415	467	2,908	2,955	3,337	3,643
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>3,581</b>	<b>4,061</b>
<b>Western Division ...</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>1,128</b>
<b>Total, New South Wales</b>	<b>11,394</b>	<b>11,322</b>	<b>10,479</b>	<b>11,406</b>	<b>78,256</b>	<b>77,634</b>	<b>69,135</b>	<b>74,607</b>

NOTE.—Particulars of vegetables grown for animal fodder are not included—see page 774.



Forty-three per cent. of the area of vegetable crops is in the Central and Northern Tableland divisions, where the area far exceeds the pre-war acreages. In 1951-52 the area in the Central Tableland, 23,558 acres, included 11,513 acres of green peas and 6,848 acres of potatoes. In the Northern Tableland the area was 8,319 acres, and the principal varieties were potatoes, 3,342 acres, and green peas, 2,671 acres.

In the Coastal divisions there were 30,287 acres or 41 per cent. of the vegetable crops, including potatoes, 6,431 acres; green peas, 4,865 acres; french beans, 4,784 acres; pumpkins, 4,534 acres; tomatoes, 2,087 acres, and cabbages, 1,647 acres; as well as swede turnips, carrots, cauliflowers, etc.

In the Western Slope divisions, potatoes and green peas are the most extensive crops and in the irrigation districts of the Riverina, green peas, tomatoes, pumpkins and carrots are the principal varieties.

Table 694.—Vegetables—Varieties Grown.

Vegetable.	1949-50.			1950-51.			1951-52.		
	Area.	Production.		Area.	Production.		Area.	Production.	
		Quan- tity.	Gross Farm Value.		Quan- tity.	Gross Farm Value.		Quan- tity.	Gross Farm Value.
	acres.	tons.	£	acres.	tons.	£	acres.	tons.	£
Potato ... ..	23,369	69,395	1,468,860	18,374	43,102	1,005,350	19,034	52,020	1,654,450
Turnip (Swede & White) ... ..	2,941	8,454	62,450	3,649	8,994	133,900	3,760	9,478	151,410
Carrot ... ..	1,515	6,512	152,220	1,784	11,181	321,450	1,809	10,535	259,420
Onion ... ..	225	770	15,720	211	539	21,290	401	1,937	98,660
Beetroot ... ..	420	1,742	51,390	455	1,960	69,580	456	2,840	91,690
Pumpkin ... ..	6,002	14,959	142,670	6,468	15,228	229,940	7,436	21,969	352,330
Parsnip ... ..	200	852	19,770	132	824	30,850	187	1,009	40,970
		bush.			bush.			bush.	
French Bean ... ..	6,894	670,816	436,030	6,153	722,419	623,090	6,135	783,313	982,410
Green Pea ... ..	22,251	1,075,400	1,151,570	18,467	918,916	832,720	22,133	924,314	990,100
		doz.			doz.			doz.	
Cabbage ... ..	1,797	506,363	267,950	2,088	628,696	374,600	2,038	663,829	315,320
Cauliflower ... ..	2,328	402,434	417,530	2,277	523,872	613,370	2,203	530,326	539,160
		doz. bunches.			doz. bunches.			doz. bunches.	
Silver Beet & Spinach ... ..	93	46,475	22,570	93	43,140	21,780	111	65,035	31,580
		cases.			cases.			cases.	
Lettuce ... ..	601	262,754	116,050	527	245,485	152,410	584	289,516	149,580
		½-cases.			½-cases.			½-cases.	
Tomato— Glasshouse ... ..	106	124,963	131,210	94	127,654	184,030	104	163,983	279,450
Other ... ..	4,192	1,474,712	1,007,720	3,647	1,378,520	873,060	3,638	1,639,456	1,133,960
		cwt.			cwt.			cwt.	
Sweet Corn ... ..	341	20,565	14,400	678	23,317	17,780	579	41,233	88,660
Other ... ..	4,359	...	217,950	4,038	...	282,700	3,999	...	340,000
Total ... ..	77,634	...	5,696,060	69,135	...	5,787,900	74,607	...	7,449,150

Generally, the potato is the vegetable most extensively grown in New South Wales, but in several years since 1943-44 the area of this crop was exceeded by the area under peas. For the major vegetables the decreases in acreage between 1944-45 and 1951-52 were:—Green peas, 47.2 per cent.; potatoes, 45.3 per cent.; turnips, 30.3 per cent.; french beans, 25.7 per cent.; tomatoes, 33.8 per cent.; carrots, 58.9 per cent.; and cabbages, 38.8 per cent.

More than half of the area under vegetables in 1951-52 comprised green peas (29.7 per cent.) and potatoes (25.5 per cent.). French beans (8.2 per cent.), pumpkins (10 per cent.) and tomatoes (5 per cent.) accounted for more than one-fifth of the total area, and turnips (5 per cent.), cauliflower (3 per cent.) and cabbages (2.7 per cent.) were the only other crops exceeding 2,000 acres in area.

#### VEGETABLE CANNING.

A slow pre-war development of the vegetable canning industry was accelerated by wartime demands. Consequent upon reduction and then cessation of large Services contracts, the quantity of vegetables canned fell from 47,605,410 lb. in 1943-44 to 24,479,546 lb. in 1948-49, but it has since increased to 37,822,971 lb. in 1951-52.

A statement follows of the quantity and value of vegetables preserved in liquid in factories in New South Wales in each of the last twelve years:—

**Table 695.—Vegetable Canning.**

Year ended 30th June.	Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.	
	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.
	lb.	£		lb.	£		lb.	£
1941	14,854,400	386,311	1945	43,407,345	1,472,918	1949	24,479,546	1,198,565
1942	26,437,066	783,783	1946	36,926,172	1,278,471	1950	32,264,737	1,721,030
1943	34,105,259	1,035,957	1947	25,937,541	1,069,966	1951	32,130,455	1,883,207
1944	47,605,410	1,500,001	1948	25,486,192	1,282,431	1952	37,822,971	2,717,644

#### POTATOES.

All persons growing an acre or more of potatoes must be licensed under the Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940, at a fee of £1 per annum. The amount of fees collected is expended for the benefit of the industry.

A Potato Marketing Board comprising five potato growers' representatives and two Government nominees was constituted on 2nd April, 1947, following a poll of growers taken under the State Marketing of Primary Produce Act, 1927-40. It has controlled potato marketing in New South Wales since 1st November, 1948. The wartime arrangements for the control of production and distribution of potatoes are outlined on page 382 of Year Book No. 51.

Local potatoes meet only part of the State's requirements and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. From two-thirds to three-quarters of the area of potato crops has been in the Northern and Central Tableland and North Coast divisions in recent years, as the following particulars indicate:—

Table 696.—Potatoes—Area and Production.

Period.	North Coast Div.		Other Coastal Divisions.		Northern Tableland Div.		Central Tableland Div.		New South Wales.	
	Area.	Pro-duction.	Area.	Pro-duction.	Area.	Pro-duction.	Area.	Pro-duction.	Area.	Pro-duction.
	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.
Annual Average—										
1934-35-'38-9*	2,057	5,504	2,668	7,059	5,516	11,716	7,824	19,823	21,110	53,078
1939-40-'43-4*	4,134	11,875	2,886	7,456	5,479	13,815	6,768	13,221	21,862	51,987
1938-39*	2,209	6,941	2,067	5,561	3,991	6,733	6,065	13,977	16,866	39,385
1942-43	5,632	17,964	3,929	11,769	5,691	13,638	6,821	15,318	24,488	64,728
1943-44	5,975	14,181	4,226	11,104	7,452	20,108	8,861	13,188	30,067	65,655
1944-45	6,471	11,547	5,195	10,407	10,993	32,348	7,691	16,585	34,796	80,587
1945-46	4,062	9,717	2,849	7,852	6,690	15,237	6,301	19,263	22,865	61,768
1946-47	3,250	10,720	2,334	8,324	5,794	10,780	6,967	21,120	21,309	61,303
1947-48	4,163	15,108	3,023	11,671	4,926	8,241	7,075	20,759	21,911	65,535
1948-49	3,452	11,234	2,504	7,836	3,689	10,389	6,039	23,146	18,101	61,265
1949-50	5,192	12,893	3,544	11,793	4,103	9,952	7,675	24,100	23,369	69,395
1950-51	3,325	7,185	2,830	6,681	3,281	5,294	6,450	17,636	18,374	43,102
1951-52	3,439	7,850	2,992	8,867	3,342	9,744	6,848	19,257	19,034	52,020

\* Field crops only; market gardens excluded (to 1941-42).

Potato production was a record of 121,033 tons in 1910-11, then fell away irregularly to 23,339 tons in 1930-31, and in the pre-war decade fluctuated between that tonnage and 66,255 tons in 1936-37. The wartime peak of 34,796 acres and 80,587 tons was recorded in 1944-45, and in 1951-52 the area (19,034 acres) was 9.8 per cent. below and the production (52,020 tons) was 2 per cent. below the average of the five pre-war seasons (not including market gardens). Holdings with an acre or more of potatoes numbered 3,287 in 1951-52, compared with an annual average (excluding market gardens) of 3,647 in the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

Potato production fluctuates widely in reflection of seasonal conditions, the incidence of disease and the area sown. Prices tend to react strongly in relation to the supply situation, with modifying effect on the average value of production per acre, and also upon sowings of the subsequent season. The following table shows the average yield of potatoes per acre and the average gross value per acre at place of production at intervals since 1910-11:—

Table 697.—Potatoes—Yield and Average Value per Acre.

Average Yield per Acre.				Average Gross Value per Acre at Place of Production.			
Season.	Yield.	Season.	Yield.	Season.	Value.	Season.	Value.
	tons.		tons.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Average 5 Yrs. ended—				Average 5 Yrs. ended—			
1910-11	2.65	1938-39	2.34	1910-11	11 18 7	1938-39	25 1 1
1920-21	2.10	1945-46	2.70	1920-21	14 11 3	1945-46	33 4 7
1925-26	2.12	1946-47	2.88	1925-26	14 6 4	1946-47	36 7 10
1930-31	2.12	1947-48	2.99	1930-31	13 12 7	1947-48	37 9 3
1935-36	2.27	1948-49	3.38	1935-36	11 3 3	1948-49	58 0 1
1940-41	2.47	1949-50	2.97	1940-41	19 0 1	1949-50	62 17 1
1945-46	2.40	1950-51	2.35	1945-46	27 15 5	1950-51	54 14 4
1950-51	2.92	1951-52	2.73	1950-51	49 13 8	1951-52	86 18 5

## VEGETABLES FOR ANIMAL FODDER.

The area of vegetables grown for animal fodder (not included in the foregoing statistics) has been recorded only since 1942-43. Most of the vegetables for livestock are grown in the Northern Tableland, and Coastal divisions, and comprise principally turnips and pumpkins. Particulars of the area sown with vegetables of all kinds for animal fodder and the gross value at place of production of these crops are as follows:—

**Table 698.—Vegetables for Animal Fodder.**

Particulars.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Area ... acres	8,105	7,774	5,751	5,696	4,672	4,105	7,687
Gross Value at Place of Production £	177,950	138,030	44,924	55,899	45,024	39,786	78,720

## MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Sydney Municipal Markets is the principal centre for the marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales. Large quantities of hard vegetables (pumpkins, swedes, carrots, &c.) are bought wholesale at the Alexandria railway goods station and at Sussex Street merchants' stores. There are markets of less importance at Newcastle, West Maitland and other cities and towns. Special boards deal with the marketing of potatoes and navy beans.

Fruit and vegetables reach Sydney by rail, road and sea, and are carried by express freight trains from adjoining States, the North Coast, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the Batlow district. Freight rate concessions are made on consignments in truck lots. Growers usually consign their produce to agents and co-operative societies for sale by private treaty on a commission basis, to wholesale merchants (mainly hard vegetables), or sell direct to buyers in a section of the Municipal Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Most fruit is sold in one-half or bushel cases. Pineapples, paw paws, etc., are packed in tropical cases (1.6 bushels), as were bananas until late in 1946, since when 1½-bushel cases have been used. Cherries and figs are packed in ¼-bushel cases. Cases of 1½ bushels are used for citrus fruits for export. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below.

**Table 699.—Fruit—Principal Varieties Marketed and Weight per Bushel.**

Kind of Fruit.	Weight per bushel.	Kind of Fruit.	Weight per bushel.	Kind of Fruit.	Weight per bushel.	Kind of Fruit.	Weight per bushel.
	lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.
Apples ...	42	Grapes ...	50	Nectarines ...	48	Pineapples ...	40
Apricots ...	55	Lemons ...	47	Passion Fruit	34	Plums ...	60
Bananas ...	56	Mandarins ...	46	Peaches ...	44	Quinces ...	42
Cherries ...	48	Oranges ...	48	Pears ...	50	Tomatoes ...	48
Figs ...	36						

Vegetables are marketed in crates, cases, bags, bunches and loose, and generally, are sold as received in the agents' markets or loose off the floor in the producers' market.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture attend the market to ensure that vegetables and fruit have been graded and packed, and that disease-affected produce is destroyed, as required under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924; to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect wholesale prices data for record purposes and for publication.

*Farm Produce Agents Act.*

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, honey, etc., must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-32, except that auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, may not, without written consent of the vendor, buy produce consigned to them for sale, must keep books in the form prescribed and must conform to the approved practices of their calling. The gross proceeds from the sale of produce, less commission and other charges, must be accounted for to growers. Commission may not exceed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (subject to minimum rates of 6d. per bushel case, 4d. per one-half bushel case and 2d. per quarter-bushel case for fruit and tomatoes), but for produce auctioned, and vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers sold at auction or otherwise outside a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney, the maximum commission rate is 10 per cent.

At 1st January, 1953, the number of agents registered was 285, of whom 264 were in the metropolitan area, 18 in Newcastle and 3 in country centres.

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## WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION

In a large portion of New South Wales where the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high, the conservation of water for agricultural and pastoral purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources.

Public and private projects in New South Wales provide for the supply of water for rural purposes to approximately 19,000,000 acres, including 3,533,000 acres for intensive or extensive irrigation and about 15,475,000 acres for domestic and stock purposes only. A brief summary of the recommendations of the Commonwealth Rural Industries Commission in regard to water conservation and irrigation in Australia is given on page 414 of Year Book No. 50.

The control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, which consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, one of whom is appointed Chairman. The Commission is one of three bodies controlled by the Minister for Conservation, the other two being the Soil Conservation Service and the Forestry Commission. Co-ordination of the plans and works of these three bodies is achieved through the Conservation Authority, established by Act of Parliament in 1949.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission controls water conservation works and conducts investigations relating to water storages throughout New South Wales; it administers the irrigation areas established by the State; exercises statutory control of private irrigation and issues licences under the Water Act to landholders; establishes water trusts and districts for the supply of water for domestic purposes and stock and irrigation, and constructs works for such trusts and districts. The Commission also controls the use of artesian and sub-artesian waters and assists landholders to establish or improve farm water supplies.

Works for the improvement of rivers and foreshores in New South Wales are controlled, in terms of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, by the Minister for Public Works (Construction Authority for tidal waters) and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (Construction Authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth. The Governments concerned, decided on 18th October, 1948, to amend the agreement in certain particulars, and the amending agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament on 21st December, 1948. The Commission comprises representatives of the three States and the Commonwealth. The agreement provides for the construction of locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers and Lake Victoria storage (551,700 acre feet), of barrages at the mouth of the river in South Australia and of the Hume Reservoir for the purpose of regulating the flow of the Murray River. The storage capacity of the Hume Dam is 1,250,000 acre feet, but arrangements have been made to increase the capacity to 2,000,000 acre feet. The agreement also ensures an equitable allocation of the flow of the river between the States. The allocations per annum are as follow:—New South Wales, 1,957,000 acre feet, Victoria, 2,219,000 acre feet, and South Australia, 1,254,000 acre feet. Any surplus over these quantities may be allocated and allocations may be varied or restricted by the River Murray Commission from time to time. In New South Wales the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission administers the State's share of the stored waters and carries out schemes for its use.

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland. Within New South Wales the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

The agreement provides for construction of a storage dam in the Dumaresq River, 12 weirs in the border rivers and 4 regulators in effluent streams, and for equal sharing by the States of costs of construction, maintenance, operation and control of existing and proposed works, and of water discharged from the storage dam.

A scheme for the diversion of the waters of the Snowy River for use in conjunction with the waters of the upper Murrumbidgee, Tumut and upper Murray Rivers and tributaries was adopted by Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victorian Governments in February, 1949. Major works involved include seven large dams, 86 miles of tunnels, 490 miles of race-lines and 16 power stations. Approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million acre feet of water will be stored, including 1 million on the upper Murray and 800,000 acre feet at Blowering, on the Tumut. Diversion of waters is planned as follows:—

Snowy River at Jindabyne to Murray River ..	730,000 acre feet.
Eucumbene River to Tumut River .. ..	235,000 acre feet.
Tooma River to Tumut River .. .. .	330,000 acre feet.
Murrumbidgee River to Tumut River .. ..	300,000 acre feet.

This work is under the control of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission summarises the irrigation and water supply projects which it controls as follows:—

**Table 700.—Extent of Irrigation in New South Wales, 1951-52.**

Projects.			Land for Irrigation.			Water Supplied.	
Nature of Supply.	No.	Area.	Irrigable Area (approx.)	Holdings with Irrigable Land.	Area Actually Irrigated.	For Irrigation.	For Stock and Domestic Purposes.
		acres.	acres.	No.	acres.	acre-feet.	
Irrigation areas (intensive) ...	5	472,060	220,000	2,365	175,606	334,894	3,441
Irrigation districts (extensive)	9	2,223,290	*	1,554	215,650	273,027	12,931
Flood control districts (extensive) ...	2	647,800	153,788	69	*	...	...
Irrigation trusts ...	7	13,567	5,856	224	4,088	8,424	...
Licensed irrigators ...	4,222	176,628	176,628	4,222	47,469	122,502	56,608
Total ...	...	3,533,345	...	8,434	...	733,847	72,980

\* Not available.

#### IRRIGATION AREAS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE.

The Irrigation Areas established by the State of New South Wales are the Murrumbidgee, Cullwaa, Coomealla, Tullakool and Hay Irrigation Areas. The system of land administration applying to these areas and the tenures under which the lands are occupied are described in the chapter "Land Settlement."

#### MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATION AREAS.

The source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Murrumbidgee River. A large concrete dam has been constructed at Burrinjuck at the head of the river. Its capacity is nearly 33,613 million cubic feet (771,640 acre feet), the maximum depth of water is 200 feet, and the area of water surface is 12,780 acres. Water stored in the dam is conveyed along the river channel for a distance of about 240 miles to Berembid Weir, where it is diverted into the main canal which, at the off-take, has a capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second. The main canal has been constructed for a distance of 96½ miles to supply the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas by means of a system of reticulation channels. The total length of the canals, channels and pipe lines (including drainage channels) is 1,650 miles. In addition, there are approximately 380 miles of channels supplying districts and water trusts adjacent to the Irrigation Areas. At Burrinjuck Dam, hydro-electric power works have been installed which form an important part of the electric power system of New South Wales.



Particulars of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are shown below:—

**Table 701.—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.**

Year ended 30th June.	Water Distributed.	Value of Rural Production. *	Revenue derived.			
			Water Rates and Charges.	Land Lease Rentals.	Interest on Advances.	Other Revenue.
	acre-feet	£	£	£	£	£
1926	81,949	800,000	38,707	73,287	120,086	650
1931	173,696	868,000	56,239	83,914	81,248	1,527
1936	267,890	1,184,000	80,056	53,928	42,770	7,283
1941	332,643	1,942,000	107,289	45,478	55,006	2,237
1946	232,731	2,693,500	81,187	45,447	46,887	3,362
1947	373,241	3,169,100	121,950	44,423	46,771	4,406
1948	264,530	4,336,000	112,026	41,384	45,416	3,639
1949	271,585	3,742,000	115,987	43,224	44,854	2,813
1950	238,337	4,970,000	101,482	45,001	44,096	2,966
1951	287,800	7,820,800	148,905	40,645	43,251	2,787
1952	295,279	7,763,350	164,751	36,818	42,400	3,875

\* Excluding value added in factories.

During the depression years, the Government granted water charge and rental concessions to settlers, details of which are published in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book.

The capital expenditure of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas and Burrinjuck Dam was £12,616,632 as at 30th June, 1952, of which £12,415,290 was expended from Loan Account. This sum was reduced by £2,150,707 written off for various reasons, mainly on account of Soldier Settlements.

#### CURLWAA, COOMEALLA, TULLAKOOL AND HAY IRRIGATION AREAS.

The Irrigation Areas of Curlwaa, 10,550 acres, and Coomealla, 35,450 acres, are situated on the Murray River near its junction with the Darling. Water for irrigation is pumped from the Murray River. The Tullakool Irrigation Area, 16,593 acres, formerly part of the Wakool Irrigation District, was constituted on 27th June, 1947. Farms in the area have been made available to ex-servicemen for mixed farming, including rice growing. The Hay Irrigation Area, 6,806 acres, was constituted in 1892. It is on the Murrumbidgee River and derives its supplies by pumping from the river.

#### PRODUCTION OF IRRIGATION AREAS.

Comparative statistics of the production of the irrigation areas established by the Government of New South are shown in the following statement. Farming operations on the Murrumbidgee area commenced in the season 1912-13, and the first section of the Coomealla project became available in 1925.

The total area under occupation (including non-irrigable lands) in these areas at 30th June, 1952, was Murrumbidgee, 353,117 acres; Coomealla 33,646 acres (including 28,491 acres of undeveloped land leased for grazing); Curlwaa, 9,491 acres; Tullakool, 15,816 acres; and Hay, 6,235 acres.

Table 702.—State Irrigation Areas—Production.

Particulars.	1939-41.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-5
Cultivated Holdings ... No.	1,598	1,579	1,475	1,462	1,449	1,445
Area under—						
All Crops ... .. acres	114,441	128,466	120,424	116,332	111,156	100,736
Rice ... .. "	19,825	22,456	23,377	24,136	27,951	24,825
Other Grain ... .. "	55,444	56,484	58,314	53,567	50,425	35,619
Hay and Green Feed ... .. "	16,932	23,459	11,759	10,919	9,464	11,304
Grape Vines—						
Bearing ... .. "	6,301	8,737	8,108	8,250	8,205	8,364
Not yet Bearing ... .. "	1,452	759	749	1,022	948	993
Orchards—						
Bearing ... .. "	10,507	12,021	12,571	12,660	12,573	12,520
Not yet Bearing ... .. "	4,079	3,692	3,014	3,141	3,010	2,728
Livestock—						
Horses ... .. No.	6,131	6,842	4,701	4,189	4,046	3,658
Cattle—						
* Dairy ... .. "	2,416	1,580	1,867	2,265	1,682	1,757
Other ... .. "	3,163	4,221	6,776	6,082	6,428	6,553
Sheep ... .. "	76,609	147,071	179,271	197,735	236,717	280,836
Pigs ... .. "	1,839	1,065	3,118	2,997	3,257	2,463
Production—						
Wine ... .. gal.	904,402	2,245,183	3,599,155	4,700,704	4,077,507	4,996,106
Sultanas ... .. cwt.	33,250	68,668	44,882	73,092	48,811	72,687
Raisins and Lexias ... .. "	2,139	4,913	4,893	5,363	5,004	6,317
Currants ... .. "	5,862	21,651	17,726	14,681	15,544	8,888
Oranges—						
Wash'ton Navel ... bush	355,629	510,332	357,497	451,300	521,338	401,517
Valencia ... .. "	199,990	430,390	527,018	520,402	708,673	527,328
All Other ... .. "	24,340	18,360	16,071	16,755	17,768	15,949
Lemons ... .. "	54,208	50,341	34,216	33,395	44,840	34,848
Grapefruit ... .. "	†	†	56,653	54,731	50,135	57,028
Peaches—						
Dessert & Drying ... .. "	45,995	57,325	42,700	38,618	42,873	28,662
Canning ... .. "	204,848	372,276	377,510	420,692	473,780	629,710
Nectarines ... .. "	4,944	7,646	13,455	16,416	14,365	16,678
Apricots ... .. "	86,079	127,397	197,915	266,113	243,795	296,689
Prunes ... .. "	86,698	60,591	86,386	70,577	83,601	42,413
Apples ... .. "	17,278	47,976	147,871	108,855	101,296	137,221
Butter ... .. lb.	374,121	198,034	193,522	200,417	181,390	237,554
Grain—						
Wheat ... .. bush.	503,664	710,295	822,471	890,841	774,954	419,973
Rice ... .. "	1,427,413	2,657,760	2,002,507	2,494,507	2,630,373	2,423,160
Oats ... .. "	68,247	152,847	158,081	157,647	155,673	266,532
Other ... .. "	4,386	1,059	10,860	5,976	8,004	10,383

\* Cows and heifers in registered dairies only.

† Not available.

The area under crop was greatest (129,732 acres) in 1946-47. During the war years it fluctuated between 100,000 and 110,000 acres, except in 1939-40 and 1944-45, when it was 92,304 and 90,947 acres, respectively. It increased to above 120,000 acres in 1946-47 and 1947-48, but has since declined each year to 100,736 acres in 1951-52. Changes in rice, wheat and hay, and green feed acreages were the principal elements in the fluctuations. Particulars of rice-growing are given on page 755.

In 1951-52 there were 11.2 per cent. more dairy cattle than in 1938-39, 55.2 per cent. more "other" cattle, 91.0 per cent. more sheep, and 131.3 per cent. more pigs.

Oranges, peaches, apricots, apples, and prunes are the principal kinds of orchard fruit produced. There is a considerable area under grapes for wine, table and drying purposes.

The following statement shows the number of fruit trees of the principal varieties on the irrigation settlements, distinguishing the productive trees from those not yet bearing:—

**Table 703.—State Irrigation Areas—Number of Fruit Trees.**

Fruit Trees.	1930-31.		1938-39.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.	
	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.
Orange—										
Seville ...	1,071	812	1,111	2,258	3,846	2,027	2,666	2,271	3,471	1,688
Wash'ton										
Navel ...	228,445	65,529	237,773	17,465	179,386	22,019	182,816	26,368	177,477	18,785
Valencia	121,478	105,874	201,048	51,054	275,239	124,388	276,551	120,578	290,009	117,773
All other	14,429	4,476	9,372	1,290	4,860	1,582	4,873	707	4,937	238
Lemon ...	27,856	14,066	28,654	8,501	20,203	2,618	20,442	2,142	18,538	1,977
Mandarin ...	15,052	7,092	11,738	1,078	7,352	617	6,896	767	6,066	571
Grapefruit	*	*	*	*	24,738	5,759	23,286	5,746	23,465	5,315
Peach—										
Dessert										
& Dry-										
ing ...	32,194	2,691	27,996	15,340	18,090	7,774	18,445	4,708	14,018	2,439
Canning	160,621	54,153	181,883	113,002	254,695	40,168	249,812	28,139	259,154	22,865
Nectarine	4,566	1,079	4,004	1,224	9,818	2,105	9,850	2,113	9,035	1,878
Apricot ...	101,087	6,201	89,338	11,013	99,066	20,629	101,252	20,739	99,669	21,460
Prune ...	107,462	4,974	78,683	6,690	61,273	26,863	62,465	29,835	61,545	27,120
Plum ...	8,696	823	5,929	1,378	5,139	10,092	7,355	9,164	8,374	11,456
Pear—										
Williams	12,932	2,075	13,499	18,734	32,041	7,932	35,738	7,769	32,823	6,724
Other ...	6,925	918	5,295	3,678	13,179	1,015	10,835	788	9,361	305
Apple ...	51,577	69,603	97,229	52,097	62,660	3,361	53,695	7,521	56,222	7,152
Fig ...	6,359	4,833	7,750	1,652	10,742	1,496	9,735	1,783	9,748	2,197
Almond ..	22,785	6,214	33,984	20,171	29,486	1,383	24,912	1,105	18,168	571

\* Not available.

In addition to irrigated crops, extensive areas of pastures and land under fallow are irrigated. It has been estimated by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission that the total area irrigated for crops, pastures and fallow in New South Wales (including private projects) was 442,813 acres in 1951-52.

#### LACHLAN RIVER WATER CONSERVATION SCHEME.

A dam with a capacity of 303,900 acre-feet has been constructed at Wyangala, on the Lachlan River, and the project includes balance storages in Lake Cargelligo (29,400 acre-feet), in Lake Brewster above Hillston (108,000 acre-feet), and a head storage to be constructed on the Belubula River, to assure water supplies for domestic purposes and stock along the full length of the river and effluent streams, and water which will be diverted for irrigation under licences. The Jemalong and Wyldes Plains Irrigation Districts constituted under the Water Act are supplied with water under this scheme. As a result of flooding, the discharge of water from Wyangala Dam reached a record of 2,983,604 acre-feet in 1951-52.

#### NAMOI RIVER WATER CONSERVATION SCHEME.

In December, 1937, the Government authorised the construction of a storage dam at Keepit on the Namoi River, about 26 miles east of Gunnehah above the confluence with the Peel River. The scheme is designed to supply water for a limited amount of intensive and for extensive irrigation along parts of the Namoi Valley. The storage capacity of the dam will be about 345,000 acre-feet. The total expenditure to 30th June, 1952, was £2,758,454. Construction was suspended early in 1942, owing to war conditions, but was resumed in November, 1945.

## DARLING, MACQUARIE AND HUNTER RIVER SCHEMES.

Schemes of water conservation on the Darling, Macquarie and Hunter Rivers were authorised between 1945 and 1950. Work has commenced on the Darling River scheme which provides for from thirty-five to forty weirs to supply water for stock and domestic use, to augment the Broken Hill supply and for irrigation of limited areas, and on the Menindee Lakes storage project. From the Burrendong Dam, to store 964,000 acre-feet, about 6,700,000 acres may be supplied with stock and domestic water, but only a very small area with water for irrigation. Work at Burrendong and on the Menindee project was temporarily discontinued in November, 1952. The Glenbawn Dam, now under construction on the Hunter River about 8 miles above its confluence with Page's River, will hold about 296,000 acre-feet. It is the first of eight storage and flood prevention dams proposed in the Hunter River system. Work on the first of the flood prevention projects (Warkworth Dam on Wollombi Brook), was authorised in 1950.

The estimated cost of the Darling River weirs scheme when the work was originally put in hand was £450,000, of the Menindee Lakes project, £2,300,000, of the Burrendong Dam, £3,900,000, of the Glenbawn Dam, £3,000,000, and of Warkworth Dam, £2,500,000.

## WORKS UNDER THE WATER ACT, 1912-46.

## IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

The Water Act, 1912-46, makes provision for the constitution of districts for water supply. These differ from the Water Trusts, described later, in that the charges payable by landholders for water are intended to cover maintenance and operation by the Commission, and contribution towards interest on capital cost. Landholders, however, are not required to repay the cost of the works constructed by the State.

The following districts had been constituted up to 30th June, 1952:—

Table 704.—Irrigation Districts.

District.	Supplied from—	Total Area.	Water Rights Attached.	Date of Constitution.
Berriquin (Provisional)...	Murray River	acres. 654,050	acre feet. 135,190	9 Mar., 1934
Deniboota (Provisional)	do	303,064	23,935	16 Dec., 1938
Jernargo (Provisional) ...	do	130,850	.....	18 April, 1941
Wakool ... ..	do	486,192	41,660	4 July, 1941
Denimein (Provisional)...	do	156,830	7,595	11 Jan., 1946
Barramein (Provisional)	do	88,651	.....	5 April, 1946
Tabbita ... ..	Murrumbidgee River	5,980	670	16 Aug., 1935
Benerembah ... ..	do	111,586	11,657	23 Oct., 1936
Wah Wah ... ..	do	583,111	3,755	11 Jan., 1946
Gumly (Provisional) ...	do	345	196	15 Aug., 1947
Jemalong... ..	Lachlan River	} 225,196 {	9,195	25 June, 1943
Wyldes Plains ... ..	do		1,320	20 July, 1945
Total Area ...		2,745,855		

Water is supplied to landholders for fodder crops or sown pastures, but not for commercial orchards, vineyards, or for rice (except in the circumstances indicated at page 755).

During the year ended 30th June, 1952, water was supplied to holdings within the Tabbita, Benerembah, Wah Wah, Wakool, Berriquin, Denimein, Gumly, Jemalong and Wyldes Plains districts.

The works for the Wakool, Berriquin, Deniboota, Denimein, Barramein and Jernargo districts are projects for the utilisation of the New South Wales share of the Murray waters conserved by the Hume Dam.

The works for the Berriquin district include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool district and will serve the Deniboota district by a pipe syphon passing under the Edward River. When completed, it will be about 100 miles in length. Its capacity at the offtake is 5,000 acre-feet per day. The Mulwala Canal was completed as far as the Edward River, 75½ miles, in 1942. The Berrigan Channel, 22 miles, was completed in 1944. The approximate length of canal, channels and escape channels within the Berriquin and Wakool districts at 30th June, 1952, was 1,147 miles.

The cost of the Wakool district works was about £598,000; of the Benerembah works, £42,273; the Tabbita works, £4,658; and the Wyldes Plains and Jemalong projects, £233,700. Up to 30th June, 1952, approximately £1,601,900 had been expended upon construction of the Mulwala Canal and the Berriquin district works, £968,740 on the Deniboota scheme, and £229,000 on the Denimein scheme.

#### FLOOD CONTROL AND FLOOD IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

In December, 1940, the Water Act was amended to empower the Commission to constitute flood control districts, and flood control and irrigation districts, where works may be constructed for controlling or partly controlling floods and supplying water for irrigation by flooding. Before they are constituted, particulars of the proposed districts, purpose, rates, and works must be published by the Commission, and objections must be considered by a Board consisting of an officer of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, an officer of the Department of Agriculture, and an officer of the Department of Lands. Pending completion of the works, the areas are notified as provisional districts. Landholders within the districts deemed to be benefited by the works are to pay rates as levied by the Commission. Municipal or shire councils may be compensated for damage to any public road resulting from flooding caused by the operation of the works, and in certain circumstances landholders on whose land such works are constructed may claim compensation for the land used, or in respect of severance resulting from the works.

The works (in progress) for the Lowbidgee Provisional Flood Control and Irrigation District of approximately 315,840 acres, constituted on 9th February, 1945, are to flood irrigate about 94,828 acres of pasture lands by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River. The cost to 30th June, 1952, was £85,988. Works for the Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District were completed in

September, 1947, and cost approximately £22,700. The District, constituted on 16th March, 1945, embraces about 272,800 acres on either side of Medgun Creek about 40 miles north-west of Moree. Provision has been made for the flood irrigation of about 58,960 acres.

#### WATER TRUSTS.

Under the provisions of the Water Act, 1912-46, trust districts may be constituted to supply water for domestic purposes and stock, and for irrigation and for flood prevention or control, within the Murray Basin. The Commission may construct or acquire the necessary works. Upon completion the works in each district are transferred to the administration of trustees consisting of persons elected by the occupiers of the land and a representative of the Commission. The trustees levy rates to meet the expenses of maintenance and administration, and to repay the cost of the works by instalments.

At 30th June, 1952, there were thirteen trusts for the provision of water for domestic use and stock purposes, seven for irrigation, etc., one for a town supply and one for flood prevention; the total area was 2,958,664 acres located as shown below:—

Particulars.		Murray River.	Murrumbidgee River.	Lachlan River.	Darling River, Anabranch.	Other Locations.	Total.
Trusts... ..	No.	10	1	5	2	4	22
Area benefited	... acres	351,026	1,001,210	552,915	936,441	57,072	2,958,664

#### LICENCES AND PERMITS FOR WATER WORKS.

The Water Act, 1912-46, vests in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, for the benefit of the Crown, the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes in New South Wales. The Commission may issue licences to authorise landholders to divert water from rivers or lakes for the irrigation of their holdings or for joint water supply schemes.

Under the Water Act, as amended in 1946, the Commission may refuse to issue a licence, but such refusal is subject to appeal to the Land and Valuation Court. The Commission may also, without right of appeal, refuse to issue a licence which is intended for the purpose of irrigating natural grasses or where it is not satisfied as to the nature of the proposed works.

Licences may be cancelled if the works covered by the licence are not used for a period of three years or more, suspended for non-observance of conditions thereof, and treated as lapsed if the works authorised are not constructed within the time prescribed. The Commission is empowered to prescribe, in respect of any river, the maximum area of land within a holding, and the maximum area of any class of crop or plantings, for the irrigation of which water may be taken from the river.

The same amendment empowers the Commission to determine priority of right (based on past beneficial use) to the taking of water in times of shortage, gives non-riparian landholders the right to apply for licences, and provides for the granting of authorities for construction and use of joint water supply schemes.

During 1951-52 applications for 821 new licences and 773 for renewal of existing licences for pumps, dams and other works were received, and 470 new licences and 629 renewals were issued. On 30th June, 1952, there were 5,403 licences in force, the usual term being five years. Of these, 4,222 were for irrigation to serve an aggregate area of 176,628 acres.

Permits which are intended for works for mining and other purposes of a temporary nature, and for irrigation of areas not exceeding 10 acres, have a term up to twelve months, and may be renewed for a further year. Permits in force at 30th June, 1951, were 58.

Twenty-eight authorities for joint water supply schemes to serve land subdivided with right to a supply of water for irrigation purposes, covering an area of 3,398 acres, were in force at 30th June, 1952.

#### FARM WATER SUPPLIES ACT, 1946.

The Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, provides that advances up to 90 per cent. of the cost of approved works may be made to owners of farm lands to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock or irrigation purposes, and to prepare land for irrigation. The advances, made through the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank, are secured by deeds of charge over the land, and are repayable by half-yearly instalments over periods up to fifteen years.

The works may be carried out by the farmer, by a contractor or by the Commission, and the latter may make surveys and investigations and prepare designs and estimates for proposed works, and undertake works financed by farmers themselves.

Where required by the Water Act, a licence or authority must be obtained before the work is begun. Works constructed with government assistance must be maintained to the Commission's satisfaction.

During 1951-52, advances totalling £19,994 were made by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank for farm water supplies, and at 30th June, 1952, £69,744 in respect of 132 borrowers was outstanding.

#### ARTESIAN BORES.

The portion of the great Australian artesian basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 80,000 square miles and is situated in the northern and north-western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of bore-water has increased the carrying capacity of the land, and has made practicable some pastoral settlement on small holdings previously utilised by companies holding extensive areas.

Large supplies of water are obtained from the artesian basin, and eighty Bore Water Trusts and twelve Artesian Wells Districts, covering nearly 5,000,000 acres, are in operation under the Water Act. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as the Water Trusts previously described. In the Artesian Wells Districts, the settlers maintain the drains and pay to the State charges assessed by the Local Land Board.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water with the object of preserving the efficiency of the bores and preventing waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains, etc., for the benefit of landholders, and may issue licences under the Water Act for the construction of bores by private owners.

The following statement shows the particulars of the Government and private bores in operation at 30th June, 1952:—

**Table 705.—Artesian Bores, 30th June, 1952.**

Bores.	No.	Total Depth.	Flow last gauging.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.
		feet.	gallons per day.	° Fahren.	° Fahren.
Flowing ...	541	926,003	62,578,277	142	72
Pumping ...	412	405,170	.....	.....	.....
Abandoned ...	56	65,851	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,009	1,397,024	.....	.....	.....

Of the total of 1,009 bores, 746 are owned by private landholders, 222 have been sunk by the Government in connection with Public Watering Places or under the provisions of the Water Act or the Artesian Wells Act, 35 are improvement lease bores, and 6 are country towns' water supply bores.

The average depth of successful Government bores at 30th June, 1952, was 2,027 feet, and of successful private bores 1,207 feet; the depth ranges from 89 feet to 4,570 feet.

The deepest bores in New South Wales are in the Moree district. One at Boronga has the greatest depth (4,570 feet) and outflow (1,079,776 gallons per day); another at Kiga has a depth of 4,268 feet. The Yerranbah bore, in the same district, has a depth of 3,828 feet.

Bore water shows considerable variation in temperature, ranging from 72 degrees Fah. at Tunderbrine No. 1 Bore to 142 degrees Fah. at Wonga No. 1 Bore.

The flow from 92 bores is used for supplying water for stock on holdings served in connection with bore-water trusts and artesian wells districts. The total flow from these bores amounts to 25,239,514 gallons per day, watering districts of an area of 4,913,639 acres by means of 3,285 miles of distributing channels.

The majority of the other bores is used by pastoralists for stock-watering only, but in a few instances the supply is utilised in connection with country towns.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing and it has been determined that the multiplicity of bores is a major cause of the decrease and that the limitation of the discharge of water from a bore will prolong its existence. Provision of control head gear has saved approximately 5,637,000 gallons per day.

#### SHALLOW BORING.

Arrangements were made by the Government in 1912 to assist settlers by sinking shallow bores. The scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Commission constructs bores at pre-arranged charges, which are repaid by settlers over a term of years. Advances for shallow bores made by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank in 1951-52 totalled £53,065, and loans numbering 199 for a total of £74,562 were outstanding at 30th June, 1952.



Up to the 30th June, 1952, the number of bores sunk by the Commission was 4,260, of which 680 were abandoned and 175 were only partially successful. The total depth of shallow bores was 1,275,070 feet, the average depth being 299 feet. The aggregate cost of sinking these bores was £1,478,234.

Licences under the Water Act must be obtained by private contractors for the sinking of bores to a depth of 100 feet or more in that part of the State west of direct lines drawn from Albury to Tamworth, Tamworth to Bingara, Bingara to Inverell, and Inverell to Bonshaw.

The number of licences issued up to the 30th June, 1952, was 3,304.

#### GROWTH OF ARTESIAN AND SHALLOW BORING.

The recorded number of successful bores of all kinds (including those sunk by private contract of which the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission has a record) increased from 458 in 1911 to 6,329 at 30th June, 1952.

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## PASTORAL INDUSTRY

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are pre-eminently suited for pastoral pursuits, and early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Extensive agricultural and dairying industries have also arisen, but the pastoral industries remain the greatest of the rural industries, having contributed nearly 55 per cent. of the total value of rural production during the last ten years.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". The area of holdings used for grazing is approximately 156,000,000 acres, representing about 90 per cent. of the area used for all rural activities. Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit and is the principal rural enterprise in practically every division except the coastal. Even in the wheat belt, the value of wool production in recent years has exceeded that of wheat. Beef cattle are raised mainly on the tablelands and in the northern parts of the coast, slopes and plains divisions. The distribution of sheep, dairy cattle and beef cattle throughout the State is indicated in the diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with dairying and wheat growing, but not in sufficient numbers to meet local requirements.

### LIVESTOCK.

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1921, and at the end of each season since 1921.

**Table 706.—Livestock in New South Wales.**

Year.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,000	146,091	1934	532,028	3,361,771	52,104,000	367,116
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1935	534,853	3,482,831	53,327,000	397,535
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1936	542,862	3,388,538	51,936,000	436,944
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1937	545,829	3,288,169	53,166,000	390,870
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1938	528,625	3,019,581	51,563,000	356,765
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1939	531,355	2,811,884	48,877,000	377,344
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1940	534,837	2,762,653	54,372,000	451,064
1922†	669,800	3,546,530	41,070,000	383,669	1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738
1923†	660,031	3,251,180	38,760,000	340,853	1942	525,697	2,878,450	56,738,000	454,102
1924†	658,372	2,938,522	41,440,000	323,196	1943	483,277	3,030,546	56,044,000	486,960
1925†	647,503	2,876,254	47,100,000	339,669	1944	465,672	3,143,378	56,837,000	561,294
1926†	651,035	2,937,130	53,860,000	382,674	1945	436,443	3,144,701	46,662,000	523,917
1927†	623,392	2,818,653	55,930,000	332,921	1946	403,645	3,116,834	44,076,000	432,612
1928	598,377	2,848,654	50,510,000	301,819	1947	379,774	2,983,093	43,105,000	358,417
1929	567,371	2,784,615	50,185,000	311,605	1948	376,043	3,129,740	46,065,000	365,171
1930	534,945	2,686,132	48,720,000	322,493	1949	357,764	3,252,752	50,404,000	375,212
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1950	342,479	3,440,461	53,298,000	333,198
1932	524,751	2,993,586	52,986,000	385,846	1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833
1933	528,943	3,141,174	53,698,000	388,273	1952	310,600	3,620,953	53,676,000	292,829

\* As at 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1921 to 1931; and 31st March in 1932 and later years.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other States is shown below:—

**Table 707.—Livestock in Australia, 31st March, 1952.**

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales ... ..	310,600	3,620,953	53,676,000	292,829
Victoria ... ..	169,246	2,214,530	21,537,229	213,670
Queensland ... ..	288,606	6,434,374	16,163,518	316,529
South Australia ... ..	63,285	437,468	11,470,088	64,903
Western Australia ... ..	53,347	851,534	12,187,752	86,224
Tasmania ... ..	18,834	266,263	2,337,768	46,926
Northern Territory ... ..	32,519	1,057,906	30,935	794
Australian Capital Territory ... ..	923	10,293	243,059	249
Total, Australia ... ..	937,360	14,893,321	117,646,349	1,022,124
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W. ... ..	33.1	24.3	46.6	28.6

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in Table 708. For this purpose, the arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms—pigs are disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for years spanning movements between 1861 and 1935, and annually since 1939.

**Table 708.—Stock-Sheep Equivalent.**

Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Livestock grazed.	Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Livestock grazed.	Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Livestock grazed.
	thousands.		thousands.		thousands.
1861	30,666	1910	89,489	1941	88,576
1870	41,636	1916	67,743	1942	90,779
1875	60,272	1918	81,560	1943	91,182
1877	52,267	1920	70,616	1944	92,928
1881	66,551	1921	78,134	1945	82,473
1884	49,283	1923	77,872	1946	79,281
1891	87,816	1927	90,350	1947	76,734
1895	74,118	1930	80,931	1948	81,123
1899	60,706	1933	90,399	1949	86,509
1901	67,199	1935	93,504	1950	91,127
1902	48,563	1939	82,309	1951	94,424
1905	67,955	1940	87,347	1952	92,992

\* As at 31st December, 1861 to 1910; 30th June, 1916 to 1930; and 31st March in later years.

The increase of 186 per cent. between 1861 and 1891 was due to the rapid development of sheep grazing in its early stages. It has been held that the peak figure of 1891, still a record for sheep numbers, was the result of overstocking, in relation to the scanty pastoral improvements then to be found in the hinterland. Although the level of 1891 has not been surpassed in sheep numbers, the figure of sheep equivalent reached a new record in 1951, when the numbers of both cattle and sheep were at high levels. The table shows the effect of unfavourable seasons, causing low livestock numbers in 1884, 1902, 1916, 1920, 1939, and 1947. These fluctuations have been of considerably reduced amplitude in the last twenty-five years.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK.

The following table indicates the distribution of livestock in New South Wales at intervals since 1891. However, as statistics since 1922 have been compiled in local government areas, and not in counties as

formerly, there has been considerable alteration in the areas comprising divisions of the Western Slope and the Central Plains, where large numbers of stock are depastured. Therefore, the divisional figures for 1931 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for 1891, 1911, and 1921. The distribution of livestock in New South Wales is also illustrated in a diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book.

Table 709.—Livestock in Divisions.

Divisions.	Number of Livestock.							Proportion of Total.			
	1891.*	1911.*	1921.†	1931.†	1941.‡	1951.‡	1952.‡	1891.*	1921.†	1941.‡	1952.‡
	thousands.							per cent.			
SHEEP.											
Coastal ...	1,483	1,559	1,048	1,159	1,277	1,166	1,060	2·4	2·8	2·3	2·0
Tableland ...	7,882	9,735	7,524	11,304	12,879	12,772	12,380	12·8	19·9	23·2	23·1
Western Slope ...	10,869	12,167	9,743	17,270	17,579	17,017	17,254	17·6	25·8	31·6	32·1
C'l. Plains and Riverina ...	25,194	17,433	14,370	16,910	16,328	16,258	16,411	40·7	38·1	29·4	30·6
Western ...	16,403	7,936	5,065	6,723	7,505	6,838	6,571	26·5	13·4	13·5	12·2
Total ...	61,831	48,830	37,750	53,366	55,568	54,111	53,676	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS.											
Coastal ...	197	653	674	901	941	878	849	57·4	79·9	89·2	91·4
Tableland ...	67	107	73	44	39	31	28	19·5	8·6	3·7	3·0
Western Slope ...	37	78	59	51	61	43	41	10·8	7·0	5·8	4·4
C'l. Plains and Riverina ...	35	48	36	9	13	11	11	10·2	4·3	1·2	1·1
Western ...	7	9	2	1	1	1	1	2·1	0·2	0·1	0·1
Total ...	343§	895¶	844¶	1,006	1,055	964	930	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
OTHER CATTLE.											
Coastal ...	640	915	1,009	736	682	931	918	35·9	39·9	39·8	34·1
Tableland ...	465	550	580	404	393	622	613	23·0	22·9	22·9	22·8
Western Slope ...	247	422	441	397	370	682	656	13·8	17·4	21·6	24·4
C'l. Plains and Riverina ...	339	302	369	234	208	429	423	19·0	14·6	12·1	15·7
Western ...	94	110	132	63	61	95	81	5·3	5·2	3·6	3·0
Total ...	1,785	2,299	2,531	1,834	1,714	2,739	2,691	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
HORSES.											
Coastal ...	163	207	203	144	151	118	111	34·7	30·6	28·4	35·7
Tableland ...	92	127	112	86	91	64	60	19·8	16·9	17·1	19·3
Western Slope ...	76	180	168	159	150	79	73	16·2	25·4	28·2	23·4
C'l. Plains and Riverina ...	95	140	152	112	113	54	51	20·2	22·9	21·2	16·3
Western ...	44	35	28	23	27	16	16	9·3	4·2	5·1	5·3
Total ...	470	689	663	524	532	328	311	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

\* At 31st December. † At 30th June. ‡ At 31st March. § All cows in milk; dry cows and springing heifers are included in "Other Cattle." ¶ All dairy cows and springing heifers.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES AND FODDER CONSERVATION.

Information regarding the improvement of pastures by fertilising the land and cultivating suitable grasses and herbage is shown on page 697 of this volume.

#### SHEEP.

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1946 and in each of the years, 1944 to 1952, as well as the average rate of increase or decrease in each period:—

Table 710.—Increase or Decrease in Number of Sheep.

Year.*	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease.	Year.*	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease.	Year.*	Sheep.	Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease.
	thous.	per cent.		thous.	per cent.		thous.	per cent.
1861	5,615	...	1906	44,132	1.1	1944	56,837	1.4
1866	11,562	15.5	1911	48,830	2.0	1945	46,662	— 17.9
1871	16,278	7.1	1916	36,490	— 5.6	1946	44,076	— 5.5
1876	25,269	9.2	1921	37,750	0.7	1947	43,105	— 2.2
1881	36,591	7.7	1926	53,860	7.4	1948	46,065	6.9
1886	39,169	1.4	1931	53,366	— 0.2	1949	50,404	9.4
1891	61,831	9.6	1936	51,936	— 0.5	1950	53,298	5.7
1896	48,318	— 4.8	1941	55,563	1.4	1951	54,111	1.5
1901	41,857	— 2.8	1946	44,076	— 4.1	1952	53,676	— 0.8

\* At 31st December, 1861 to 1911 ; 30th June, 1916 to 1931 ; and at 31st March later years.

The number of sheep was greatest in 1891, and lowest in 1902 after a period of severe drought. The reduction in the number of sheep between 1891 and 1921 seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionately heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

During later years, the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, fertilising of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and better facilities for transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions had become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of sheep rose by 15 millions and remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until March, 1944, when the number, 56,837,000, was the highest since 1894. Severe losses were experienced in 1944-45, and flocks continued to decline until, in March, 1947, the number (43,105,000) was the lowest since 1924. A return of good seasonal conditions enabled some of the drought losses to be made good, and the number at March, 1952, was 53,676,000.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep since March, 1941:—

Table 711.—Sheep—Lambing, Slaughter, Exports, Deaths.

Season.	Lambs Marked.	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (—)	Estimated number of Deaths* (Balance).	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Sheep at 31st March.
thousands.						
1941-42	14,616	8,128	(—) 1,432	3,886	(+) 1,170	56,738
1942-43	13,627	9,299	(—) 772	4,251	(—) 694	56,044
1943-44	15,068	9,476	(—) 798	4,000	(+) 793	56,837
1944-45	11,069	8,865	(—) 1,009	11,370	(—) 10,175	46,662
1945-46	9,894	7,601	(+) 393	5,272	(—) 2,586	44,076
1946-47	11,240	7,137	(—) 628	4,446	(—) 971	43,105
1947-48	12,861	6,189	(—) 302	3,410	(+) 2,960	46,065
1948-49	13,770	6,231	(+) 42	3,242	(+) 4,339	50,404
1949-50	13,280	6,676	(—) 828	2,882	(+) 2,894	53,298
1950-51	12,507	5,718	(—) 387	5,589	(+) 813	54,111
1951-52	11,147	5,407	(—) 544	5,631	(—) 435	53,676

\* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions, viz., losses by death attributable mainly to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Adverse seasons in 1937-38 and 1938-39 caused losses which were more than regained in 1939-40, when mortality was low and lambing was a record. With mortality low and lambing heavy, there was a gradual increase despite much heavier slaughtering, and from 1941-42 to 1943-44 the number of sheep exceeded 56,000,000. Severe drought supervened, affecting both deaths and lambing, and during the three seasons 1944-45 to 1946-47, the number of sheep decreased by 13,732,000 or by 24.2 per cent. Recovery of sheep numbers received a further setback in 1950-51, owing to flood losses and other effects of excessive rain, and again in 1951-52 when lambing was affected by cold, wet conditions and sheep losses were incurred owing to flooding in some areas and devastating bushfires in others. In March, 1952, sheep numbers were still 5.6 per cent. less than in 1944.

#### NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS.

The 53,285,376 sheep depastured on holdings of one acre and upwards in the State at 31st March, 1950, were distributed over 33,566 flocks. Sheep and flocks were most numerous in the Western Slope divisions where 31.4 per cent. of the State's sheep were depastured in 38.1 per cent. of the flocks. The proportions in the other divisions were: Central Plains and Riverina, sheep 30 per cent., flocks 24.8 per cent.; Tableland, sheep, 23.7 per cent., flocks 28.6 per cent.; Western, sheep 12.7 per cent., flocks 4.3 per cent.; and Coastal, sheep 2.2 per cent., flocks 4.2 per cent. The number of flocks, classified in order of size in divisions, is given in the following table:—

**Table 712.—Sheep Flocks on Holdings of One Acre or More,  
31st March, 1950.**

Number of Sheep in Flock.	Number of Sheep Flocks.					
	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State.
Under 50	359	426	460	141	13	1,399
50-99	112	429	381	118	15	1,055
100-249	152	1,108	1,068	585	23	2,936
250-499	207	1,584	2,381	1,516	33	5,721
500-999	278	2,539	3,920	2,185	68	8,990
1,000-1,999	210	2,186	2,781	1,872	203	7,252
2,000-4,999	72	1,063	1,453	1,440	787	4,815
5,000-9,999	22	203	252	345	220	1,042
10,000-19,999	2	62	61	98	57	230
20,000-49,999	2	2	9	33	25	71
50,000 and over	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total ...	1,416	9,602	12,766	8,335	1,447	33,566

Flocks of 500 to 999 sheep were most numerous, representing nearly 27 per cent. of the total in the State. Sixteen per cent. of flocks had less than 250 sheep depastured, and there were only five flocks with more than 50,000 sheep.

The number of sheep in the above flocks was as follows:—

**Table 713.—Sheep according to Sizes of Flocks, 31st March, 1950.**

Number of Sheep in Flocks.	Number of Sheep in Flocks.					
	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State.
Under 50	7,453	11,818	11,498	3,819	402	34,990
50-99	8,143	32,657	29,410	8,436	1,338	79,984
100-249	28,082	214,329	213,660	120,136	4,169	580,376
250-499	85,715	665,229	1,019,126	638,056	13,337	2,421,463
500-999	227,484	2,103,819	3,180,038	1,779,910	57,341	7,348,592
1,000-1,999	326,506	3,436,293	4,366,383	3,015,020	353,275	11,497,477
2,000-4,999	240,958	3,551,220	4,840,091	4,939,201	2,889,951	16,461,421
5,000-9,999	173,724	1,555,218	1,896,195	2,627,697	1,638,757	7,891,591
10,000-19,999	26,508	976,409	947,047	1,521,935	883,223	4,355,117
20,000-49,999	54,666	64,090	235,216	1,110,082	778,997	2,243,051
50,000 and over	...	...	...	192,980	178,384	371,314
Total ...	1,179,234	12,611,082	16,738,664	15,957,222	6,790,174	*53,285,376

\* 12,624 sheep on holdings of less than one acre in extent are not included in this table.

The table shows that flocks of less than 1,000 contain about one-fifth of the sheep, less than 2,000, about two-fifths, and less than 5,000, about 72 per cent.

#### INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF SHEEP.

Apart from the seasonal movement of stock to and from agistment in other States, there is a regular export of sheep from New South Wales to Victoria. During the five years ending June, 1952, 5,423,000 sheep were moved from New South Wales to Victoria, and 2,196,000 from Victoria to New South Wales, leaving an excess of exports to Victoria of 3,227,000. In the same period, 2,754,000 sheep were imported from Queensland into New

South Wales and 1,448,000 were exported from New South Wales to Queensland, leaving an excess of imports of 1,306,000 from Queensland into New South Wales. The excess of exports to other destinations during the same period was 153,000, chiefly to South Australia, and the total excess of exports of live sheep from New South Wales during the five years was 2,074,000, consisting mainly of sheep sent to market in Victoria from the southern districts of New South Wales.

The following table shows the movement of sheep from and to New South Wales, as recorded, in 1941-42 and later seasons:—

**Table 714.—Sheep—Interstate Exports and Imports.**

Year ended 30th June.	Sheep from New South Wales.				Sheep to New South Wales.				Excess of Exports.
	To Victoria.	To Queensland.	To South Australia.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queensland.	From South Australia.	Total.	
	thousands.								
1942	1,718	370	221	2,309	368	320	33	721	1,588
1943	1,527	169	351	2,047	264	1,203	12	1,479	568
1944	1,447	238	161	1,894	326	671	20	1,017	877
1945	1,449	291	63	1,803	243	558	21	822	981
1946	888	190	14	1,092	297	1,192	37	1,526	(- )434
1947	1,641	211	7	1,859	346	741	1	1,088	771
1948	1,106	196	23	1,325	411	768	1	1,180	145
1949	1,135	263	5	1,403	391	876	9	1,276	127
1950	1,244	447	22	1,713	454	440	28	922	791
1951	1,061	239	105	1,405	483	402	31	916	489
1952	877	303	96	1,276	457	268	29	754	522

(-) Denotes excess of Imports.

#### SHEEP—SEXES AND LAMBS.

Returns supplied by landholders show the following approximate distribution of the flocks according to sex and also the number of lambs:—

**Table 715.—Sheep—Sexes and Lambs.**

At 31st March.	Number.					Proportion of Total.				
	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs (under 1 year).	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs (under 1 year).	Total.
	thousands.					per cent.				
1942	721	30,129	13,994	11,894	56,733	1.3	53.1	24.7	20.9	100.0
1943	792	30,290	13,770	11,192	56,044	1.4	54.0	24.6	20.0	100.0
1944	774	30,382	12,891	12,790	56,837	1.4	53.4	22.7	22.5	100.0
1945	659	25,733	11,452	8,818	46,662	1.4	55.2	24.5	18.9	100.0
1946	596	24,871	10,545	8,064	44,076	1.4	56.4	23.9	18.3	100.0
1947	622	24,199	9,404	8,799	43,105	1.5	56.1	22.0	20.4	100.0
1948	643	24,959	9,660	10,803	46,065	1.4	54.2	21.0	23.4	100.0
1949	675	26,765	11,345	11,619	50,404	1.3	53.1	22.5	23.1	100.0
1950	727	28,152	13,156	11,263	53,298	1.4	52.8	24.7	21.1	100.0
1951	704	28,342	14,411	10,654	54,111	1.3	52.4	26.4	19.7	100.0
1952	701	23,081	14,950	9,944	53,676	1.3	52.3	27.9	18.5	100.0

In the three seasons ended 1946-47, losses were spread over the entire flock, and the decrease of 6,192,000 ewes (over 20 per cent.) during the period rendered speedy recovery of sheep numbers impossible.

#### LAMBING.

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for spring and



early summer lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January and February. Seasonal changes play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase. It is possible to breed from ewes twice a year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except after severe losses.

Lambing results in recent years were as follows:—

Table 716.—Lambing.

Year ended 31st March.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.	Year ended 31st March.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
Average, 5 Yrs. ended	Number.		per cent.		Number.		per cent.
1936	19,877,280	12,724,900	64.0	1943	21,577,500	13,626,700	63.1
1941	20,704,280	13,269,920	64.1	1944	22,188,200	15,067,600	67.9
1946	20,307,360	12,854,580	63.3	1945	18,564,600	11,068,600	59.6
1951	18,893,103	12,731,800	67.4	1946	16,942,700	9,893,700	58.4
Year—				1947	18,695,400	11,240,400	60.1
1938	20,481,200	13,044,600	63.7	1948	18,124,200	12,861,000	71.0
1939	17,670,700	9,285,700	52.6	1949	19,114,714	13,770,368	72.0
1940	22,231,500	15,674,200	70.5	1950	19,161,579	13,279,839	69.3
1941	21,877,600	14,014,400	64.0	1951	19,369,639	12,507,391	64.6
1942	22,263,800	14,616,300	65.9	1952	18,904,295	11,146,910	59.0

Except in three seasons, ewes mated during the period 1931-32 to 1943-44, were above twenty million, and lambing was generally good. Subsequently, the number of breeding ewes available was reduced by drought, and lambing suffered accordingly. With more favourable seasonal conditions from 1948, breeding of lambs improved and, in 1948-49 the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated was the highest in the last quarter of a century. However, in 1951-52 the number of lambs marked and their ratio to ewes mated fell to the lowest level since 1945-46. Particulars of lambing in divisions in the last two years are shown below:—

Table 717.—Lambing in Divisions.

Division.	1950-51.			1951-52.		
	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
	thousands.		per cent.	thousands.		per cent.
Coastal ... ..	264	174	65.9	249	142	57.0
Tableland—						
Northern ... ..	553	301	54.4	534	276	51.6
Central ... ..	1,773	1,203	67.9	1,705	1,073	62.9
Southern ... ..	1,128	784	69.5	1,075	587	54.6
Total ... ..	3,454	2,288	66.2	3,314	1,936	58.4
Western Slope—						
North ... ..	1,607	1,009	62.8	1,576	855	54.2
Central ... ..	1,855	1,148	61.9	1,873	1,158	61.8
South ... ..	2,584	1,797	70.0	2,539	1,632	64.3
Total ... ..	5,996	3,954	65.9	5,988	3,645	60.9
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North ... ..	1,732	904	52.2	1,688	832	49.3
Central ... ..	2,323	1,373	59.1	2,200	1,231	57.3
Riverina ... ..	2,987	2,248	75.3	3,112	2,211	71.0
Total ... ..	7,042	4,525	64.3	7,000	4,304	61.5
Western ... ..	2,614	1,566	59.9	2,352	1,120	47.6
Total ... ..	19,370	12,507	64.6	18,904	11,147	59.0

## BREEDS OF SHEEP.

The Merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is noted for its hardiness, and produces its best wool when depastured in areas of relatively low rainfall. Sheep of other pure breeds are not numerous. British breeds of sheep, in numerical importance in 1947, were the Border Leicester, Romney Marsh, Dorset Horn, Southdown, and a small number of Suffolk, English Leicester, Lincoln, Ryeland, and Shropshire. Crosses of long-woolled breeds with merino constitute a relatively small proportion of the sheep in the State. The Corriedale is an inbred cross between the Lincoln and the Merino, and is valuable as a dual purpose (wool and mutton) sheep, well suited to all but the hotter and drier areas of the State. Polwarth is a breed evolved in Victoria about 1885 and may be termed a fixed comeback, merino rams being mated to Lincoln by merino ewes and the progeny inbred. The Polwarth is considered an ideal farmers' sheep, having a better carcass than the merino and producing saleable wool of comeback type.

The numbers of the principal breeds in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 718.—Breeds of Sheep.

Breed.	Number of Sheep at 31st March.			
	1939.	1942.	1947.	1950.
Merino ... ..	40,861,601	44,762,319	31,067,510	40,017,801
Other Recognised Breeds—				
Corriedale ... ..	471,134	687,267	1,437,107	2,584,735
Polwarth ... ..	25,089	49,827	74,389	130,546
Border Leicester ... ..	124,774	178,045	412,839	356,051
Romney Marsh ... ..	45,277	80,519	118,864	168,010
Dorset Horn ... ..	20,610	35,459	56,651	102,293
Southdown ... ..	19,033	22,250	32,534	28,858
Other British Breeds ...	12,701	14,312	7,509	6,116
Total ... ..	718,618	1,067,679	2,139,893	3,376,639
Merino Comeback ... ..	2,453,916	2,994,108	2,059,812	3,441,671
Crossbred ... ..	4,812,528	7,913,409	7,837,785	6,461,889
Total all Breeds ...	48,876,663	56,737,515	43,105,000	53,298,000

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939, but had declined to 72 per cent. in March, 1947. This decline was due, firstly, to the demand for crossbred types of wool for military purposes and, later, to severe drought in areas where most merinos were depastured. Numbers increased to 75 per cent. by 1950 in response to a post-war demand for fine wools.

In normal circumstances, the number of crossbred sheep depends upon prospects for the export of fat lambs. In 1939, this breed represented 10 per cent. of the total, but had risen to 18 per cent. by 1947 for reasons stated above. The proportion in 1950 was 12 per cent.

## STUD SHEEP.

Stud flocks of merino and other breeds are maintained throughout the State and a register is compiled annually. Most of the flocks maintained for breeding purposes are registered. At 31st December, 1949, there were 1,090,469 stud sheep in the 426 registered merino flocks, viz., 138,166 rams, 621,186 ewes and 331,117 lambs. In that year, 161,151 stud rams and 180,572 stud ewes were bred.

## WOOL.

## PRODUCTION.

Wool is produced in New South Wales principally by shearing the live sheep and to a considerable extent by fellmongering. A small quantity is picked from the carcases of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times many sheep skins are exported oversea and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

The output of wool is stated as in the grease, as data as to its clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in recent years is estimated to have yielded about 60 per cent. clean scoured weight, but the yield usually varies appreciably from season to season. Very little wool is washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1876, and annually since 1937-38, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales:—

Table 719.—Wool Production—Quantity and Value.

Average per Season.	Wool Produced.		Season.	Wool Produced.		
	Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Principal Market.*		Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Principal Market.*	Value at Place of Production.
	thous. lb.	£ thous.		thous. lb.	£ thousand.	
1876-1880	† 143,679	6,260	1937-38	495,027	25,961	24,060
1881-1885	† 188,763	8,113	1938-39	437,141	18,761	17,076
1886-1890	† 258,956	8,955	1939-40	546,273	30,586	28,283
1891-1895	† 362,726	9,805	1940-41	536,908	29,401	27,127
1896-1900	† 281,648	8,597	1941-42	547,000	29,823	27,458
1901-1905	† 260,517	9,344	1942-43	497,538	31,318	29,154
1906-1910	† 369,321	14,958	1943-44	537,410	34,179	31,703
1911-1915	357,256	15,468	1944-45	448,683	28,183	26,112
1916-1920	328,065	18,507	1945-46	431,549	27,157	25,234
1921-1925	323,635	24,272	1946-47	432,621	42,541	40,277
1926-1930	457,712	30,648	1947-48	422,260	†64,255	†61,384
1931-1935	488,064	20,679	1948-49	463,208	†86,095	†82,348
1936-1940	490,929	27,347	1949-50	515,043	126,948	122,188
1941-1945	513,508	28,311	1950-51	492,130	288,697	281,396
1946-1950	452,936	69,399	1951-52	437,837	135,864	129,564

\* Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clip. s Three interim distributions of such profits have been made, viz., £9,742,721 in 1949-50, £9,742,721 in 1951-52 and £6,235,341 in 1952-53.

† Exclusive of wool exported on skins.

‡ Revised.

During the period of high production from 1939-40 to 1943-44, the record quantity of 547,000,000 lb. was attained in 1941-42. Drought affected production in later seasons, up to 1947-48, when the quantity produced was

the lowest since 1925-26. With the re-stocking of holdings that followed, more sheep were shorn in 1949-50 and 1950-51, and production was again at a high level. However, in 1951-52, the average clip per sheep was nearly 1 lb. lighter than in the previous season, and production declined by more than 13 per cent. to 437,837,000 lb.

Marked changes in the value of wool have been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in production. The average annual value (as at place of production) of over £31,650,000 in the five seasons ended 1928-29 was not reached again in the pre-war period. The value for the years 1939-40 to 1945-46, is based on the average price under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of the Australian clip. Wool prices rose sharply on the resumption of the auction sales in September, 1946, and continued to advance during the next five seasons. In each of the years 1946-47 to 1950-51, the value was higher than in any previous year. The record in 1950-51 was more than ten times as great as the average in the 1936-40 period, although production was approximately the same. Prices fell during 1951-52 and, although the value was the second highest on record, it was less than half that of the previous year. The course of wool prices since 1876 is shown in Table 732.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the clip per sheep, and the quantity of shorn and other wool produced on an average during each five-yearly period ending 1949-50, and in each season from 1938-39 to 1951-52, are as follows:—

**Table 720.—Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced.**

Season.	Sheep shorn during Year (including Lambs).	Average Clip (greasy). †	Weight of Wool Produced (as in the grease).				
			Shorn and Crutched.	Dead.	Fell-mongered.	Exported on Skins.	Total Production.
<b>Average 5 Years ended—</b>	<b>thous.</b>	<b>lb.</b>	<b>thous. and lb.</b>				
1924-25	33,378	7·5	286,786	925	23,539	12,325	323,635
1929-30	59,944	8·2	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712
1934-35	53,691	8·2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	438,064
1939-40	54,426	8·2	445,206	1,815	26,172	17,736	490,929
1944-45	56,696	8·2	463,871	1,155	41,712	6,770	513,593
1949-50	46,784	8·7	499,027	776	24,346	18,787	452,936
<b>Year—</b>							
1938-39	51,530	7·6	391,627	2,427	25,678	17,499	437,141
1939-40	54,637	9·1	497,356	1,095	32,751	15,071	546,273
1940-41	57,704	8·4	484,012	1,326	46,019	5,551	536,908
1941-42	58,537	8·5	497,447	1,125	41,964	6,464	547,099
1942-43	57,654	7·8	448,968	1,278	42,500	4,792	497,533
1943-44	57,318	8·6	490,331	883	39,816	6,380	537,410
1944-45	52,268	7·6	398,598	1,164	38,261	10,660	443,633
1945-46	45,402	8·5	386,724	1,204	31,647	11,974	431,549
1946-47	43,119	8·9	383,692	1,246	27,076	20,697	432,621
1947-48	43,691	8·8	382,142	516	19,947	19,655	422,260
1948-49	43,107	8·8	422,591	442	21,236	18,939	463,208
1949-50	53,600	8·8	469,987	472	21,823	22,761	515,043
1950-51	52,877	8·6	455,910	994	19,551	15,675	492,130
1951-52	52,734	7·7	403,563	971	16,068	17,235	437,837

† Including crutchings. Lambs shorn and lambs' wool are included in the average.

## QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.

Particulars of all greasy wool (other than from Joint Organisation stocks) appraised or sold at auction in Australia from 1940-41 to 1951-52 were recorded by the Central Wool Committee and the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, and have been analysed for each State by the Commission in respect of qualities, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. Similar analyses were issued by the Central Wool Committee for the years 1917-18 to 1919-20, but no detailed records of the quality of the wool clip are available for the inter-war period. The summary which follows covers the Australian Wool Realisation Commission's analyses relating to greasy wool appraised or sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn; appraisals and sales at Albury are not included.

The proportional distribution of the greasy wool appraised or sold at auction in New South Wales from 1944-45 to 1951-52, by predominating quality counts, is shown in the following table:—

**Table 721.—Greasy Wool—Predominating Quality Groups—Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Appraisements and Sales.**

Pre-dominating Quality Group.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	Number of bales of each group as percentage of total.							
70's and over	6.3	5.9	6.2	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.5	6.3
64/70's	23.8	14.7	19.9	18.0	20.7	20.3	21.6	23.5
64's	25.1	21.1	21.4	20.9	22.4	22.6	25.1	25.6
64/60's and 60/64's	17.6	26.3	21.0	25.2	21.9	24.3	22.2	18.0
60's	10.9	15.1	12.5	11.8	10.0	10.0	8.4	7.8
58's	7.9	7.5	6.7	6.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0
56's	5.5	7.0	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.9
50's	1.5	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.8
Below 50's	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
Oddments	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The wartime trend towards the production of strong quality wools, and the effect of severe drought in 1944-45 and later seasons, are displayed in the table. Production of 64's and finer wools, which represented 71.3 per cent. of the total in 1940-41, declined to 55.2 per cent. in 1944-45 and then to 39.7 per cent. in the following season, after drought had reduced sheep numbers by over ten million. This downward trend has been reversed with the recovery of merino numbers, and by 1951-52 the proportion of 64's or better was 58 per cent.

An analysis by combing or carding groups for the years 1944-45 to 1951-52 is given on the following page:—

**Table 722.—Greasy Wool—Combing and Carding Groups—Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Appraisements and Sales.**

Group.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	Number of bales of each group, as percentage of total.							
Noble combing ...	61.8	67.4	61.0	68.6	70.5	71.0	72.0	68.8
French combing ...	20.6	14.2	17.5	12.8	13.4	12.1	12.8	17.2
Carding ...	17.6	18.4	21.5	18.6	16.1	16.9	15.2	14.0
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Noble combing wools predominate in the New South Wales clip, and in the period covered by the table the proportion of wools in this classification ranged from 61 to 72 per cent. of the total. Wools, usually of shorter length, classified as French combing, ranged from 20.6 per cent. of the total to 12.1 per cent., and carding wool ranged from 21.5 per cent. to 14.0 per cent. The Noble combing wools consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault or free or nearly free of vegetable fault, whereas, in the French combing wools, those free of vegetable fault are only a small proportion.

The incidence of vegetable fault in the New South Wales clip in recent years is shown in the next table:—

**Table 723.—Greasy Wool—Incidence of Vegetable Fault—Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Appraisements and Sales.**

Incidence of Vegetable Fault.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	Number of bales of each group, as percentage of total.							
Free or near free ...	22.9	24.8	24.6	27.8	26.6	26.5	32.6	33.2
Light burr and/or seed	37.1	33.4	28.8	33.0	34.5	33.9	37.7	40.2
Medium burr and/or seed (combing) ...	16.1	16.6	17.5	15.1	15.5	15.2	11.8	10.3
Heavy burr and/or seed (combing) ...	8.2	8.9	9.1	7.6	9.3	9.6	5.1	4.7
Carbonising ...	15.7	16.3	20.0	16.5	14.1	14.8	12.8	11.6
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In a normal season approximately 65 per cent. of the clip is free of or contains light vegetable fault, 20 per cent. contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 15 per cent. is carbonising wool. The proportion of carbonising wool is fairly constant from season to season, but that falling within the other classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

## AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE.

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions, and it is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. The average (exclusive of crutchings) over the last ten years was 8.1 lb. per head (sheep and lambs). During that period, the average weight of clip was 9.0 lb. per sheep, and 3.0 lb. per lamb. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs and not including crutchings) in respective divisions were as follows:—

Table 724.—Average Clip per Sheep in Divisions, excluding Lambs and Crutchings.

Season.	Tableland.	Western Slope.	Central Plains and Riverina.	Western.	Total, N.S.W.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1942-43	8.0	8.0	8.4	9.2	8.3
1943-44	8.7	9.1	9.8	10.6	9.4
1944-45	7.6	7.6	8.6	9.6	8.1
1945-46	8.8	8.5	9.3	9.9	8.9
1946-47	8.9	9.3	10.3	11.1	9.6
1947-48	8.9	9.1	9.9	11.1	9.5
1948-49	9.0	9.2	10.2	10.8	9.6
1949-50	8.5	9.1	10.2	10.7	9.5
1950-51	8.5	8.8	10.1	10.9	9.4
1951-52	7.5	7.7	8.6	9.5	8.1
Average 10 years ended 1951-52	8.4	8.6	9.5	10.3	9.0

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and lambs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in the five years ended March, 1952, is shown below. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production, are not included.

Table 725.—Average Clip per Sheep and Lamb, excluding Crutchings.

Division.	1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.	
	Sheep.	Lamb.	Sheep.	Lamb.	Sheep.	Lamb.	Sheep.	Lamb.	Sheep.	Lamb.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tableland—										
Northern ...	8.28	2.68	7.86	3.14	7.69	2.43	7.54	2.54	6.87	2.48
Central ...	8.83	2.38	9.29	2.53	8.71	2.45	8.69	2.25	7.69	2.12
Southern ...	9.49	1.81	9.28	1.58	8.92	1.58	8.86	1.47	7.70	1.41
Total ...	8.91	2.21	8.95	2.25	8.54	2.15	8.49	2.00	7.50	1.92
Western Slope—										
North ...	8.82	3.06	8.70	3.00	8.78	3.04	8.14	2.81	7.29	2.72
Central ...	9.25	2.98	9.81	3.00	9.52	3.04	9.05	2.78	7.93	2.56
South ...	9.18	2.79	9.20	2.77	9.16	2.71	9.19	2.59	7.83	2.39
Total ...	9.09	2.90	9.21	2.89	9.14	2.89	8.84	2.69	7.70	2.50
Central Plains and Riverina—										
North ...	9.47	3.59	9.69	4.48	9.91	4.31	9.09	3.85	7.82	3.25
Central ...	9.88	3.61	10.69	3.91	10.41	3.94	10.07	3.81	8.53	3.23
Riverina ...	10.29	3.18	10.09	3.19	10.27	3.01	10.62	3.05	8.98	2.82
Total ...	9.94	3.40	10.20	3.72	10.23	3.61	10.05	3.34	8.55	3.01
Western ...	11.06	3.81	10.84	4.23	10.70	4.13	10.87	4.18	9.53	3.56
New South Wales (including Coastal Divisions) ...	9.52	3.10	9.63	3.29	9.50	3.20	9.36	3.02	8.13	2.74

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter such as dust, burr and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slope, the Plains and Riverina, and the Western Divisions.

#### INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS.

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions are shown in the chapter "Climate" of this volume, and the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal sheep regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which the industry is conducted.

The following table shows a monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales as a whole. The index represents the weighted average ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month, the normal in each month being the average over a long period of years and represented by 100.

Table 726.—Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts.

Season.	1937 -38.	1938 -39.	1939 -40.	1940 -41.	1941 -42.	1942 -43.	1943 -44.	1944 -45.	1945 -46.	1946 -47.	1947 -48.	1948 -49.	1949 -50.	1950 -51.	1951 -52.
<i>Spring—</i>															
September ...	73	37	41	109	56	72	116	31	30	99	147	100	179	115	105
October ...	96	148	121	18	75	127	90	52	85	46	136	64	243	339	69
November ...	97	77	148	52	78	165	170	41	61	116	165	79	155	276	53
<i>Summer—</i>															
December ...	65	9	35	123	34	129	50	37	49	90	247	160	48	38	26
January ...	85	69	30	319	34	141	45	114	151	99	73	130	120	27	
February ...	72	149	34	78	147	52	58	123	145	261	180	170	309	101	84
<i>Autumn—</i>															
March ...	17	251	46	152	74	15	41	31	79	132	81	186	283	50	158
April ...	67	214	204	16	27	133	61	87	65	76	107	75	202	59	209
May ...	119	53	38	58	196	124	127	105	42	61	133	101	112	102	173
<i>Winter—</i>															
June ...	72	104	17	95	118	51	16	181	49	44	171	84	186	137	124
July ...	99	71	21	47	149	67	70	95	55	122	43	76	253	74	107
August ...	151	200	36	37	72	105	142	144	25	117	58	56	86	129	191
Year ended August ...	85	115	64	92	88	98	82	87	74	100	131	97	132	128	111

There is a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production. Index numbers of rainfall are calculated to show the rainfall experience of each major part of the sheep districts, and the separate data for each month for the seasons 1949-50 to 1951-52 follow:—



**Table 727.—Index of Rainfall—Sections of Sheep Districts.**  
(Normal Rainfall for each Month = 100.)

Year and Month.	Sheep Districts.					Year and Month.	Sheep Districts.				
	North-ern.	Cent-ral.	South-ern.	West-ern.	Total.		North-ern.	Cent-ral.	South-ern.	West-ern.	Total.
1949-50—						1950-51 cont.					
September	256	191	104	168	179	March	86	72	11	20	50
October	277	197	242	233	243	April	39	51	94	29	59
November	153	129	195	104	155	May	73	107	129	84	102
December	42	57	55	21	48	June	142	138	127	154	137
January	101	163	115	85	130	July	34	83	112	40	74
February	220	346	337	361	309	August	116	142	143	90	129
March	70	286	437	371	233	1951-52—					
April	236	252	141	168	202	September	74	85	146	111	105
May	101	113	118	117	112	October	37	51	116	58	69
June	276	217	89	161	186	November	36	53	70	50	53
July	335	243	143	307	253	December	34	40	38	20	36
August	71	121	84	42	86	January	33	18	27	35	27
1950-51—						February	172	67	23	67	84
September	130	141	94	72	115	March	114	161	185	188	153
October	322	417	269	392	339	April	118	169	300	195	200
November	305	373	168	275	276	May	155	127	237	146	173
December	16	17	67	63	38	June	92	130	170	57	124
January	177	145	62	80	120	July	82	144	93	114	107
February	77	102	134	63	101	August	259	236	95	183	191

### WOOL MARKETING.

For many years the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. The proportion of the clip shipped oversea before sale rarely reaches 1 per cent. The quantities so shipped from New South Wales ports in each season from 1929-30 (except in 1939-40 to 1945-46, when the wartime appraisalment scheme operated), as recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association, were as follows:—

**Table 728.—Wool Shipped Oversea from N.S.W. Ports before Sale.**

Season.	Bales.	Season.	Bales.	Season.	Bales.	Season.	Bales.
1929-30	8,839	1933-34	10,107	1937-38	6,775	1948-49	20,411
1930-31	12,487	1934-35	9,436	1938-39	3,982	1949-50	28,182
1931-32	9,153	1935-36	10,346	1946-47	9,504	1950-51	546
1932-33	10,061	1936-37	7,770	1947-48	14,133	1951-52	553

### WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney is the largest primary wool market in the world and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are held regularly in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn, and usually extend from September to June each season. They are held alternately at Sydney, Newcastle, and Brisbane and concurrently at Newcastle and Goulburn. At least one series is held in Sydney each month, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. Sales are made by private treaty in July and August, but the quantity of wool sold in this way is very limited. Some New South Wales wool is sold also at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre) and in other States. Sales by auction were suspended during the war years

(1939-1945). The Australian wool clips of 1939-40 to 1945-46 were sold under the appraisalment system of the United Kingdom wartime purchase agreements. Wool auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2nd September, 1946.

Apart from a small quantity of good quality free wool selected for sale from November each year, each lot is offered for sale strictly in order of arrival at brokers' stores. The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality is offered in September and June, and fine wool in November, December, and January. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; most wool from early shearing districts is coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter than that from late shearing districts.

The following statement shows particulars of New South Wales wool sales since 1921-22. The information for the years 1939-40 to 1945-46 relates to wool appraised at New South Wales centres and the appraised value thereof (excluding additional payments for adjustment to United Kingdom contract value). In 1951-52, 912,822 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 165,455 in Newcastle and 43,455 in Goulburn. The quantities in 1950-51 were 1,038,363, 175,540 and 51,734 bales respectively.

Table 729.—Wool Sales\*—New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Wool Sold.			Proportion of Bales of each Description Sold.						Average weight per Bale of Wool Sold in Sydney.	
	Greasy.	Scoured.	Value.	Breed.		Growth.		Condition.		Greasy.	Scoured †
				Merino.	Other than Merino.	Fleece, etc.	Lambs.	Greasy.	Scoured		
thous.	bales.	£000.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	lb.				
1921-22	838	85	15,201	73	27	96	4	91	9	330	240
1922-23	750	69	19,159	79	21	94	6	92	8	321	234
1923-24	645	51	21,711	84	16	97	3	93	7	318	228
1924-25	622	32	22,827	86	14	95	5	95	5	327	232
1925-26	1,028	50	23,744	87	13	94	6	95	5	315	227
1926-27	1,071	67	26,349	88	12	95	5	94	6	322	208
1927-28	1,000	67	27,066	90	10	95	5	94	6	306	226
1928-29	1,108	47	25,261	89	11	96	4	96	4	313	236
1929-30	1,063	47	15,081	90	10	96	4	96	4	305	231
1930-31	1,011	52	12,032	90	10	96	4	95	5	309	225
1931-32	1,138	71	13,001	90	10	94	6	94	6	308	230
1932-33	1,227	105	14,983	90	10	94	6	92	8	311	236
1933-34	1,046	91	23,040	90	10	95	5	92	8	304	237
1934-35	1,186	77	15,939	90	10	93	7	94	6	307	230
1935-36	1,116	84	20,931	90	10	95	5	93	7	296	230
1936-37	1,204	67	26,347	91	9	95	5	95	5	300	235
1937-38	1,076	51	18,143	91	9	96	4	95	5	298	228
1938-39	1,119	58	15,521	91	9	97	3	95	5	302	233
1939-40	1,357	96	26,327	89	11	95	5	93	7	312	232
1940-41	1,264	98	23,481	88	12	95	5	93	7	307	224
1941-42	1,291	89	23,866	86	14	96	4	94	6	310	223
1942-43	1,194	90	26,370	86	14	96	4	93	7	320	227
1943-44	1,266	90	27,846	85	15	94	6	93	7	314	227
1944-45	1,079	80	22,620	83	17	95	5	93	7	305	226
1945-46	1,078	77	23,621	86	14	96	4	93	7	317	217
1946-47	1,014	72	32,910	81	19	95	5	93	7	305	220
1947-48	995	83	52,972	80	20	94	6	92	8	315	222
1948-49	1,079	71	67,331	78	22	94	6	94	6	302	226
1949-50	1,294	84	107,714	78	22	94	6	94	6	307	227
1950-51	1,195	70	228,204	79	21	95	5	94	6	302	225
1951-52	1,072	49	105,261	80	20	95	5	96	4	298	225

\*1921-22 to 1928-29, Sydney only. 1929-30 to 1938-39, Sydney and Newcastle. 1939-40 onwards, Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn. † Including skin wool.

The figures as to quantity and value in Table 729 are not comparable with records of production. They include wool carried forward from the preceding season, and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season, and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or oversea.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the year in which it reaches the stores. The following table shows the carry-over in Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn for each of the last twelve years. Frequently much of the wool carried-over consists of autumn shearings and crutchings which have not reached the selling centre in time for offering at the final sale of the season.

**Table 730.—Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn.**

Season.	Quantity Carried-over at end of Season.	Season.	Quantity Carried-over at end of Season.	Season.	Quantity Carried-over at end of Season.
	bales		bales		bales
1940-41	6,359	1944-45	18,470	1948-49	76,923
1941-42	38,174	1945-46	13,493	1949-50	12,792
1942-43	38,669	1946-47	39,388	1950-51	26,592
1943-44	50,184	1947-48	14,838	1951-52	15,408

#### UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASES OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

During the First World War (1914-18), the Australian wool clips were purchased by the United Kingdom Government; the wartime and post-war arrangements of this period are described in the Year Books for 1919 (page 527) and 1921 (page 781).

Similar arrangements, described on pages 418 to 420 of Year Book No. 51, were made for the disposal of the Australian clips of 1939-40 to 1945-46 inclusive.

#### POST-WAR MARKETING OF WOOL.

##### *Joint Organisation.*

The stocks of wool accumulated under wartime arrangements for the purchase of Dominion clips by the United Kingdom Government were estimated to be 3,315 million lb., including 2,060 million lb. Australian wool, at 30th June, 1945. These stocks were sold within seven years in conjunction with current clips under a reserve price scheme operated by a Joint Organisation (United Kingdom Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.) set up by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Details of this scheme are shown on page 693 *et seq.* of Year Book No. 52.

*Dominion Wool held by Joint Organisation.*

Stocks of Dominion wool taken over by the Joint Organisation at 31st July, 1945, totalled 10,407,000 bales. Disposals in the following three years greatly exceeded expectations. By 30th June, 1951, stocks, including new clip wool bought in, had been reduced to 18,000 bales. Stocks at various dates since 31st July, 1945, were:—

**Table 731.—Stocks of Dominion Wool Held by Joint Organisation.**

Date.	Australian Wool.	New Zealand Wool.	South African Wool.	Total Stocks.
	thousand bales.			
31st July, 1945	6,796	1,777	1,834	10,407
30th June, 1946	3,789	1,425	572	5,786
30th June, 1947	3,076	1,092	347	4,515
30th June, 1948	2,271	801	146	3,218
31st Dec., 1948	1,828	612	88	2,528
30th June, 1949	1,254	411	35	1,700
31st Dec., 1949	875	256	19	1,150
30th June, 1950	379	104	1	484
30th June, 1951	12	6	...	18

Very favourable marketing conditions have rendered large-scale support of the sale of new clips unnecessary, and the Joint Organisation went into liquidation in January, 1952. The quantities of new clip wool bought in by Joint Organisation from 1946-47 were as follows:—

Season.	Australian.	New Zealand.	South African.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
1946-47 ...	63,855	107,892	22,129	193,876
1947-48 ...	22,298	2,006	6,584	30,888
1948-49 ...	3,535	94	871	4,500
1949-50 ...	146	7	49	202

*Australian Wool Realisation Commission.*

A subsidiary of the Joint Organisation, the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, was appointed to control operations in Australia. The clip for 1945-46 was disposed of under the original wartime arrangements, after which a return to the auction system, subject to a reserve price, was instituted. All wool submitted for auction and not bid for at the reserve price, or higher, was purchased by the Commission and held for resale.

Sales made by the Commission in Australia in 1946-47 (January to June), 1947-48 and following seasons were:—

Season.				Greasy.	Scoured.	Sale Value.
				lb.	lb.	£
1946-47 ...	...	...	...	61,862,545	10,185,042	5,401,336
1947-48 ...	...	...	...	118,913,691	7,069,534	13,986,558
1948-49 ...	...	...	...	154,580,475	13,602,229	19,956,993
1949-50 ...	...	...	...	131,672,820	17,984,088	24,325,369
1950-51 ...	...	...	...	44,201,598	4,499,593	17,686,467

*Distribution of Wartime Profits.*

Growers who had participated in the marketing schemes for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46, shared in distributions of profits arising from the operations of the Joint Organisation at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the appraised value of their wool. Payments under the Wool Realisation (Disposal of Profits) Act, 1948, were made in November, 1949, and March, 1952, and totalled £24,337,860 (including £9,742,721 to New South Wales growers) on both occasions. A third distribution of £15,576,227 (including £6,235,341 to New South Wales growers) was made in March, 1953, and two further annual payments are planned to dispose of the balance of Joint Organisation profits.

*Reserve Price Plan.*

Conferences were held in London and Australia during 1950 to formulate plans for the marketing of wool after the Joint Organisation ceased operations. The main objective was to avoid a sudden major decline in the price of wool. Preliminary proposals were announced in June, 1950, for the establishment of an organisation with similar functions to that of the Joint Organisation. A levy of  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. (plus a contributory charge of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.) was imposed on all wool sales as from 26th August, 1950, to provide finance for the operation of the scheme. However, as any plan was subject to the approval of wool growers, money collected under the levy was to be refunded if no scheme was in operation by September, 1951. The United Kingdom agreed to become a partner in the plan and to contribute capital.

Final plans were announced in July, 1951, for the formation of an Australian Wool Organisation, comprising ten members (seven to be growers' representatives) to take over the assets of Joint Organisation and exercise similar functions. Minimum reserve prices would be declared each season, and all wool not bid for at the reserve price or higher was to be purchased for resale at a later date. Australian growers were to contribute £48,000,000 through the  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. levy to finance operations, which would also be guaranteed by the Government. The plan was to be reviewed at the end of five years, further participation by Australia being subject to growers' approval.

At a referendum of wool growers in August, 1951, the plan was rejected and in December, 1951, the Government refunded to growers the money collected under the levy. An auction system without any reserve on prices has been in operation since the liquidation of the Joint Organisation.

**PRICES OF WOOL.**

The following statement shows the average prices of greasy wool in New South Wales since 1876. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. Between 1876 and 1899 the table shows the average value of greasy wool as declared in export returns obtained by the New South Wales Customs Department. The average prices stated for the seasons ended June,

1940 to 1946, are the averages for greasy wool under the United Kingdom purchase plan. All prices are stated in Australian currency:—

Table 732.—Prices of Wool, Sydney.

Average Export Value of Greasy Wool f.o.b. Sydney.				Average Price realised for Greasy Wool at Sydney Auctions.					
Year ended 31st Dec.	Average Price Per lb.	Year ended 31st Dec.	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30th June.	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price Per lb.
1876	d.	1888	d.	1899	d.	1917	d.	1935	d.
1877	11	1889	8½	1900	7½	1918	14½*	1936	9·7
1878	10½	1890	8½	1901	11½	1919	14½*	1937	14·0
1879	10½	1891	8	1902	5½	1920	15*	1938	16·4
1880	9½	1892	7	1903	6½	1921	15½*	1939	12·7
1881	10½	1893	7½	1904	8	1922	12½	1940	10·3
1882	10½	1894	6½	1905	8½	1923	12½	1941	13·4†§
1883	10½	1895	5½	1906	8½	1924	17½	1942	13·1†§
1884	10½	1896	6½	1907	9	1925	23½	1943	13·1†§
1885	10½	1897	7½	1908	9½	1926	25½	1944	15·3†§
1886	8½	1898	7	1909	16	1927	16½	1945	15·1†§
1887	8		7½	1910	7½	1928	17	1946	15·1†§
				1911	9½	1929	19½	1947	23·6†
				1912	8½	1930	16½	1948	37·9†
				1913	9½	1931	10½	1949	46·8†
				1914	9½	1932	8·7	1950	61·8†
				1915	8½	1933	8·3	1951	145·3†
				1916	10½	1934	8·5	1952	76·5†
							15·8	1953	85·1†

\* Price as appraised under Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme. The average amount to be added to the value of greasy wool in respect of profits is 7·13d. per lb. of which 3·69d. accrued to Australian growers.

† Based upon the agreed price for sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government.

‡ New South Wales auctions, excluding Albury. § Excludes distribution of profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of wool clips.

The figures for the years since 1899 represent the average price of wool sold during the year and usually furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. Only rarely is the carry-over at the end of the season large enough to cause a significant difference. The prices shown above are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merinos, other recognised breeds, merino comebacks, and crossbreds in the sheep flocks (see page 796 for details of changes in recent years) and by variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. In the short run the prices are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality of the clip, e.g., on density, length, firmness and soundness, and the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

#### MONTHLY WOOL PRICE INDEX.

The average price of wool sold each month is comparable only to a limited extent with that of wool sold in other months, or during the whole season. The qualities and types of wool sold differ markedly from month to month, partly because they are drawn from different parts of the State, in accordance with the seasonal pattern of shearing. A further reason is the practice mentioned above of offering selected free wool of good quality at auction from November onwards.

The index shown in Table 733 below is the result of an endeavour to eliminate the effects of the monthly variation in quality, type and condition from the average monthly price. The aim was to measure the average price that would have been attained each month had the composition of qualities, types and conditions been approximately the same as the normal

annual composition of the entire clip. The series is the weighted average of the prices of selected representative types, numbering seven in the period 1924-25 to 1938-39 inclusive, and thirty-three from the year 1946-47. Although prices of individual types in the series since 1946-47 are no longer multiplied by weights, the average is still a weighted average in the sense that the selection of types as representative implies weighting. In the price series as constructed since 1946-47, the number of types selected to represent each quality group, fault classification, etc., is in approximately the same proportion to thirty-three as the quantity of wool in that quality group is to the total quantity of New South Wales wool sold in a normal year. The simple average of the prices of the thirty-three types therefore gives approximately the average price which a whole year's clip would realise if sold at the level of the prices of the month in question.

In order to eliminate the effect of variation in condition, the price of each type selected is taken in the form of the clean equivalent of the actual (greasy) auction price, converted according to the brokers' estimate of the clean yield of each lot of wool of that type sold in the month; but the average price used in the index is expressed in greasy terms, after application of a constant conversion factor. In this way the average price for a month in the series is independent of any variations in clean yield in wool sold in that month.

In most years, the weighted annual average of the monthly index prices so derived is close to the average Australian greasy price actually realised at auctions. The divergence in some years is evidently due to a departure of the actual clean yield for the season from that implicit in the constant conversion factor used, or a variation of the Australian type composition for the season from the normal New South Wales composition on which the index is based. In addition, it may have been due to the very wide market fluctuations which have occurred in some seasons.

The following table gives the price index for each month and the weighted annual average of the series for certain years from 1924-25 to 1938-39 and for each season since auction selling of wool was resumed in September, 1946; prices shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data for periods when there were no auction sales. For comparative purposes, the average price per lb. greasy realised at Australian auctions in these years is given at foot of the table:—

**Table 733.—Monthly Price Index of Wool Sold at Sydney Auctions, Total Clip Basis, Greasy Equivalent.**

Month.	1924- 25.	1928- 29.	1931- 32.	1936- 37.	1938- 39.	1946- 47.	1947- 48.	1948- 49.	1949- 50.	1950- 51.	1951- 52.	1952- 53.
pence per lb. greasy.												
July ...	...	(17.8)	(8.3)	(13.3)	(11.1)	...	(26.0)	(46.5)	(45.0)	(78.5)	(95.0)	(75.0)
August ...	...	17.8	(7.5)	(13.5)	(11.0)	...	(32.0)	(46.5)	(46.0)	114.5	73.0	(75.0)
September ...	27.9	17.8	7.5	13.1	10.4	21.0	33.0	47.0	45.0	118.0	66.0	73.0
October ...	27.3	16.9	9.0	14.0	10.6	22.0	34.5	43.5	52.0	118.0	91.0	78.0
November ...	29.3	17.3	9.7	16.2	10.7	23.5	36.5	48.5	55.5	128.0	80.0	78.0
December ...	28.8	16.9	8.5	16.6	10.5	23.0	(36.5)	53.0	60.5	129.0	77.0	82.0
January ...	23.0	17.3	8.9	18.0	10.5	24.5	41.5	53.0	74.5	166.0	75.0	82.0
February ...	23.9	16.9	8.7	17.2	10.6	25.5	43.5	54.5	71.0	177.5	69.0	85.0
March ...	21.9	16.0	7.9	17.8	10.3	26.0	(40.0)	(54.5)	69.5	190.5	61.0	87.0
April ...	20.9	15.6	7.5	18.6	10.0	26.5	41.5	44.0	(73.5)	145.0	63.0	89.0
May ...	(20.0)	14.7	7.4	(18.3)	9.9	27.0	44.0	44.5	81.0	129.0	72.0	93.0
June ...	(19.0)	12.9	7.3	17.2	10.5	26.0	48.0	45.0	78.5	95.0	75.0	86.0
Weighted Av'ge for Season	26.5	16.7	8.4	16.3	10.5	24.4	39.3	47.5	62.2	140.0	73.7	81.6
Average Price per lb. Greasy at Australian Auctions.												
Season. ...	27.0	16.4	8.5	16.5	10.4	24.5	39.5	48.1	63.3	144.2	72.4	81.8

When sales by auction were resumed in September, 1946, the monthly price index moved 36 per cent. above the average price paid under contract for the Australian clips during the previous four years. Prices rose steeply, and by August, 1947, the monthly index had exceeded the previous record level of 29.3d. reached in November, 1924. There was a decline just before the devaluation of sterling and the Australian pound in September, 1949, but thereafter the general upward movement was resumed, accelerating rapidly in the 1950-51 season. This boom was associated with the outbreak of war in Korea, defence purchasing by the United States and United Kingdom Governments, and the practical disappearance of stocks held by the Joint Organisation. By March, 1951, when the peak was reached, the price index was at 190.5d., nine times higher than the opening post-war price, and nineteen times the closing pre-war price. Although they fell by half within three months and by two-thirds in a year, prices in the 1952-53 season were again generally rising, although more slowly than before, and the season closed with the index at 85.0d.

#### PRICES OF 64's AND 64/70's QUALITIES.

Price series are given in Table 734 below for wool of two predominant quality-groups, namely, 64's and 64/70's. These made up 25.6 per cent. and 26.5 per cent., respectively, of the New South Wales clip in 1951-52. The prices are expressed as clean on the selling floor in Sydney, being converted in accordance with brokers' estimates of yield, from actual greasy prices realised. The prices given in the table are the unweighted average prices of twenty representative types of combing and carding wools, eleven 64's and nine 64/70's, selected in the same way as the prices included in the monthly price index.

**Table 734.—Average Monthly Prices in Sydney of 64's and 64/70's Wools—Clean on the Selling Floor.**

Month.	1951-52.			1952-53.		
	64's Quality (11 Types).	64/70's Quality (9 Types).	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types).	64's Quality (11 Types).	64/70's Quality (9 Types).	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types).
	pence per lb., clean basis.					
July ...	182*	210*	195*	151*	164*	157*
August ...	138	151	144	151*	164*	157*
September ...	124	138	130	142	154	147
October ...	172	192	181	152	163	157
November ...	151	166	158	154	165	159
December ...	145	156	150	160	171	165
January ...	142	152	146	160	171	165
February ...	134	143	138	162	173	167
March ...	120	131	125	168	180	173
April ...	125	139	131	173	185	179
May ...	146	159	152	181	199	189
June ...	151	164	157	166	182	174

\* Nominal—no sales.

#### POST-WAR WOOL TAXES AND CHARGES.

A contributory charge is levied on wool produced in Australia under the Wool (Contributory Charge) and Assessment Acts of 1945. These Acts operated as from 1st July, 1946, superseding the Wool Tax Act, 1936-45. The levy is collected from wool-selling brokers, dealers, or direct exporters. Proceeds are used for research and promotion of the use of wool. Rates for the various seasons since 1945-46 are:—

1946-47, 5 per cent. ; 1947-48,  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. ; 1948-49,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ; 1949-50,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ; 1950-51,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. ; 1951-52,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. ; 1952-53, 4/- per bale.



In November, 1950, the Wool Sales Deduction Act, 1950, was passed. This Act provided for a 20 per cent. deduction to be made by wool brokers from payments to growers. The money so collected was paid to the Taxation Department and credited against the grower's next income tax assessment. Similar deductions were made on wool exported direct for sale overseas. This prepayment of tax, introduced as an anti-inflationary measure, was discontinued a year later.

#### WOOL SUBSIDIES.

Upon the resumption of the auction system for wool in the 1946-47 season, the wool subsidy scheme, which had operated in conjunction with price control since April, 1943, was continued in order to control the price of wool textiles manufactured for consumption within Australia. The subsidy was discontinued on 31st July, 1948, following the rejection of the Commonwealth Prices Referendum.

Because of high wool prices, the Commonwealth Government paid a subsidy in the 1950-51 season, at rates determined by the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, on wool purchased for use in the manufacture of woollen goods for consumption within Australia. The subsidy was paid to manufacturers and applied to wool purchased between 28th August, 1950, and 30th June, 1951, and used for the manufacture, between 29th August, 1950, and 31st December, 1951, of wool tops, woollen yarn, wool felt, and wool noils and waste resulting from the manufacture of these products. The net amount paid as subsidy up to 30th June, 1951, was £14,875,475.

#### WOOL PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH.

The Wool Use Promotion Act, 1945, repealed the Wool Publicity and Research Act, 1936 (see page 526 of Year Book No. 50), providing for the reconstitution of the Australian Wool Board and the appointment of a Wool Consultative Council. The main function of the Wool Board, working in conjunction with the International Wool Secretariat, is to promote by publicity and other means the use of wool in Australia and abroad. The Board also finances various pastoral research projects. Finance is derived from levies on the sale of wool and from a Wool Research Trust Account established under the same Act.

Details of the annual income and expenditure of the Wool Board since 1941-42 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 735.—Australian Wool Board—Income and Expenditure.**

Year.	Income.		Expenditure.			Balance Transferred to Accumulated Funds.‡
	Proceeds of Wool Levy.*	Total Income of Board.	International Secretariat.†	Pastoral Research.	Total Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1941-42	85,948	90,153	31,080	14,446	67,237	22,916
1942-43	81,782	87,464	31,080	11,967	57,185	30,279
1943-44	84,629	91,853	31,080	15,450	60,948	30,905
1944-45	72,104	80,823	31,080	15,744	72,605	8,218
1945-46	269,925	278,993	65,876	14,273	114,599	164,394
1946-47	300,260	310,483	123,328	2,503	256,047	54,436
1947-48	292,036	302,396	160,772	2,868	286,222	16,174
1948-49	324,494	334,913	177,896	2,750	319,299	15,614
1949-50	336,885	351,728	234,592	...	353,310	(—)1,582
1950-51	348,486	358,936	289,748	...	516,562	(—)157,626
1951-52	337,142	594,232	393,289	...	590,542	3,690

\* Wool Tax to 30th June, 1946; payments from Wool Use Promotion Fund in 1946-47 and later years. † Does not include exchange charges. ‡ (—) Denotes deficit.

Publicity and research relating to the pastoral industry are undertaken by Australian Pastoral Research Trust Limited. Its objects are to promote the growth and development of the pastoral and grazing industry, especially through scientific and economic research relating to stock diseases, animal pests, harmful plant life, edible plants, and drought feeding problems. The work of the Trust is co-ordinated with that of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

#### WOOL INDUSTRY FUND ACT, 1946.

Moneys totalling £7,302,996 were accumulated by the Wool Realisation Commission as a result of certain activities of the Central Wool Committee which were not within the limits of the wartime wool purchase plan. The amounts accrued mainly in the handling of skin wools, and in respect of wool tops, noils and waste, and of deferred payments on the wool content of manufactures exported from Australia.

The Wool Industry Fund Act, 1946, established a fund of the same name to receive this money. The capital and income of the fund may be used for scientific, economic, and cost research, and in co-ordinating and applying the results of such research in the production and use of wool and woollen goods, to promote the use of wool in Australia and throughout the world, in assisting in marketing and in stabilising the price of wool, to provide temporary relief, if necessary, for the wool industry, and to meet any loss which the Commonwealth may suffer through participation in the wool disposals plan. Payments to the fund, including interest, totalled £8,368,569 during the six years ended 1951-52. In this period £600,000 was made available to the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation for research into wool and textile production.

#### CATTLE.

Cattle breeding in New South Wales has to some extent been restrained by the remarkable development in sheep grazing. Nevertheless, its importance in providing stock for the supply of dairy produce (as treated in a later section of this volume) is considerable.

Although attempts have been made, periodically, to foster an export trade in beef, production has scarcely met requirements for local consumption and a large number of cattle is imported from Queensland each year. However, the wartime demand for supplies of beef and long-term contracts with the United Kingdom have resulted in expansion of the industry. As a result, cattle numbers have increased annually since 1941, except during unfavourable conditions in 1949 and 1952. The record number of cattle, 3,702,848, was depastured in 1951.

The number of cattle in the State, including dairy cattle, at various dates since 1861 is given on page 788 of this volume. The following table shows the number from 1938 to 1952:—

**Table 736.—Number of Cattle in New South Wales.**

Year.	Cattle.	Year.	Cattle.	Year.	Cattle.
1938	3,019,581	1943	3,030,546	1948	3,129,740
1939	2,811,884	1944	3,143,378	1949	3,252,752
1940	2,762,653	1945	3,144,701	1950	3,440,461
1941	2,769,061	1946	3,116,834	1951	3,702,848
1942	2,878,450	1947	2,983,093	1952	3,620,953

Particulars of cattle according to sex and age in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

**Table 737.—Cattle According to Sex.**

As at 31st March.	Bulls over 1 year.	Cows and Heifers.			Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Calves, under 1 year.	Grand Total.
		In Registered Dairies.	Other.	Total.			
1942	53,195	1,055,172	830,650	1,885,822	401,281	538,152	2,878,450
1943	58,289	1,054,511	873,191	1,927,702	487,859	556,696	3,030,546
1944	59,142	1,043,273	925,214	1,968,487	509,968	605,781	3,143,378
1945	59,212	1,035,991	923,530	1,959,521	532,347	593,621	3,144,701
1946	59,565	1,021,087	942,916	1,964,003	570,568	522,698	3,116,834
1947	57,617	967,909	913,636	1,881,595	486,167	557,714	2,983,093
1948	57,847	965,201	988,170	1,953,371	542,173	576,349	3,129,740
1949	60,886	970,585	1,046,898	2,017,483	523,887	650,496	3,252,752
1950	64,020	981,371	1,145,341	2,126,712	576,330	673,399	3,440,461
1951	66,210	963,634	1,277,473	2,241,107	643,721	751,810	3,702,848
1952	68,779	929,813	1,261,085	2,190,898	622,990	738,288	3,620,953

Statistics showing separately the number of all cattle in registered dairies, milking cows not in registered dairies, and beef cattle, were collected for the first time in 1942-43. Details for the years 1946 to 1952 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 738.—Cattle in Registered Dairies and Beef Cattle.**

Particulars.	At 31st March.						
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Cattle in Reg. Dairies—							
Bulls ... ..	25,281	24,404	23,846	24,024	24,097	23,827	23,313
Cows—Milking ... ..	594,809	592,385	592,320	594,860	587,735	576,567	540,409
Dry ... ..	192,083	170,035	173,174	175,841	182,785	183,011	187,800
Heifers ... ..	234,195	205,489	199,707	199,884	210,831	204,056	201,604
Calves ... ..	151,946	148,037	154,167	163,018	162,067	161,991	159,435
Total—Reg. Dairies	1,198,314	1,140,350	1,143,214	1,157,627	1,167,535	1,149,452	1,112,561
Milking Cows not in Reg. Dairies ... ..	118,335	130,931	144,820	152,595	158,202	144,456	138,463
Beef Cattle—							
Bulls ... ..	34,284	33,213	34,001	36,862	39,923	42,383	45,466
Cows and Heifers ... ..	824,581	782,755	843,350	894,303	987,139	1,133,017	1,122,622
Calves ... ..	370,752	409,677	422,182	487,478	511,332	589,819	578,851
Other ... ..	570,568	486,167	542,173	523,887	576,330	643,721	622,990
Total—Beef Cattle	1,800,185	1,711,812	1,841,706	1,942,530	2,114,724	2,408,940	2,369,929
Total—All Cattle ...	3,116,834	2,983,093	3,129,740	3,252,752	3,440,461	3,702,848	3,620,953

The number of cattle in registered dairies at 31st March, 1952, viz., 1,112,561 was 159,255 fewer than in March, 1943.

Changes in composition and details of the number and size of registered dairy herds in New South Wales are given on page 842.

Beef cattle increased by 124,011 between March, 1943, and March, 1946. Drought and heavier slaughtering caused a decrease of 88,373 in the following year, but this was offset by an increase of 697,128 between 1947 and 1951. In this latter year, the number, 2,408,940, was 43.7 per cent. higher than in 1943. There was a decrease, however, of 39,011 in 1952.

#### NUMBER AND SIZE OF BEEF CATTLE HERDS.

The number of beef cattle herds, classified according to size of herd, and the number of cattle in these herds in statistical divisions of the State at 31st March, 1950, are given in the following table:—

**Table 739.—Beef Cattle Herds on Holdings of one acre or more,\* at 31st March, 1950.**

Size of Beef Cattle Herds.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of Total.
NUMBER OF HERDS.							
Under 20	3,806	5,342	7,488	4,663	519	21,818	58.4
20-49	1,619	1,850	1,911	1,208	281	6,869	18.4
50-99	1,161	1,020	975	569	136	3,861	10.3
100-149	500	393	389	217	52	1,551	4.1
150-199	332	248	221	122	30	953	2.6
200-299	306	253	238	126	29	952	2.5
300-499	271	183	168	84	28	734	2.0
500 & over	211	138	141	98	31	619	1.7
Total No.	8,206	9,427	11,531	7,087	1,106	37,357	100.0
Per cent.	22.0	25.2	30.9	19.0	2.9	100.0	...
NUMBER OF BEEF CATTLE IN ABOVE HERDS.*							
Under 20	22,542	36,794	49,463	29,886	3,897	142,582	6.8
20-49	51,515	57,957	59,284	37,354	8,861	214,971	10.3
50-99	81,255	70,880	66,671	39,226	9,488	267,520	12.8
100-149	59,341	47,718	47,155	26,018	6,210	186,442	8.9
150-199	56,705	42,376	37,980	20,777	5,198	163,036	7.8
200-299	72,999	61,264	57,392	30,454	6,949	229,058	11.0
300-499	102,418	67,984	63,703	31,369	10,719	276,193	13.2
500 & over	214,225	126,271	137,766	100,512	30,153	608,927	29.2
Total No.	661,000	511,244	519,414	315,596	81,475	2,088,729	100.0
Per cent.	31.6	24.5	24.9	15.1	3.9	100.0	...

\* 25,995 beef cattle on holdings of less than one acre in extent are not included.

Nearly one-third of all beef cattle were in the Coastal divisions, where the average number per herd was somewhat higher than elsewhere in the State. The Tableland and Western Slope divisions each had approximately one-fourth of the total number of beef cattle.

Herds of less than 20 cattle were the most numerous in 1950, representing 58.4 per cent. of the total. Next in numerical importance were those of 20 to 49 and 50 to 99, accounting for 18.4 and 10.3 per cent., respectively. Those of 100 or more together represented only 12.9 per cent. of the State's beef herds.

Herds of 500 and over were only 1.7 per cent. of all herds but they contained 29.2 per cent. of the beef cattle in the State, while herds of under 20 contained only 6.8 per cent. of the cattle. Herds of less than 100 contained 29.9 per cent., those of 100 to 299, 27.7 per cent., and those of 300 or more, 42.4 per cent. of the cattle.

## CALVING.

Information as to the number of calves dropped has not been collected since 1931, because unsatisfactory features rendered the returns of doubtful value.

Particulars of calves slaughtered annually, and the number surviving at 31st March, in each of the last twelve years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 740.—Calves Slaughtered and Number at end of Year.**

Year ended 31st March.	Calves.		Year ended 31st March.	Calves.		Year ended 31st March.	Calves.	
	Slaught- ered.	Surviving at end of Year.		Slaught- ered. *	Surviving at end of Year.		Slaught- ered. *	Surviving at end of Year.
1941	402,345	474,926	1945	396,301	593,621	1949	385,921	650,496
1942	421,564	538,152	1946	388,683	522,698	1950	390,860	673,399
1943	379,146*	556,696	1947	435,358	557,714	1951	362,950	751,810
1944	348,151*	605,781	1948	376,175	576,349	1952	411,088	738,286

\*Calendar year ended three months earlier.

## INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS OF CATTLE.

Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

The following table shows the number of live cattle (so far as recorded) which passed into and out of New South Wales during each of the last eleven years. Practically all the movement is overland, comparatively few cattle being transported by sea:—

**Table 741.—Interstate Movements of Cattle.**

Year ended 30th June	From New South Wales.				To New South Wales.			
	To Victoria.	To Queens- land.	To South Australia.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queens- land.	From South Australia.	Total.
1942	54,117	10,236	12,163	76,516	16,450	227,477	4,799	248,726
1943	63,990	9,359	33,786	107,135	12,574	392,459	3,344	408,377
1944	52,451	10,969	12,385	75,805	15,493	272,353	2,772	290,618
1945	51,701	16,301	6,759	74,761	13,096	277,388	6,661	297,145
1946	54,765	22,445	6,833	84,043	11,537	380,645	1,374	393,556
1947	121,170	16,483	10,661	148,314	27,065	369,466	2,882	399,413
1948	82,743	16,280	12,789	111,812	33,560	374,812	2,800	411,172
1949	73,545	24,150	2,354	100,049	19,396	336,477	1,044	356,917
1950	72,287	25,728	8,553	106,568	31,053	343,772	4,178	379,003
1951	82,748	23,055	5,021	110,824	27,120	290,360	4,124	321,604
1952	72,580	34,686	3,066	110,332	32,298	259,678	1,420	293,396

Although the effects of seasonal variations are apparent there is, on the whole, a heavy but fluctuating import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria. The interchange with South Australia is usually small.

During the last five years, there was an excess of imports from Queensland of 1,481,200 cattle, and an excess of exports to Victoria amounting to 240,476, and to South Australia of approximately 18,217. The total net gain to New South Wales from all sources was 1,222,507.

#### INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CATTLE.

The number of cattle in New South Wales varies under the influence of three factors, viz., importation, slaughtering, and natural increase, or excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering. Available particulars of increases and decreases in recent years are shown below:—

**Table 742.—Increase and Decrease of Cattle.**

Year.	Net import of Cattle.	Calves reared (Surviving at 31st March).	Cattle and Calves died from disease, Drought, etc.	Cattle Slaughtered (excluding Calves).	Cattle at end of Year.
1941-42	172,210	538,152	*	619,059	2,878,450
1942-43	301,242	556,696	*	639,953	3,030,546
1943-44	214,813	605,781	*	645,837	3,143,378
1944-45	222,384	593,621	123,967	603,452	3,144,701
1945-46	309,513	522,698	150,184	565,810	3,116,834
1946-47	251,099	557,714	192,008	681,267	2,983,093
1947-48	299,360	576,349	95,728	690,058	3,129,740
1948-49	256,868	650,496	93,214	723,913	3,252,752
1949-50	272,435	673,399	92,717	773,930	3,440,461
1950-51	210,780	751,810	102,576	800,487	3,702,948
1951-52	183,064	738,286	209,119	841,995	3,620,953

\* Not available.

The figures shown in the table do not balance from year to year because it is not possible to obtain all necessary data relative to calving and to disposal of calves. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

#### HORSES.

The number of horses in New South Wales was highest in 1913 when there were 746,170, and was maintained near this level until a decline occurred during a drought which terminated in June, 1920. With increased use of motors for transport and tractors on farms, the number has decreased annually since 1940 and, in 1952, was 310,610.

The number of horses in New South Wales at various dates since 1861 is given on page 788 of this volume. The number in the State in each of the last twelve years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 743.—Horses in New South Wales.**

Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.
1941	531,776	1944	465,672	1947	379,774	1950	342,479
1942	525,697	1945	436,443	1948	376,043	1951	328,428
1943	483,277	1946	403,645	1949	357,764	1952	310,610

The horses recorded at 31st March included 133,028 draught horses in 1950, 117,661 in 1951, and 100,553 in 1952.

There is comparatively little interstate movement of horses except to and from Queensland, and practically no import by sea. Records of border crossings indicate that there was a net export of 2,695 in 1949-50 and 1,465 in 1950-51. In 1951-52 there was a net import of 670.

The landholders' returns indicate that 11,138 horses died from disease, drought, etc., on rural holdings in 1949-50, 11,692 in 1950-51, and 14,321 in 1951-52.

#### HORSE BREEDING.

With the object of improving the breed of horses, provision has been made in terms of the "Horse Breeding Act, 1940" (not enforced since 31st January, 1944), for the registration of stallions for breeding purposes after a veterinary officer of the Department of Agriculture has certified that the animal conforms to an approved standard. The Western Division of the State is outside the scope of the Act, and thoroughbred horses registered in the Australian Stud Book are exempted from its provisions.

The following table shows the number of foals recorded at 31st March, 1941 to 1952:—

**Table 744.—Foals.**

31st March.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.
1941	29,137	1944	23,333	1947	15,813	1950	19,268
1942	26,921	1945	19,837	1948	16,590	1951	20,043
1943	22,977	1946	16,209	1949	18,917	1952	19,644

#### *Importation of Stud Stock.*

The scheme for subsidising the import of pedigree stock, which was suspended early in 1940, was revived and extended on 1st May, 1946, but was discontinued in April, 1952.

It covered stud beef and dairy cattle from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, Zebu cattle from the United States, and sheep, draught horses, pigs and milch goats from the United Kingdom. Subsidy was paid on animals only after safe landing and release from quarantine in Australia. Stock breeders were not permitted to sell imported subsidised stock within two years of arrival without the consent of the Minister of Agriculture in the State of import. Others importing stock agreed to offer them at auction without reserve within one month of release from quarantine and, where applicable, to reduce the purchase price by the difference between the ordinary and the concession freight rate; this done, the purchaser was entitled to claim the subsidy. The rates of subsidy per head were £100 for cattle and draught horses, £50 for pigs, and £40 for sheep and milch goats. Between May, 1946, and April, 1952, subsidy totalling £21,660 was paid in New South Wales on 205 cattle, 24 sheep and 5 goats.

**PRICES OF LIVESTOCK.**

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush during the years 1939 and 1948 to 1952. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, and the monthly prices are the averages for all stock sold each sale day during the month. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 785. Monthly prices of these and other classes and grades of fat stock are published in the Statistical Register.

**Table 745.—Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards.**

Stock.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Cattle—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Bullocks—Prime, Medium ... ..	11 3	22 16	26 18	33 8	40 1	46 16
Cows and Heifers—						
Prime Heavy ...	8 16	18 17	21 5	26 7	30 5	34 1
Sheep and Lambs—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Merino Wethers—Prime	17 3	50 11*	46 8*	81 7*	91 4*	57 3*
Merino Ewes—Prime ...	14 5	43 2	38 11	61 5	82 0	54 6
Lambs and Suckers—						
Prime Heavy ...	21 0	50 6	49 4	82 2	102 8	75 9

\* Prime Medium.

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline, but with the advent of relief rains stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions prices of cattle at Homebush are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption, by the condition of the export trade, and by the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market. A downward trend in cattle prices in 1939 was arrested upon the announcement of the United Kingdom meat contract towards the end of the year. Transport difficulties affected the export trade in 1941, but further increases in prices occurred in later years as a result of expansion in demand for meat, and in some of them because of drought.

The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs. The average price of wool under the United Kingdom purchase agreement in September, 1939, was higher than the pre-war level, and it was increased by 15 per cent. in July, 1942. Heavy drought losses caused a sharp rise in sheep and lamb prices in the second quarter of 1944. High prices ruled thereafter, and when wool prices advanced upon the resumption of wool auctions, prices rose still higher in the latter half of 1946 to levels approximately twice as high as in 1939. Wool prices continued to advance until 1950-51. In 1951, sheep were approximately 430 per cent. dearer and lambs 390 per cent. dearer than in 1939.



Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of livestock are shown below:—

**Table 746.—Monthly Prices of Livestock, Homebush Saleyards.**

Month.	Bullocks, Prime Medium Weight.			Merino Sheep, Prime Wethers.			Lambs and Suckers, Prime Heavy.		
	1939.	1950.	1951.	1939.	1950.*	1951.*	1939.	1950.	1951.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January ...	11 2	28 1	36 14	14 3	43 1	101 6	20 1	56 0	105 10
February ...	11 5	29 1	34 12	15 5	51 6	100 3	21 3	66 0	110 8
March ...	12 0	29 18	34 2	19 8	61 0	106 5	20 11	65 1	130 3
April ...	11 1	32 1	35 3	18 6	69 10	91 0	21 1	77 5	114 7
May ...	10 13	31 0	34 3	17 8	73 1	92 11	22 3	73 5	111 11
June ...	10 9	31 8	38 3	18 3	77 11	105 2	24 6	79 1	119 10
July ...	10 3	32 19	39 8	18 5	79 4	106 8	23 11	80 8	112 7
August...	10 4	37 2	43 19	14 9	100 8	113 0	23 5	90 9	103 5
September	10 19	37 4	46 4	18 3	116 9	85 3	23 0	97 5	86 10
October	11 14	37 17	48 10	18 6	112 2	76 4	18 7	97 3	88 10
November	11 15	37 10	45 6	16 11	95 9	61 6	16 10	101 9	77 8
December	12 7	36 9	44 9	16 2	98 3	55 9	16 10	100 9	69 7
Average for year ..	11 3	33 8	40 1	17 3	81 7	91 4	21 0	82 2	102 8

\* Prime medium

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed.

### SLAUGHTERING OF LIVESTOCK.

The slaughter of livestock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

The following table shows the average number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1897, and particulars for each of the last eleven years. The

figures relating to the establishments prior to 1921 are in excess of the actual number, as they include a large number of butchers' shops in country districts.

Table 747.—Slaughtering of Livestock.

Period.	Slaughtering Establishments.	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.							Pigs.
		Sheep.			Cattle.				
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Bullocks.*	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	
Average 5 years ended—	No.	thousands.							
1901 (Dec.)	1,780	4,868	158	5,026	231	117	22	370	214
1906 (Dec.)	1,587	3,760	188	3,948	201	87	20	308	238
1911 (Dec.)	1,275	5,780	389	6,169	260	138	42	440	251
1916† (June)	1,192	5,279	476	5,755	306	217	64	587	278
1921 (June)	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	296
1926 (June)	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348
1931 (June)	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421
1936 (Mar.)	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	488
1941 (Mar.)	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	569
1946 (Dec.)	800	5,129	3,558	8,687	361	267	390	1,018	538
1951 (Dec.)	685	3,096	2,968	6,064	458	308	385	1,151	464
Calendar year—									
1942	828	4,948	4,348	9,296	369	271	379	1,019	669
1943	812	5,531	3,945	9,476	338	258	348	994	503
1944	801	5,625	3,785	9,410	359	249	396	1,004	555
1945	791	5,082	2,936	8,018	300	266	389	955	495
1946	772	4,460	2,776	7,236	388	293	435	1,116	468
1947	760	3,413	2,948	6,361	387	303	376	1,066	411
1948	722	2,884	3,026	5,910	452	272	386	1,110	459
1949	690	3,274	3,728	7,002	485	289	391	1,165	507
1950	648	3,007	2,831	5,838	462	338	363	1,163	460
1951	604	2,901	2,305	5,206	502	340	411	1,253	483
1952	560	3,509	3,112	6,621	492	387	421	1,300	470

\* Includes a small number of bulls. † 4½ years.

Sheep were slaughtered in record numbers during the war years, and notwithstanding decreases in 1945 and 1946 (due to drought reduction of flocks), the annual average in the years 1942 to 1946 was more than 25 per cent. greater than in the five years ended March, 1941. Cattle slaughtering increased in the nineteen-thirties and has been well sustained since 1942, but after marked increase, pig slaughtering has latterly fallen below the pre-war level, despite an increase of 10 per cent. in 1949.

The following summary shows the distribution of slaughtering operations in New South Wales in the years 1950, 1951 and 1952. In this table, the term "abattoirs" relates to establishments in which 100,000 or more sheep and lambs were slaughtered. The Newcastle District Abattoir is included

with other large establishments under the head "Other Abattoirs", and all licensed slaughter-houses, except those included as abattoirs, are included under the heading "Country Slaughter-houses". The slaughtering on rural holdings is shown under the head "Stations and Farms".

**Table 748.—Slaughtering Establishments and Number of Livestock Slaughtered.**

Establishments.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Cattle.			Pigs.	
			Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.		
1950.							
State Abattoirs ... ..	680,854	1,265,070	99,446	86,802	55,729	116,776	
Other Abattoirs ... ..	760,127	1,046,315	83,758	63,870	51,007	42,375	
Total Abattoirs ... ..	1,440,981	2,311,385	183,204	150,672	106,736	159,151	
Country Slaughter-houses ... ..	737,116	396,028	274,180	184,931	252,414	294,464	
Stations and Farms ... ..	829,000	124,000	4,700	2,800	3,800	6,600	
Grand Total ... ..	3,007,097	2,831,413	462,084	338,403	362,950	460,215	
1951.							
State Abattoirs ... ..	756,137	1,012,568	109,116	82,426	67,109	121,062	
Other Abattoirs ... ..	754,251	842,399	94,043	69,338	60,905	47,887	
Total Abattoirs ... ..	1,510,388	1,854,967	203,159	151,764	128,014	168,949	
Country Slaughter-houses ... ..	570,764	349,604	294,282	184,790	279,074	308,273	
Stations and Farms ... ..	820,000	100,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	
Grand Total ... ..	2,901,152	2,304,571	502,441	339,554	411,088	483,222	
1952.							
State Abattoirs ... ..	945,530	1,432,373	109,409	96,151	75,078	106,716	
Other Abattoirs ... ..	979,456	1,171,576	130,083	88,995	66,219	47,126	
Total Abattoirs... ..	1,924,986	2,603,949	239,492	185,146	141,297	153,842	
Country Slaughter-houses ... ..	723,799	403,667	247,024	197,430	275,613	309,912	
Stations and Farms ... ..	860,000	105,000	5,300	4,200	4,600	6,000	
Grand Total ... ..	3,508,785	3,112,616	491,816	386,776	421,510	469,754	

#### STATE ABATTOIRS.

The State Abattoirs are situated at Homebush Bay, near Sydney. Animals sold at Homebush Saleyards are inspected before being killed, and those found to be diseased are destroyed, while "doubtful" beasts are marked for further special attention at the abattoirs. There is a staff of inspectors at the State Abattoirs, and inspectors are stationed at private slaughtering premises throughout the County of Cumberland. The operations of the inspectorial staff are supervised by the veterinary officers of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, who pay regular visits to the different establishments. Under the Meat Industry (Amendment) Act, 1950, the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board was constituted and took over the powers and functions of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission.

A further amendment to the Act in 1952 provided for the compulsory grading and branding of lamb and other meats for sale.

Particulars of stock slaughtered at the State Abattoirs, Homebush Bay, during recent years are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 749.—Stock Slaughtered at the State (Metropolitan) Abattoirs.**

Calendar Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.
1936*	208,514	146,268	1,369,325	1,404,901	173,032
1939*	190,764	123,138	1,323,226	1,293,157	153,825
1942	138,475	65,827	1,608,095	2,194,138	182,432
1943	153,525	57,243	1,722,685	1,865,415	139,079
1944	161,542	64,796	1,584,760	1,726,800	155,547
1945	158,500	58,739	1,339,868	1,230,800	139,577
1946	186,758	65,368	1,256,808	1,280,246	124,055
1947	175,203	57,665	942,096	1,389,157	104,439
1948	172,756	46,997	688,901	1,313,396	131,349
1949	178,871	60,817	842,245	1,645,615	145,302
1950	186,248	55,729	680,854	1,265,070	116,776
1951	191,542	67,109	756,137	1,012,568	121,062
1952	205,560	75,078	945,530	1,432,373	106,716

\* Year ended 31st March.

#### MEAT WORKS.

Apart from slaughtering, there are also refrigerating and meat-preserving works in New South Wales. During 1942-43, plants for drying meat were installed at a number of establishments in the State. Particulars of the operations of meat works are shown in the chapter "Factories".

#### MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

The meat export trade commenced to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated space in ocean steamers. During 1932, a method was evolved for the transport of chilled meat from Australia and export of meat in that condition was expanding before the war, but shipment of chilled meat was then suspended and has not yet been resumed, apart from small quantities exported in 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Special attention is given to preparation and transport of meat for export; the Department of Commerce and Agriculture stringently regulates inspection and shipment, and the work is closely supervised by Commonwealth veterinary authorities.

The stock available in New South Wales for slaughter for export depends mainly upon the season, as in periods of scarcity the local demand absorbs the bulk of the fat stock marketed.

The quantity of Australian frozen and chilled beef, mutton and lamb, and of Australian tinned meats exported from New South Wales to overseas destinations in various years from 1911 is shown below. Ships' stores amounting annually to several million pounds in weight are not included in the table:—

**Table 750.—Oversea Exports of Meats from New South Wales.**

Year.	Frozen or Chilled.				Preserved in Tins.		Total Value of all Meats Exported.*
	Beef and Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Offals.	Meats.	Meat Soups.	
	thousand lb.						£
1911	7 295	50,495	9,454	†	22,219		1,632,513
1920-21	12,401	10,492	8,104	†	4,479		1,783,895
1930-31	2,130	15,313	21,396	†	2,439		1,212,532
1938-39	13,292	10,880	34,104	†	2,326		1,714,454
1939-40	29,326	32,310	51,749	5,857	6,627		3,173,880
1940-41	5,360	11,823	81,369	6,714	14,935		3,831,618
1941-42	7,174	5,006	45,802	3,145	30,989		3,545,909
1942-43	7,451	7,868	57,150	4,954	32,406		4,229,771
1943-44	11,253	7,224	20,042	5,053	50,832		5,411,399
1944-45	12,841	4,217	14,530	6,346	47,611		5,031,322
1945-46	14,802	3,813	12,512	6,180	40,528		4,702,121
1946-47	16,856	15,392	14,332	6,538	35,532		4,798,504
1947-48	10,266	4,046	12,090	8,288	30,296		4,487,984
1948-49	7,458	6,896	15,356	7,351	13,026	11,613	5,791,267
1949-50	4,582	14,227	18,222	7,712	11,232	2,318	6,029,001
1950-51	2,495	3,575	2,583	5,370	13,090	397	4,572,020
1951-52	3,076	1,124	968	5,361	19,594	624	7,547,578

\* Including poultry, rabbits and hares, pork, etc. † Not recorded separately.

Frozen pork exports, until then usually small, increased considerably during the war years (1939-45), shipments reaching 3,329,000 lb., valued at £125,772, in 1943-44. In 1950-51 the figures were 1,178,000 lb. and £123,192, respectively, and in 1951-52, 434,000 lb. and £62,610. Details for each recent year are given in Table 787 of this volume.

In the frozen meat trade, lamb has largely replaced mutton. In 1911, the overseas exports from New South Wales were 1,149,241 carcasses of frozen mutton and 292,258 carcasses of frozen lamb. The corresponding numbers were mutton 272,501 and lamb 1,060,507 in 1938-39; and mutton 16,630, and lamb 21,154 carcasses in 1951-52.

Great Britain provides the principal overseas market for Australian meat, and in pre-war years more than 95 per cent. of the exports of frozen meat was sent to the United Kingdom. Since September, 1939, export to the United Kingdom has been under contract, as described below.

#### CONTROL OF THE MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat Board under the provisions of the Meat Export Control Act, 1935-1946. The Board was appointed in January, 1936, and was reconstituted in November, 1946, when the wartime office of Controller of Meat Supplies was abolished. It consists of a representative of the Commonwealth Government as chairman, and representatives of lamb, mutton, beef and pig producers, meat exporting companies, publicly owned abattoirs and freezing works, and meat industry employees. Provision has been made for a Meat Advisory Committee in each State to assist the Board in carrying out its functions. In certain circumstances decisions of the Board from which the chairman dissents are subject to Ministerial approval and direction.

The Act empowers the Board to purchase, manage and sell meat on behalf of the Commonwealth, to make recommendations for regulating exports of meat, meat products and edible offal, quality standards and grading of exports and export programmes, to foster scientific research and overseas trade in Australian meat, to regulate shipments, and to arrange shipping and insurance contracts.

To make export control effective, meat, etc., may be exported only under licence or Ministerial permit, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are prescribed after recommendation by the Meat Board. However, on request, the holder of an export licence must slaughter and treat stock on an owner's account, on a weight and grade basis, for submission for export at rates and on conditions as specified from time to time by the Board.

Trading operations of the Board are financed by the Commonwealth Bank and administrative and other expenditure up to June, 1951, was met by deductions from the United Kingdom contract prices. Deductions were at the rate of 5/16 per cent. for canned meat from 1st January, 1950, to August, 1950, since when canned meat exports have been on a trader-to-trader basis and no levy has been collected. The levy on frozen meat was 11/16 per cent. from 1st January, 1950, till discontinued on 30th June, 1950. Since the discontinuance of the levies, Board administration and research have been financed from accumulated funds. The amounts of levy collected during recent years were £103,581 in 1948-49, £129,201 in 1949-50 and £63,930 in 1950-51. Expenditure of the Board in 1949-50 was £82,276, including £4,997 for research. In 1950-51 the amounts were £103,823, including £6,842 for research, while during 1951-52, £114,475 and £14,155, respectively were expended.

From 1st October, 1946, when increased prices were paid under the contract with the United Kingdom Government, until 10th March, 1947, proportions of the purchase prices of certain classes of meat were retained by the Board. The amount withheld, £195,005, together with £250,000 appropriated from trading profits of the Board in 1945-46 and 1946-47, was subsequently credited to the Meat Industry Advancement Trust Account, created in October, 1947, to be administered by the Board for the benefit of the industry generally. At 30th June, 1952, there was a balance of £500,875 in the Meat Industry Advancement Trust Account.

#### WARTIME CONTROL OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

Details of the wartime control of the meat industry were given on page 711 of Year Book, No. 52, and in earlier editions.

#### UNITED KINGDOM CONTRACTS FOR AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

The initial contract with the United Kingdom Government was dated 30th September, 1939, and the sale or export of meat to any person in the United Kingdom other than the Ministry of Food was prohibited by regulation under the National Security Act. The contract was renewed annually until September, 1944, when the United Kingdom Government undertook to purchase the exportable surplus of Australian meat in the four years ending September, 1948. Subsequently the contract was extended for a further two years to 30th September, 1950. The undertaking covered all meat (beef, mutton, lamb, pig meats and offals) other than that required for Australian civil and Service needs, for British and Allied

personnel based in Australia, for relief, and for supply to other markets as agreed upon by the two Governments. The quantity of pig meat to be taken under the contract was fixed by negotiation; for the years ended 30th September, 1948 and 1949, it was the exportable surplus. The Agreement envisaged the resumption of the chilled meat trade as soon as the shipping position permitted.

From 1949-50 to 1951-52, the terms of the previous contract were extended annually. In October, 1951, a fifteen-year agreement for the purchase of Australian meat was signed between Australia and the United Kingdom. The agreement came into force on 1st July, 1952, for mutton and lamb, and 1st October, 1952, for beef. Canned meats and pig meats were not included in the contract. The United Kingdom will provide a market for the total exportable surplus of meat from Australia during the fifteen-year term of the agreement. The Australian Government is to maintain the present volume of export, and by the promotion of developmental programmes, to increase exports of meat to the United Kingdom.

The British Ministry of Food now purchases specific quantities of canned beef and mutton direct from Australian canners at agreed prices. Other classes of canned meats are permissible exports to any country on a trader-to-trader basis.

The Australian and United Kingdom Governments have a scheduled price for pig meats at which the Australian Government will buy from exporters and sell to the United Kingdom. There are no restrictions on the export of pig meats to any country.

Prices are subject to annual review at the instigation of either Government.

*Prices of Meat under United Kingdom Contract.*

The schedule of prices under the United Kingdom contracts includes many kinds and grades of meat. The point of sale is on shipboard, Australian port, and costs of storage in Australia and expenses from store to shipboard are payable by the sellers.

The prices of the principal types of meat as at 1st October, 1951 and 1952, are shown in the following table. Prices for earlier years are shown in previous editions of the Year Book.

**Table 751.—United Kingdom Meat Contracts—Prices f.o.b., Australia.**

Kind and Class of Meat.	As at 1st October, 1951.*				As at 1st October, 1952.*			
	1st Quality.		2nd Quality.		1st Quality.		2nd Quality.	
	Per lb. Ster- ling.	Per lb. Aus- tralian Cur- rency.	Per lb. Ster- ling.	Per lb. Aus- tralian Cur- rency.	Per lb. Ster- ling.	Per lb. Aus- tralian Cur- rency.	Per lb. Ster- ling.	Per lb. Aus- tralian Cur- rency.
<i>Lamb</i> —20 lb. to 28 lb. ...	13-00	16-25	11-90	14-87	15-16	18-95	13-88	17-34
29 lb. to 36 lb. ...	12-48	15-61	10-87	13-59	14-55	18-19	12-67	15-84
37 lb. to 42 lb. ...	12-26	15-33	10-13	12-67	14-30	17-87	11-81	14-76
<i>Mutton</i> —								
<i>Wethers and/or Maiden Ewe</i> —								
50 lb. and under	6-68	8-36	6-19	7-73	7-79	9-74	7-22	9-02
51 lb. to 72 lb. ...	6-54	8-18	5-71	7-13	7-63	9-53	6-66	8-32
<i>Beef</i> — <i>Ox and Heifer</i> —								
Hinds ...	12-25	15-31	10-75	13-44	14-70	18-37	12-90	16-12
Crops ...	9-81	12-27	9-00	11-25	11-77	14-71	10-80	13-50
<i>Porkers</i> — <i>Sides (head-off)</i> —								
25 lb. to 55 lb. ...	20-81	26-02	20-27	25-34	23-93	29-91	23-31	29-14
<i>Baconers</i> — <i>Wiltshire sides</i> —								
50 lb. to 90 lb. ...	20-22	25-28	19-62	24-52	20-22	25-28	19-62	24-52

\* Lamb and mutton from 1st July.

The following statement gives particulars of the prices (f.o.b., Australia) paid to producers by the Commonwealth Government for meat purchased to fulfil contracts with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food, covering the full period of the several contracts. The prices shown are those which were payable at the end of each month in which a change in price occurred, and for purposes of comparison the f.o.b. equivalent in Australian currency of the average prices realised in 1938 in the Smithfield market for Australian meat are also shown.

**Table 752.—Commonwealth Government Purchase Prices for Meat for United Kingdom Contracts.**

Year and Month.	Beef.		Lamb.			Mutton.		Pork.	
	Ox and Heifer, 1st quality.		Spring, 1st quality.			Wethers or Maiden Ewes, 1st quality.		Baconer Sides, Head-off	Porker Sides, Head-off
	Hinds.	Crops.	20-28 lb.	29-36 lb.	37-42 lb.	Under 51 lb.	51-72 lb.	1st quality.	1st quality.
	pence (Australian) per lb., f.o.b. Australia.								
1938: Equiv. of est. av. prices	5-23	4-00	7-41	6-86	6-69	3-42	3-42	...	...
1939: Oct. ...	5-23	3-28	7-27	6-95	6-80	3-52*¶	3-28*§	7-90	7-90
1941: July ...	...	...	6-50	6-00	5-38	...	...	...	...
Sept. ...	...	...	7-00	6-50	5-88	...	...	...	...
Oct. ...	5-70	3-75	...	...	...	3-83*¶	3-59*§	8-36	8-20
Nov. ...	...	...	7-44	6-94	6-31	...	...	...	...
1942: Jan. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3-25†¶	3-05†§	...	...
Mar. ...	4-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-97
Aug. ...	...	...	7-73	7-42	7-27	3-83¶	3-59§	...	...
Sept. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-20
Oct. ...	5-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1943: Apr. ...	...	4-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-50
Sept. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-625†	11-625†
Oct. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4-38	4-25	...	...
Dec. ...	5-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1944: Mar. ...	6-44	4-38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sept. ...	...	...	7-97	7-89	7-81	...	...	...	...
Oct. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4-50	...	...	...
1946: Jan. ...	6-48	...	...	...	...	4-53	4-22	...	...
Aug. ...	6-73	4-63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oct. ...	6-79	4-69	9-79	9-47	9-32	5-62	5-46	...	...
1947: Jan. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-52	11-52
Mar. ...	7-04	4-95	10-08	9-76	9-61	5-56	5-41	...	...
Sept. ...	...	...	10-31	9-87	9-64	...	...	...	...
1948: Apr. ...	7-66	5-57	...	...	...	...	...	12-53	12-53
Sept. ...	8-82	6-19	11-45	10-96	10-72	6-57	6-42	15-70	15-70
1949: Jan. ...	8-84	6-20	11-48	10-99	10-74	6-59	6-44	15-74	15-74
July ...	...	...	12-79	12-25	12-02	7-21	7-06	...	...
Oct. ...	10-08	7-44	...	...	...	...	...	18-45	18-45
1950: Jan. ...	10-09	7-45	12-80	12-26	12-03	7-22	7-06	18-47	18-47
Nov. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21-72	21-72
1951: Mar. ...	...	...	13-73	13-19	12-96	...	...	...	...
Apr. ...	11-48	8-46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug. ...	...	...	16-25	15-61	15-33	...	...	...	...
Oct. ...	15-31	12-27	...	...	...	8-36	8-18	...	...
1952: Mar. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23-52	26-02
May ...	16-56	13-52	...	...	...	...	...	25-02	27-52
Aug. ...	...	...	19-13	18-36	18-04	9-83	9-62	...	...
Nov. ...	18-37	14-71	...	...	...	...	...	23-52	29-91

\* Equivalent in Australian currency of U.K. contract prices. † Contract price less 15 per cent. ‡ For carcasses between 100 and 110 lb.; carcasses between 82 and 100 lb. received lower price. § 41 lb. and over. ¶ Under 41 lb.



## WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT—SYDNEY.

Comparative statements of average wholesale prices of meat delivered to butchers' shops in Sydney in each month of certain years since January, 1939, are shown in the next two tables. The particulars for the earlier years relate to prices quoted by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission, and the quotations from May, 1943 (excepting lamb which was not subject to control between 19th April and 5th November, 1948), relate to prices fixed by the Prices Commissioner:—

**Table 753.—Wholesale Prices of Beef, Sydney.**

Month.	Ox Bodies.		Ox and Heifer.					
			(400 to 650 lb.)		(451 to 700 lb.)			
	1939.	1943.	1943.	1945.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	pence per lb.							
January ...	4.1	6.4	...	5.5	6.5	7.6	8.9	10.2
February ...	3.9	5.8	...	5.5	6.5	7.6	8.9	10.2
March ...	4.5	5.3	...	5.5	6.5	7.6	8.9	10.2
April ...	4.3	5.1	...	5.8	6.5	7.6	8.9	10.2
May ...	3.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	6.5	7.6	8.9	10.2
June ...	3.6	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.7	7.6	8.9	10.2
July ...	4.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.8	7.6	8.9	10.2
August ...	3.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.8	7.6	8.9	10.2
September ...	4.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.7	7.6	8.9	10.2
October ...	4.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.7	7.6	8.9	10.2
November ...	4.1	5.2	5.5	5.7	7.3	8.3	9.9	14.5
December ...	4.1	5.2	5.5	5.5	7.6	8.9	10.2	14.5
Average ...	4.1	5.5	...	5.7	6.8	7.8	9.1	10.9

A statement showing the monthly average prices of mutton and lamb follows:—

**Table 754.—Wholesale Prices of Mutton and Lamb, Sydney.**

Month.	1939.		1943.		1945.		1948.		1949.		1950.		1951.	
	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.
	pence per lb.													
January	3.3	6.4	4.1	7.6	4.5	7.4	6.5	10.5	6.5	10.7	7.1	13.4	8.4	21.4
February	3.2	6.6	3.8	7.3	4.8	7.8	6.5	10.5	6.5	10.5	7.1	15.9	8.4	20.6
March	4.0	7.4	4.1	7.7	5.2	8.5	6.5	10.5	6.5	10.5	7.1	14.0	8.4	24.2
April	3.4	7.0	4.1	7.7	5.2	8.7	6.5	11.0	6.5	10.5	7.1	18.5	8.4	21.8
May	3.3	6.3	3.9	7.5	5.3	8.8	6.5	12.8	6.5	10.5	7.1	14.6	8.4	21.5
June	2.9	6.0	4.0	7.1	5.5	9.0	7.3	14.1	6.5	10.5	7.1	17.0	8.4	27.5
July	3.1	6.4	4.1	7.2	5.5	9.0	7.5	13.9	6.8	11.1	7.1	18.4	8.4	30.0
August	2.9	6.0	4.5	7.3	5.5	8.9	7.5	12.3	7.1	11.8	7.1	18.0	8.4	28.0
September	3.2	6.3	4.6	7.6	5.5	8.6	7.5	10.8	7.1	11.8	7.1	14.6	8.4	24.0
October	3.2	6.4	4.5	7.9	5.0	7.6	7.5	9.9	7.1	11.4	7.1	15.5	8.4	28.8
November	3.5	5.9	4.5	7.4	5.0	7.3	6.8	10.2	7.1	11.6	8.0	15.8	12.5	16.2
December	3.3	5.2	4.5	7.0	5.0	7.3	6.5	10.5	7.1	12.8	8.4	18.5	12.5	19.1
Average	3.3	6.3	4.2	7.4	5.2	8.2	6.9	11.4	6.8	11.1	7.3	16.2	9.1	23.6

M—Mutton; L—Lamb.

Between 1939 and 1951, the average prices of mutton increased by 5.8d. (179 per cent.) and of lamb by 17.3d. (275 per cent.).

## VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

The gross farm values of pastoral production from the different kinds of stock as estimated for various years since 1901 are given in Table 755:—

Table 755.—Pastoral Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.

Year.	Wool.†	Sheep.		Cattle.		Horses— Stud Yearlings Sold.	Total Pastoral Production. †	Value of Production per Head of Popula- tion.
		Slaught- ered.*	Net Interstate Exports.	Slaught- ered.	Net Interstate Exports.			
£ thousand.								
£ s. d.								
1901	8,425	2,071	...	1,229	...	722	12,447	9 2 1
1911	14,085	2,811	...	1,689	...	2,001	20,586	12 7 3
1920-21	13,023	2,313	...	2,973	...	2,027	20,336	9 14 7
1928-29	30,879	2,801	1,576	5,814	(—) 583	192	40,679	16 7 6
1929-30	18,099	2,732	1,243	4,508	(—) 334	107	26,355	10 8 3
1930-31	13,705	1,795	364	2,767	(—) 899	103	17,335	7 0 2
1931-32	15,233	1,543	373	2,632	(—) 565	115	19,331	7 10 7
1932-33	16,659	1,113	911	2,615	(—) 69	144	21,373	8 5 0
1933-34	29,951	2,268	733	2,585	(—) 1,020	145	34,662	13 5 3
1934-35	18,045	3,352	421	2,896	(—) 1,001	218	23,931	9 1 8
1935-36	25,408	3,152	1,229	3,780	(—) 78	150	33,641	12 13 3
1936-37	32,091	4,357	805	3,721	(—) 843	175	40,306	15 0 8
1937-38	24,060	4,794	1,718	4,735	(—) 225	175	35,257	13 0 3
1938-39	17,076	3,537	197	4,495	(—) 586	175	24,894	9 2 0
1939-40	28,283	3,317	(—) 1	4,598	(—) 822	175	35,550	12 17 2
1940-41	27,127	4,513	589	4,753	(—) 439	175	36,718	13 3 2
1941-42	27,458	3,964	647	5,312	(—) 2,050	175	35,506	12 12 5
1942-43	29,154	6,229	719	5,945	(—) 2,715	175	39,507	13 17 8
1943-44	31,703	7,251	719	6,876	(—) 2,623	210	44,136	15 7 5
1944-45	26,112	7,510	849	6,531	(—) 2,543	238	38,697	13 6 9
1945-46	25,234	7,375	(—) 253	5,966	(—) 3,136	240	35,426	12 1 7
1946-47	40,277	7,503	784	8,075	(—) 2,990	240	53,869	18 3 7
1947-48	†61,384	†8,117	839	8,636	(—) 4,126	250	†75,100	†24 19 7
1948-49	†32,343	†3,732	(—) 296	11,065	(—) 4,670	250	†97,429	†31 16 0
1949-50	122,188	8,730	1,590	13,759	(—) 4,344	262	142,185	41 16 7
1950-51	251,396	11,213	1,548	17,689	(—) 6,874	262	305,234	93 4 6
1951-52	129,564	11,157	1,369	22,622	(—) 6,371	306	158,647	47 5 6

(—) Denotes excess of imports. \* Excluding value of wool on skins. † Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Three interim distributions have been made, viz., £9,742,721 in 1949-50, £9,742,721 in 1951-52 and £6,235,341 in 1952-53.  
‡ Revised.

It is estimated that the value of fodder consumed by stock, fertilizers used on pastures, and dips and sprays used in the pastoral industry was £2,158,000 in 1949-50, £2,592,000 in 1950-51 and £4,261,000 in 1951-52.

## VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products) exported oversea from New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 756.—Oversea Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales.

Product.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52
£ thousand.								
Wool... ..	17,221	24,293	52,076	57,895	78,554	132,936	241,275	110,480
Meat... ..	1,545	3,526	3,795	3,396	4,183	4,220	2,981	5,647
Livestock ...	67	54	50	136	98	152	137	176
Hides and Skins ...	1,577	4,846	6,644	4,586	4,644	5,246	8,812	5,871
Other Pastoral	646	666	1,048	1,020	1,443	1,756	2,109	1,437
Total ...	21,056	33,385	63,613	67,033	88,922	144,310	255,314	123,611
Proportion to Total Exports (Merchandise)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	58.0	45.4	56.3	50.9	51.3	67.6	79.3	65.7

Figures relating to value of pastoral exports are not comparable with those relating to the value of production given in Table 755, since they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes. Moreover, the exports are valued on the basis of f.o.b. Sydney or Newcastle and not at the place of production, and the figures relate to year of export, not to year of production.

### NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo, or so-called native dog, and the fox, which has been introduced from abroad; but graminivorous animals, such as kangaroos, wallabies, hares, and rabbits, particularly the last-named which are of foreign origin, are deemed by the settlers even more noxious. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commissioner is required to take measures to destroy dingoes, and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border. A small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

### RABBITS.

The rabbit has done incalculable damage to pastures since it first became a problem about 1881. It rapidly spread over the whole State, and is believed to have played a major part in the decline in capacity of sheep properties to carry stock and resist drought which occurred in the thirty or so years following 1890. By the late 'thirties, through the expense of much money and effort, the rabbit pest had been brought under control by landholders in many parts of the State, though it continued to limit carrying capacity, and the control measures were costly to maintain. During the war, scarcity of labour, fumigants and wire netting made it difficult to keep the rabbit pest in check, and it became an increasing menace over wide areas. The problem was entirely transformed, however, after 1951 when the virus disease myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, spread rapidly down the Murray Valley, and up the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, and then over the rest of the State. By mid-1953, it was estimated by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia, and there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling. The possibility of complete eradication is believed to depend on destruction by other means of the surviving rabbits, which have shown increased resistance to the disease, possibly owing to a decline in its virulence.

The export trade in frozen rabbits and hares declined during the war, but increased after 1948 to a greater volume than previously reached. The volume of skins exported is subject to pronounced fluctuation, and was greater in 1945-46 than in any year since 1928-29. The value of skins exported in 1946-47 (£3,684,264) was the highest ever recorded, but, although the quantity exported in the past four years has been maintained at a high level, values have fallen.

The following table shows the quantity and value of frozen rabbits and hares, and of rabbit and hare skins exported from New South Wales to countries outside Australia:—

**Table 757.—Rabbits and Hares—Oversea Exports.**

Year ended 30th June.	Exports Oversea.				
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	pairs.	£	lb.	£	£
1911*	6,806,246	330,741	5,795,839	295,476	626,217
1921	2,830,315	301,615	3,387,480	609,570	911,185
1926	3,510,311	340,171	11,044,446	2,231,637	2,571,808
1931	3,526,033	252,074	4,679,429	415,245	667,319
1936	1,442,087	83,998	6,177,386	1,157,753	1,241,751
1941	233,390	20,366	4,444,529	1,075,737	1,096,103
1942	45,964	3,856	4,148,045	1,655,848	1,659,704
1943	27,235	2,634	2,735,779	950,071	952,705
1944	94,298	10,034	5,119,842	2,255,580	2,265,614
1945	72,091	9,122	5,247,467	1,909,908	1,919,030
1946	146,377	19,631	7,618,708	3,271,092	3,290,723
1947	149,137	22,378	7,459,348	3,684,264	3,706,642
1948	1,069,365	171,680	5,339,769	1,867,945	2,039,625
1949	6,192,702	1,119,948	5,208,652	1,718,756	2,838,704
1950	6,517,483	1,216,562	5,990,308	954,391	2,170,953
1951	1,748,695	520,646	6,898,431	1,638,390	2,159,036
1952	5,118,644	1,326,095	3,328,723	798,148	2,124,243

\* Calendar year.

#### *Wire Netting Advances for Rabbit-proof Fences.*

Under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934, advances from funds provided by Parliament may be made to settlers for the purchase of wire netting or other materials for use in the construction of rabbit-proof or dog-proof fences, etc., for protection from and the destruction of noxious animals. Payments for these materials, etc., with interest, is made by annual instalments extending over such period as the Minister for Lands may determine.

No advances have been made since 1941-42. The aggregate amount of advances to 30th June, 1952, was £1,440,335, and the balances outstanding at this date amounted to £29,131.

#### **PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS.**

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and noxious animals, and certain other matters, the State is divided into Pastures Protection Districts, and in each there is constituted a board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates. There are also stock inspectors and rabbit inspectors, who are paid from the funds of the Pastures Protection Boards to which they are attached.

Rates to provide funds for the purposes of the boards are levied upon owners of ten or more head of large stock, or 100 or more sheep, at a rate not exceeding eightpence per head of large stock and one penny per head of sheep, but a rebate of one-half is made to occupiers of holdings

enclosed with wire netting fences which in the opinion of the board are rabbit-proof, provided the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding calendar year. The funds so raised are applied by the boards in defraying expenses incurred in administering the Act, and for any other purpose approved by the Minister. The boards are required each year to pay 3 per cent. of their revenue to the Colonial Treasurer to cover the cost of administration.

The boards levy rates on travelling stock, except in the Western Division, to constitute a fund for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves. They are also empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits.

Tenders are called by the boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received (about £6,000 annually, supplemented when necessary by grants from the State Government) are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee for watering stock which is fixed by regulation.

#### REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.

Stock brands are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, and the number of standing registrations of large stock brands is approximately 85,000. These brands may be used on either cattle or horses.

Sheep brands, of which the registrations are approximately 47,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts and may not be duplicated in any one district; the same brand may, however, be issued in several Pastures Protection Districts.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH.

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries, e.g., rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, rabies, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923-1934, and necessary powers are provided for the inspection of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and inspectors are maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle before they enter New South Wales.

The work in connection with the inspection of stock for disease is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors of stock are stationed throughout the country, under supervision of district veterinary officers, enabling diseases such as anthrax and pleuro-pneumonia to be dealt with expeditiously. Cattle on dairies, particularly those supplying milk for human consumption, are inspected rigorously.

Schemes for the creation of tubercule-free herds are in operation in various parts of the State, and it is required by the Milk Board that raw milk sold in Sydney and other distributing districts under its control must be the product of tubercule-free cows.

Work at the well-equipped veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratory located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation in co-ordination with similar activities in other States and the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University of Sydney. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has an area of 1,250 acres at St. Mary's which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the laboratory and for genetic work on sheep.

#### CATTLE TICK ERADICATION.

Cattle tick eradication is a difficult problem confronting the veterinary authorities. Restrictive efforts have confined the infestation to a relatively small part of the State, and reduced the occurrence of tick fever to isolated instances. Continuous and costly work is necessary to prevent the spread of the tick, and the Commonwealth Government shares the cost with the States of New South Wales and Queensland. Contributions by the Commonwealth totalled £253,000 in 1949-50, £53,000 in 1950-51, and £53,325 in 1951-52. In addition, grants were made for the construction of dips. The Cattle Tick Control Commission created in 1926 has brought about increased co-ordination between the authorities of the States concerned. Dips are provided by the Government, and private dips constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Department of Agriculture are subsidised.

#### SWINE COMPENSATION ACT, 1928.

Following an outbreak of swine fever in 1928, the Swine Compensation Act was passed to provide for the payment of compensation for pigs condemned because of the presence of certain diseases and for carcasses condemned in slaughter-houses as unfit for human consumption. The funds required for payment of compensation are collected by the sale of swine duty stamps, which are affixed to a register kept at each slaughtering establishment to indicate the number of pigs slaughtered. In this way information is obtained as to the herds likely to be affected with tuberculosis.

During 1950-51, receipts under the Act amounted to £43,845 and disbursements to £43,589, of which £38,589 was paid as compensation. In 1951-52, receipts were £55,005 (including £47,005 from stamp duty), and disbursements £51,568, by way of compensation.

## CATTLE COMPENSATION ACT, 1951.

To assist disease eradication (especially tuberculosis), the Cattle Compensation Act was passed to provide for the payment of compensation for cattle condemned as being diseased and for carcasses condemned in slaughter-houses as unfit for human consumption. The Act is administered in conjunction with the Cattle Compensation Taxation Act, 1951, which provides for the payment of stamp duty on the sale of cattle. Proceeds of the stamp duty are used to establish, and make payments from, the Compensation Fund.

The Act first came into operation on 1st September, 1952.

## VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, 1923-52.

The Veterinary Surgeons Act came into operation on 5th December, 1923, to provide for the registration of veterinary surgeons, and to regulate the practice of veterinary science. A Board of Veterinary Surgeons has been established to administer the Act, which specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons.

The regulations were amended in 1952, enabling qualified alien veterinary surgeons to become registered practitioners after passing a special examination.

The number of registered veterinary surgeons on 31st December increased from 192 in 1943 to 341 in 1952.

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## DAIRYING, POULTRY, BEEKEEPING

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions, in parts of New South Wales, are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

However, with the introduction of refrigeration, pasteurization and other mechanical processes for the treatment of milk, manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate was made possible. Furthermore, with improvement in shipping facilities, butter and, more recently, processed milk products, became important items of the export trade.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry both in the manufacture and distribution of produce.

In New South Wales dairying reached a peak in 1933-34 when, following a period of economic depression, producers had been attracted to the industry for the regular monthly payments received for produce in contrast to annual returns from most agricultural products.

During the second World War, labour difficulties and unfavourable seasons proved so detrimental that, in 1948, the Commonwealth Government made a Dairy Efficiency Grant (described on page 840) to promote increased production and efficiency on dairy farms. In recent years, an improvement in the mechanisation of farms has helped to overcome labour troubles, and the increased demand for dairy produce, diversification of manufacture and better returns to producers have given stimulus to the industry.

### SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Legislation relating to the milk supply of the Metropolitan (Sydney), Newcastle, Erina (Gosford district), Wollongong, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, and Hunter milk distributing districts supervised by the Milk Board, is described in the chapter "Food and Prices".

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930, consolidated laws designed to prevent the spread of disease through unhygienic conditions in the handling of milk and milk products. It requires all dairymen and milk vendors to register their premises with local authorities, renders the premises subject to inspection, and makes illegal the sale of milk or milk products from unregistered premises.

By the Dairy Industry Act provision is made for regulating the manufacture of dairy produce and of margarine. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Milk and cream supplied to a dairy produce factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on



the basis of the butter-fat content, or on the amount of commercial butter obtained from his cream or the computed cheese yield of his milk. Margins of payment for the different grades of the various dairy products are fixed by regulations under the Act. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis and packed in boxes bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. Testing and grading and manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be done only by persons holding certificates of qualification. In 1938 a Dairy Produce Factories Advisory Committee was constituted to advise the Minister regarding applications for registration of premises as a dairy produce factory. The Minister may refuse any application if he is satisfied that registration is opposed to the best interests of the dairying industry in New South Wales.

The State has been divided into eleven dairying districts, and in each an experienced dairy instructor is appointed to supervise the dairy factories and to administer the Dairy Industry Act and regulations thereunder. He acts as inspector, instructs the factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises the dairy-farmers, exercises supervision over the quality of butter produced and organises herd recording units.

#### AUSTRALIAN DAIRY PRODUCE BOARD.

The supervision of dairy products for oversea export in terms of the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 1924-47, is a function of the Australian Dairy Produce Board appointed by the Commonwealth to control the export and oversea distribution of Australian butter, cheese and processed milk products. The Board was reconstituted on 1st July, 1948, and consists of two members as representatives of the dairy farmers of Australia, one member from each of the States to represent co-operative butter and cheese factories in each of the States, two members as representatives of proprietary and privately owned butter and cheese factories of Australia, one member representing employees of butter and cheese factories, and one member to represent the Commonwealth Government. Subject to direction by the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, it controls the purchase, shipment, and sale of dairy produce exported on behalf of the Commonwealth, issues licences to exporters of dairy produce, and maintains an agency in Great Britain to advise as to market conditions, etc. Expenses of administration are paid from proceeds of a levy of 1d. per 24 lb. on butter and 1d. per 48 lb. on cheese exported.

Butter for export is graded by Commonwealth official graders, according to grades fixed by regulation, and each box is branded to indicate the quality of the butter and the factory which made it. A national brand (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australia" in the centre of an outline map of Australia, the name of the State, the registered number of the factory; and the net weight. In addition, a word registered by the factory may be added to the approved design. Only a very small proportion of the Australian butter is classified as second or lower grade.

## UNITED KINGDOM PURCHASE OF AUSTRALIAN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Following the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the United Kingdom Government contracted with the Commonwealth Government to purchase large quantities of Australian butter and cheese during the period ended 30th June, 1940. The contract was renewed year by year until June, 1944, then for a four-year period from 1st July, 1944, and for a further period of seven years from 1st July, 1948. Under the current agreement, the United Kingdom Government will purchase the exportable surplus of Australian dairy produce after provision has been made for Australian consumption and for the export of limited quantities of butter and cheese to other countries. Prices are to be reviewed annually, but in any year may not be more than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above or below those of the preceding year. Information as to the contract prices to 30th June, 1953, is shown later in this chapter. The quantities of butter and cheese exported from Australia to the United Kingdom under contract from the date of first acquisition (20th November, 1939) to 30th June, 1951, are shown below:—

**Table 758.—Butter and Cheese Supplied under the United Kingdom Contracts.**

Butter.				Cheese.			
Season.	Tons.	Season.	Tons.	Season.	Tons.	Season.	Tons.
1939-40*	66,882	1945-46	58,738	1939-40*	11,063	1945-46	8,621
1940-41	77,843	1946-47	50,950	1940-41	10,118	1946-47	18,352
1941-42	46,847	1947-48	77,616	1941-42	6,569	1947-48	18,036
1942-43	48,911	1948-49	71,250	1942-43	6,067	1948-49	21,506
1943-44	41,564	1949-50	68,564	1943-44	3,756	1949-50	18,029
1944-45	37,356	1950-51	42,359	1944-45	2,700	1950-51	13,824

\* From 20th November, 1939.

## THE DAIRY INDUSTRY STABILISATION SCHEME.

The returns to producers of butter and cheese in New South Wales are determined through the operation of a marketing scheme composed of the following elements:—

(i) Equalisation to the producer of the proceeds of export and local sales, which are normally made at different prices. This requires the fixing of export and local quotas.

(ii) Payment of Commonwealth subsidy to bring the producer's return up to a "guaranteed price", determined after survey of production costs. Since 1952, the guaranteed price has been restricted to local consumption plus 20 per cent.

(iii) Retention of excess proceeds in a stabilisation fund, in periods when the export price exceeds the "guaranteed price".

The scheme operates under joint State and Commonwealth legislation, and is administered by representative boards. Further details of the scheme are given below.

*Dairy Products Board.*

The Australian equalisation scheme operates in New South Wales under authority of the Dairy Products Act, 1933-38. The Act is administered by the Dairy Products Board, which consists of a Government representative appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union. The Board advises the Minister in determining the quotas of butter and cheese for home consumption, and may enter into arrangements with boards in other States for the purposes of stabilisation. Its administrative expenses are met by the imposition of a fee of 1s 2d. per ton of butter and 7d. per ton of cheese manufactured.

*Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd.*

For the administration of the equalisation scheme, members of the Dairy Products Boards of the States concerned and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products were organised in 1934 as a limited company—the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The work of the Committee is described below.

*Equalisation.*

The forerunner of the equalisation scheme was the "Paterson Plan", a voluntary marketing scheme inaugurated in 1926, under which butter manufacturers agreed to the regulation of interstate trade and the imposition of a levy on all butter made, from which a bonus was paid on butter exported. Information about the scheme is given in the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book on page 530.

As from 1st May, 1934, the Paterson Plan, which applied to butter only, was superseded by a compulsory equalisation scheme under State and Commonwealth legislation. This scheme, with some modification, now operates in all States. Prices for local sales are fixed from time to time—since 1952 by the Commonwealth Government. Until 1945-46, local prices were fixed at a level above that of the export prices. The Dairy Products Board in each State determines the proportion or quota of local butter and cheese which may be sold in that State. The Federal law provided for the determination of corresponding export quotas, and the licensing of interstate trade to enforce the local quotas. Although the Privy Council in 1936 held this type of restriction on interstate trade to be beyond the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth, the legislation of the States was not invalidated, and the scheme has been continued by the voluntary co-operation of producers.

The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. calculates each season the average price for all sales, export, interstate and local, and establishes this price, by a system of rebates and reclamations, as the average equalisation price received by all factories.

The quotas for butter and cheese and the values at which sales are taken into account for equalisation are identical in all the States concerned in the scheme. The quotas for local consumption in each month since July, 1946, are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 759.—Butter and Cheese—Quotas for Local Consumption.**

Month.	Butter.						Cheese.					
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	per cent.											
July	69.60	71.23	70.27	69.33	80.00	100.00	86.70	67.23	53.85	56.00	81.40	100.00
August	68.75	65.82	69.33	61.90	69.77	100.00	78.05	47.76	46.67	45.16	60.34	88.33
September	57.29	52.00	50.00	49.06	58.18	78.43	52.94	34.40	33.73	33.57	38.89	55.00
October	40.74	38.80	37.96	38.24	44.00	59.70	36.36	25.80	25.45	25.45	30.17	37.10
November	40.44	36.62	34.67	34.21	40.48	57.14	35.86	15.40	24.56	25.86	29.17	36.92
December	43.65	37.68	38.24	31.33	40.00	59.37	40.91	29.09	26.67	27.27	30.20	38.98
January	44.35	41.27	42.62	37.14	54.69	67.86	57.14	38.10	35.44	35.23	40.23	46.51
February	61.36	44.07	46.43	48.15	68.63	88.64	60.00	44.12	46.67	50.00	56.45	79.31
March	64.29	54.17	53.06	50.00	72.00	75.00	58.62	50.00	49.12	50.79	64.81	95.74
April	76.47	65.00	61.90	56.52	87.80	84.09	68.55	56.00	54.90	62.75	79.55	100.00
May	78.79	68.42	63.41	65.00	94.73	100.00	80.95	59.32	53.85	76.19	99.40	100.00
June	78.79	71.23	75.36	75.00	100.00	100.00	89.19	57.14	66.66	89.47	100.00	100.00

Under normal conditions the requirements for home consumption do not vary greatly from month to month, and variations in the quota are the result of variations in production.

Basic prices for equalisation purposes were determined monthly until 1942, when manufacturers agreed to the substitution of equalisation periods based on seasons.

The average equalisation values determined by the Equalisation Committee in each year since the commencement of the scheme are shown in Table 760.

*Subsidy Paid to Dairy Industry.*

During the war, as part of a policy of stabilising the retail price level without discouragement to production, the Commonwealth Government began to pay subsidy to dairy farmers supplying butter and cheese factories. This was paid under the Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, 1942 and 1943, and was later extended to suppliers of processed milk factories. The rate of subsidy was calculated to raise returns to dairy farmers to an average price varying according to accepted costs of production. For part of the period of contract, the United Kingdom Government reimbursed the Commonwealth Government for subsidy paid in respect of dairy products exported under contract. The average rate of subsidy paid in each year since 1942-43, and realisations from sales of butter since the inception of compulsory equalisation, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 760.—Butter—Equalisation Rate, Average Rate of Subsidy, and Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer (to nearest penny).**

Year.	Average Proceeds of Sale.			Equalisation Rate	Average Rate of Subsidy	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer
	Overseas	Local	Interstate			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	per cwt.	s. d.	s. d.
1934-35	80 0	136 5	133 2	101 6	...	101 6
1935-36	101 6	136 5	130 0	117 5	...	117 5
1936-37	109 3	136 5	129 7	123 2	...	123 2
1937-38	127 9	146 3	138 1	136 6	...	136 6
1938-39	121 8	154 6	146 6	136 4	...	136 4
1939-40	132 8	154 5	147 7	141 10	...	141 10
1940-41	132 5	154 6	146 3	143 1	...	143 1
1941-42	129 9	156 10	146 9	145 5	...	145 5
1942-43	136 6	162 0	149 5	152 0	11 11	163 11
1943-44	136 6	161 9	151 1	153 0	37 5	190 5
1944-45	140 9	161 11	151 5	154 4	40 7	194 11
1945-46	182 6	161 9	150 7	171 3	33 4	204 7
1946-47	210 4	162 2	150 4	183 3	30 8	213 11
1947-48	243 6	178 2	174 9	210 2	35 4	245 6
1948-49	267 1	209 9	197 4	237 7	28 11	266 6
1949-50	293 2	209 10	196 2	248 11	43 11	292 10
1950-51	307 11	208 6	194 0	241 8	82 4	324 0
1951-52	429 1	291 10	291 8	307 9	121 4	429 1

In the year ended 30th June, 1952, the equalisation rate for cheese was 204s. 6d. per cwt., the average rate of subsidy was 35s. 10d., and the rate of overall return to manufacturers was 240s. 4d. per cwt.

*The "Guaranteed Price".*

Prior to 1947, the Government had fixed the subsidy each year after considering the advice of the Equalisation Committee as to the movement in production costs. In November, 1946, however, the Government had appointed a Joint Dairying Industry Advisory Committee, comprising

five representatives of Commonwealth departments and four representatives of the dairying industry, to advise it on matters relating to the industry, including costs of production of butter and cheese. In October, 1947, following a report by this Committee of the results of a survey of farm production costs, the Government announced its acceptance of a new farm cost figure of 2s. per lb. commercial butter basis, and undertook to guarantee the payment of this sum for a five-year period, with annual adjustments to meet any further increases in production costs. For the latter purpose, trends in costs of production are examined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture.

#### *The Dairying Industry Stabilisation Fund.*

In July, 1946, when prices paid under the post-war long-term contracts with the United Kingdom were raised, export proceeds for the first time exceeded the level of combined farm and factory production costs estimated by the Stabilisation Committee in its advice to the Government on the level of subsidy to be paid. During 1946-47, no reduction of subsidy was made on this account, and the excess of export proceeds over estimated production costs was paid to the industry. During the following year, the excess disappeared, with the acceptance of the increased estimates of production costs by the Government. In 1948-49, however, adjustment of the export contract price again raised it above estimated production cost, but the excess was this time retained by the Australian Dairy Produce Board in a Dairying Industry Stabilisation Fund, intended for future use in maintaining the stability of the industry. Money credited to this fund was therefore not available to contribute to the equalisation value in the year in which it was received. Initially, a deduction of 20s. 7½d. per cwt. for butter and 3s. 11½d. per cwt. for cheese was made from the proceeds of export sales under the United Kingdom contract, with corresponding deductions in respect of exports to other countries. Further sums were credited in the next two years, and in June, 1951, the balance stood at £3,855,567. In 1951-52, however, the continued rise in costs of production brought the accepted factory cost once more above the level of the export contract price, and the Stabilisation Fund was now drawn on to supplement the export proceeds. Payments made from the fund to the Equalisation Committee for this purpose in 1951-52 amounted to £1,439,466.

#### *Limitation of Guaranteed Price, 1952.*

The original five-year guarantee having expired in June, 1952, the Commonwealth Government announced a new five-year stabilisation plan, which departs from the old plan mainly in that it limits the quantity of butter and cheese covered by the guarantee to home sales plus 20 per cent.

#### DAIRY INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH.

Educational and experimental work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at the State experiment farms, and at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Scientific investigation is undertaken at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and the McMaster Animal Health Laboratory (at the University of Sydney) conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is active in investigations associated with the welfare of the dairying industry.

The breeds of stud cattle kept at the various experiment farms comprise Australian Illawarra Shorthorn at Grafton, Guernsey at Wollongbar, Ayrshire at Bathurst, Jersey at Wagga Wagga, Glen Innes and Yanco, and Jersey and Friesian studs at Hawkesbury Agricultural College. In October, 1952, the first artificial stockbreeding station in Australia was opened at Berry, on the South Coast. It is hoped to improve the breed and raise the general standard of dairy cattle by importing outstanding sires to be used at the station.

To enable factory managers and butter-makers to improve their scientific knowledge, dairy-science schools are held for short terms at different dairying centres, and certificates are given to those who pass examinations in the grading of cream and in the testing of milk and cream. The schools were attended by 46 students in 1951, and 39 in 1952.

#### DAIRY EFFICIENCY GRANT.

From 1st July, 1948, the Commonwealth Government made available to the States an amount of £250,000 per annum, for a period of five years (later extended to ten years), as a grant for the purpose of promoting efficiency in the dairying industry. The amount allocated to New South Wales was £54,066 in 1948-49, and £67,583 in succeeding years. As a result, it has been possible by means of publicity, demonstration work on farms and extension services to foster improved farming practices. Much has also been achieved by increased herd recording activities and by analyses of data obtained, as well as by sire surveys, feeding trials, etc.

#### HERD RECORDING.

The present system of herd recording was introduced in New South Wales in 1912.

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher grade, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

A herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions, viz., (1) registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are required; and (2) grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. A detailed description of the herd recording system is given on page 727 of Year Book No. 52.

Approximately 100,000 cows were recorded in 1929-30. The practice was greatly curtailed for some years, and growth was again interrupted by the war. In 1945 the Commonwealth Government guaranteed, for a period of five years, up to one-third of the cost of approved grade herd

recording schemes. The State Government agreed to pay a similar amount, and, as a result, there was a marked increase in 1945-46 and later years. The number of cows recorded in 1938-39 and the last six years was:—

Table 761.—Dairy Cows Recorded.

Particulars.	1939.*	1947.*	1948.†	1949.‡	1950.‡	1951.‡	1952.‡
Pure Bred Cows for—							
Certified Record ...	1,767	2,291	2,328	3,252	3,745	3,593	3,570
Uncertified Record ...	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grade Cows ...	43,426	32,220	31,917	42,083	42,819	42,609	43,345
Total Cows Recorded	47,053	34,520	34,245	45,335	46,564	46,202	46,915

\* Year ended 30th September. † Nine months ended 30th June. ‡ Year ended 30th June.

## DAIRY CATTLE.

The greatest concentration of dairy cattle in Australia is found on the far North Coast, extending across the border to Queensland.

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, in the dairy herds the Shorthorn preponderates. This breed was introduced into the Illawarra or South Coast districts in the early period of dairying, before the Shorthorn had been developed by English breeders into a beef-producing type. By an admixture with other strains, a useful type of dairy cattle, known as the Illawarra, has been developed. There is also a large number of Jersey cattle, and the use of the breed for the production of butter is increasing. The Ayrshire is well represented in the dairy herds. It is noted for hardiness, but is better suited for producing milk for human consumption as fresh milk than for butter-making. The other main dairy breeds are Guernsey and Friesian.

The number of cows used for milking in the State since 1929 is shown below:—

Table 762.—Dairy Cows.

31st March.	Cows in Registered Dairies.					Other milking Cows (not in Registered Dairies).
	Being Milked.	Dry.	Heifers.		Total.	
			Springing.	Other over One Year.		
1929*	482,568	293,754	49,655	115,413	941,390	81,797†
1934	705,398	239,503	55,789	155,105	1,155,800	97,147†
1939	691,105	195,806	41,048	140,947	1,068,906	93,340†
1940	659,404	223,638	46,721	139,236	1,068,999	97,237†
1941	668,101	192,802	43,036	150,531	1,054,770	97,499†
1942	651,186	199,157	46,163	158,666	1,055,172	94,569†
1943	638,861	205,182	210,468		1,054,511	82,556†
1944	609,867	227,268	206,138		1,043,273	123,083
1945	626,272	196,885	212,834		1,035,991	119,165
1946	594,809	192,083	50,949	183,246	1,021,087	118,335
1947	592,385	170,035	39,359	166,130	967,909	130,931
1948	592,320	173,174	47,218	152,489	965,201	144,820
1949	594,860	175,841	43,846	156,038	970,585	152,595
1950	587,735	182,785	49,997	160,854	981,371	158,202
1951	576,567	183,011	46,271	157,785	963,634	144,456
1952	540,409	187,800	42,890	158,714	929,813	138,463

\* At 30th June.

† Cows (not in registered dairies) being milked.

More than 90 per cent. of the cows in registered dairies were in the coastal districts, principally the North Coast and Hunter-Manning divisions, less than 4 per cent. in the Tableland divisions and 4.5 per cent. in the Western Slope divisions. The principal dairying regions of the State are indicated in the diagrammatic map at page 9 of this volume.

Particulars of the number of cows in registered dairies in the various divisions in 1935 and each of the last eleven years are as follows:—

**Table 763.—Cows in Registered Dairies in Divisions.**

At 31st March.	Coastal Divisions.					Table- land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains, Riverina and Western Division <sup>a</sup>	Total New South Wales.
	North Coast.	Hunter- Mann- ing.	Cumber- land.	South Coast.	Total Coastal.				
1935	534,893	276,348	35,485	150,681	997,407	64,479	91,301	20,576	1,173,763
1942	516,566	259,518	29,833	136,658	942,575	39,374	60,504	12,719	1,055,172
1943	516,740	261,421	30,617	132,841	941,619	41,506	57,701	13,685	1,054,511
1944	512,773	258,167	31,953	131,524	934,417	39,982	57,344	11,530	1,043,273
1945	508,534	257,857	30,461	133,154	930,006	37,749	56,263	11,973	1,035,991
1946	510,586	256,910	27,504	127,905	923,205	36,797	50,548	10,537	1,021,087
1947	476,045	246,182	25,216	126,372	873,815	34,108	48,137	11,849	967,909
1948	472,752	249,070	23,780	125,454	871,056	33,780	47,530	12,335	965,201
1949	472,144	251,940	22,980	130,079	877,143	33,785	46,277	13,380	970,585
1950	475,608	258,795	23,856	130,833	889,092	32,368	45,772	13,639	981,371
1951	465,493	258,933	23,265	129,889	877,580	30,614	43,282	12,158	963,634
1952	452,712	249,749	21,503	125,486	849,450	27,675	41,013	11,675	929,813

#### NUMBER AND SIZE OF REGISTERED DAIRY HERDS.

The number of registered dairy herds in size groups and the number of dairy cattle in these herds in each of the coastal divisions and the rest of the State at 31st March, 1950, are given in the following table:—

**Table 764.—Dairy Cattle Herds on Holdings of One Acre or more at 31st March, 1950.**

Size of Herd (Dairy Cattle in Registered Dairies).	Coastal Divisions.					Inland Divisions.	Total New South Wales.
	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	Cumber- land.	South Coast.	Total.		

#### NUMBER OF DAIRY HERDS.\*

Under 5	6	5	2	6	19	56	75
5-9	27	19	8	7	61	160	221
10-14	44	46	3	27	120	175	296
15-19	71	111	8	39	229	193	422
20-29	282	330	49	118	779	342	1,121
30-49	1,343	1,130	86	450	3,309	565	3,874
50-99	4,279	2,161	120	938	7,496	701	8,197
100 and over	1,392	656	75	424	2,547	223	2,775
Total ...	7,744	4,458	351	2,007	14,560	2,421	16,981

#### NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE\*

Under 5	15	14	7	18	54	181	235
5-9	191	141	59	49	440	1,142	1,582
10-14	545	570	36	317	1,468	2,091	3,559
15-19	1,194	1,897	133	654	3,878	3,245	7,123
20-29	7,082	8,226	1,209	2,926	19,443	8,397	27,840
30-49	66,505	45,045	3,393	17,965	132,908	22,017	154,925
50-99	305,207	150,943	8,067	66,315	530,532	48,309	578,841
100 and over	183,172	97,477	13,892	66,931	361,472	31,134	392,606
Total ...	563,911	304,313	26,796	155,175	1,050,195	116,516	1,166,711

\* 35 registered dairies with 824 dairy cattle on holdings of less than one acre are not included.



The 1,166,711 registered dairy cattle on holdings of 1 acre and upwards in New South Wales at 31st March, 1950, were distributed over 16,981 herds. The Coastal divisions contained 90.0 per cent. of the cattle and 85.7 per cent. of the herds, most of the remainder being in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions. Herds of 50 to 99 cattle comprised over one-half the number in the coastal belt, and those of less than 30 cattle accounted for only 8.3 per cent. In inland areas, also, herds of 50 to 99 were the most numerous, but they represented only 29.0 per cent. of the herds; herds of less than 50 cattle together accounted for 61.6 per cent. and those with 100 or more cattle, 9.4 per cent. of all inland herds.

In coastal districts, 50.5 per cent. of the cattle were in herds in the 50 to 99 group. Herds of 100 or more contained 34.4 per cent., and of 30 to 49, 12.7 per cent., and those of less than 30 only 2.4 per cent. of the registered dairy cattle in coastal districts. In inland areas, 87.1 per cent. of the cattle were in herds of 30 or more.

#### DAIRY FARMS.

The number of registered dairies, 23,596 in 1933-34, decreased progressively to 20,956 in 1938-39, to 19,314 in 1944-45 and 15,845 in 1951-52.

Eighty-seven per cent. of registered dairies in 1951-52 were situated in Coastal divisions. In inland areas, dairy farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of dairies near the southern border and in irrigation settlements.

The following statement shows the number of holdings of one acre and upwards used for dairying operations on a commercial scale from 1928-29 to 1945-46; data are not available for later seasons:—

**Table 765.—Holdings Used for Dairying.**

Year ended 31st March.	Holdings of one acre and upwards used principally for—				
	Dairying.	Dairying and Agriculture.	Dairying and Grazing.	Dairying, Grazing and Agriculture.	Total used for Dairying.
1929†	12,985	2,942	1,722	1,189	18,838
1931†	14,484	3,371	1,148	1,146	20,149
1934	15,033	4,315	1,498	2,065	22,911
1935	14,929	4,226	1,474	1,952	22,581
1936	14,969	4,066	1,445	1,834	22,314
1937	14,521	4,178	1,394	1,716	21,809
1938	14,136	4,072	1,316	1,592	21,116
1939	14,129	3,660	1,331	1,489	20,609
1940	14,210	3,752	1,309	1,433	20,704
1941	14,098	3,675	1,252	1,461	20,486
1945	12,473	3,821	1,639	1,239	19,172
1946	12,157	3,578	1,341	1,028	18,104

† Year ended 30th June.

In the Coastal divisions, 15,204 holdings were used for dairying in 1945-46, viz., 11,075 exclusively and 4,129 for dairying combined with other purposes. In other parts of the State, the industry is usually conducted in conjunction with agriculture and grazing—there being only 1,082 holdings used solely for dairying and 1,818 for dairying in combination with other rural pursuits. The total number of holdings used for dairying decreased by 2,600 between 1939-40 and 1945-46, the decrease in the Coastal divisions being 1,764.

## RAINFALL INDEX—DAIRYING DISTRICTS.

The following table provides a monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales. For each dairying district the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the district average milk production over a period.

**Table 766.—Index of Rainfall in Coastal Dairying Districts.**

Month.	Rainfall Index—Coastal Dairying Districts. (Normal equals 100).												
	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
July ... ..	46	18	40	86	6	148	139	2	11	23	97	368	21
August ... ..	102	90	33	31	156	234	47	16	65	48	174	193	54
September ... ..	77	50	30	23	128	65	50	88	67	155	120	90	63
October ... ..	208	85	53	332	147	34	89	85	74	19	187	198	58
November ... ..	87	82	88	153	209	56	115	73	146	78	109	208	22
December ... ..	49	167	30	140	176	50	82	72	208	70	52	78	41
January ... ..	58	144	26	75	178	70	77	140	121	105	97	268	28
February ... ..	47	102	180	60	37	99	140	204	56	145	226	90	124
March ... ..	104	87	108	44	50	41	160	101	130	160	110	117	105
April ... ..	88	88	45	48	28	142	152	131	76	74	159	30	120
May ... ..	39	63	32	216	59	90	18	79	129	85	75	62	68
June ... ..	58	68	73	25	57	373	44	29	293	174	476	268	154
Year ... ..	80	87	62	103	103	117	93	85	115	95	157	167	72

Protracted dry periods, in any season, are detrimental to good pastures, which is particularly important in the spring and summer, when production normally moves from low winter levels to a seasonal peak. The effect of monthly rainfall upon production can be seen in Table 773, and the effect of the seasonal distribution of rainfall in Table 769.

The index of rainfall is compiled for three sections of the coastal belt; particulars for each month from July, 1949, are as follows:—

**Table 767.—Index of Rainfall—Sections of Coastal Dairying Districts.**

Month.	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Central.	Southern.
		1949.			1950.			1951.	
July	85	143	61	476	394	210	9	29	66
August	189	202	48	207	205	104	27	62	191
Sept.	76	208	157	79	108	103	20	45	309
October	235	117	97	192	186	252	51	52	105
Nov.	82	114	232	191	285	136	19	16	50
Dec.	48	62	51	88	73	87	47	29	34
		1950.			1951.			1952.	
January	70	126	167	240	375	183	23	31	40
Feb.	220	210	284	76	72	190	131	147	50
March	85	56	340	125	136	44	98	90	166
April	138	145	285	32	31	16	85	100	332
May	36	101	209	64	46	87	63	71	82
June	477	561	306	223	3.9	382	139	108	321
Year	145	170	186	166	178	146	59	65	146

## IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.

Natural pasture is available generally throughout the year and the native grasses possess both milk producing and fattening qualities.

In recent years, efforts have been directed towards the establishment of sown pastures and the improvement of pastures by top dressing, with a view to increasing the carrying capacity of land and the milk yield per cow. Details are shown on page 697.

## DAIRY PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the production of butter, cheese, and bacon and ham, in each division of the State in the years 1938-39, 1950-51, and 1951-52, the annual figures for these three items being factory production during the year ended 30th June, plus farm production during the year ended three months earlier:—

Table 768.—Butter, Cheese and Bacon Production.

Division.	Butter Made.			Cheese Made.			Bacon and Ham Made.†		
	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	thousand lb.								
Coastal—									
North	65,259	51,052	38,786	1,170	2,941	2,455	7,122	3,279	1,992
Coast									
Hunter and	29,683	12,506	6,622	784	563	49	1,780	2,655	2,292
Manning									
Cumberland ..	579	398	364	34	22	26	15,559	19,806	21,388
South									
Coast ..	11,056	7,420	5,027	5,497	2,815	1,782	440	299	254
Total ..	106,577	71,376	48,799	7,485	6,341	4,312	24,901	26,039	25,926
Tableland—									
Northern	1,661	1,178	912	...	...	...	323	1,079	947
Central ..	1,369	808	732	...	...	...	76	100	116
Southern	455	251	271	...	...	...	17	6	7
Total ..	3,485	2,237	1,915	...	...	...	416	1,185	1,070
Western									
Slope—									
North ..	1,687	987	756	...	...	...	29	8	6
Central ..	712	403	384	...	...	...	37	79	110
South ...	5,326	4,404	3,217	...	289	158	954	953	898
Total ..	7,725	5,794	4,357	...	289	158	1,020	1,040	1,014
Plain—									
North									
Central	134	130	110	...	...	...	5	2	3
Central ...	128	136	120	...	...	...	9	3	2
Riverina ...	737	1,217	1,189	1	...	...	66	19	16
Total ..	999	1,483	1,419	1	...	...	80	24	21
Western ...	35	42	53	...	...	...	2	...	1
Total ...	*118,821	*80,932	*56,543	7,486	6,630	4,470	†26,419	†28,288	†28,032

\* Includes 749,139 lb. in 1938-39, 679,537 lb. in 1950-51, and 561,829 lb. in 1951-52, made from Queensland or Victorian cream.

† Includes 4,265,331 lb. in 1938-39, 3,005,993 lb. in 1950-51, and 2,477,011 lb. in 1951-52, made from green bacon imported interstate.

‡ Particulars for 1951-52 are not comparable with earlier years. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a "bone-in" weight basis in 1951-52, and on a "bone-out," or net weight basis in earlier years.

The table shows that approximately 88 per cent. of the butter and practically the whole of the cheese is produced in the Coastal divisions. More than 60 per cent. of the butter of the State is made in the North Coast division. The manufacture of cheese is of relatively small extent; in 1951-52, 55 per cent. of the cheese was made in the North Coast and 40 per cent. in the South Coast division. The bacon factories are situated for the most part in the Coastal divisions.

### MILK.

Particulars of the consumption and supply of milk and milk products are published in the chapter "Food and Prices."

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by Government officers, who have power to condemn and prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of the milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

Under the Milk Act, 1931-1942, a Board regulates and controls the supply of milk and cream within the Sydney metropolitan, Newcastle, Erina, Wollongong, Blue Mountains-Lithgow and Hunter milk distributing districts. Functions of the Board include the improvement of methods of collecting and distributing milk and the fixation of prices.

The total yield of milk is not accurately recorded, as few dairy farmers measure the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout the year. However, a close approximation is derived by conversion of milk products to their equivalent in whole milk on the basis of butter fat content, and adding thereto the quantity used as fresh milk for human consumption, etc.

### AVERAGE YIELD PER COW.

An approximate estimate of the productivity per cow in registered dairies in New South Wales, in terms of commercial butter, is published in the next table. For the purpose of this estimate, it is assumed that the mean of the number of cows in milk and dry at the beginning and end of any given year represents the average number kept for milking during that year, and an estimate is made (on the basis of butter fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which may be produced from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows dry and in milk in registered dairies during the year, shown in the column B, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the year concerned as shown in column A. The estimated production per cow shown in column G is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the commercial butter equivalent in respective years, shown in column F. It represents, therefore, an average of all milking cows in registered dairies irrespective of periods of lactation, and includes heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

Table 769.—Cows in Registered Dairies—Average Yield.

Year.	Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies at end of Year.	Estimated Number of Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies during Year.	Butter Produced.		Estimated Commercial Butter Produccible from Milk (of Cows in Registered Dairies) used for other Purposes.	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Produccible from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairies.	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter Equivalent per Cow.
			In Factories from Milk produced in New South Wales.	On Registered Dairy Farms.			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
	No.	No.	thousand lb.			lb.	
1922-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	1,025	23,783	125,411	161.4
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	1,635	26,740	174,218	183.1
1932-40	883,042	884,977	121,658	935	31,446	154,039	174.0
1940-41	860,903	871,973	106,065	881	34,530	141,476	162.2
1941-42	850,343	855,623	86,170	757	36,935	123,862	114.8
1942-43	844,043	847,193	101,438	830	39,374	141,642	167.2
1943-44	837,135	840,589	91,665	795	39,371	131,831	156.8
1944-45	823,157	830,146	70,670	959	38,723	110,352	132.9
1945-46	786,892	805,024	75,459	863	43,304	119,626	148.6
1946-47	762,420	774,656	61,230	944	46,174	103,348	139.9
1947-48	765,494	763,967	77,480	870	49,719	128,069	167.6
1948-49	770,701	768,098	74,835	943	49,360	125,133	162.9
1949-50	770,520	770,610	83,354	1,005	50,878	135,237	175.5
1950-51	759,578	765,049	82,294	900	49,970	133,164	174.1
1951-52	728,209	743,894	53,669	956	46,747	101,372	136.3

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts published in Tables 766 and 767. The estimated production per cow (calculated as indicated above) fluctuated considerably over the period covered by the table, with the extremes reflecting the incidence of lush seasons and years of drought, as well as variations in the proportion of cows in milk to all cows in registered dairies. The estimated average yield per cow was at its lowest (133 lb.) in 1944-45, when there was a scarcity of farm labour and rainfall was much below normal. The estimated productivity per cow in 1950-51 (174 lb.) was about 5 per cent. below the record of 183 lb. in 1934-35, but poor seasonal conditions in 1951-52 reduced the estimated production to 136 lb., the lowest since 1944-45.

#### USES OF MILK.

Although there is some seasonal variation, approximately 75 per cent. of the milk production of the State is treated in factories either as cream or whole milk for the manufacture of butter, cheese, cream or preserved milk, the balance being sold for consumption as fresh milk or used on the farms. Most of the factories are situated in the country districts at convenient centres and many are conducted on co-operative principles, with the dairy farmers as shareholders. Particulars of the operations of the dairy factories are shown in the chapter "Factories."

The following statement shows the estimated amount of milk produced in New South Wales and used for various purposes in 1938-39, and in the past four seasons:—

**Table 770.—Production and Use of Milk.**

Purpose for which Milk was Used.	Season.				
	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Butter making—	thousand gallons.				
On farms... ..	14,315	12,702	13,510	12,042	12,180
In N.S.W. factories ... ..	211,250	153,267	169,509	158,101	107,774
In other States ... ..	3,125	3,683	2,903	4,197	3,590
Total used for butter ... ..	228,690	169,602	185,982	174,340	123,544
Cheese making—					
On farms... ..	302	4	1	1	1
In factories ... ..	7,413	5,549	6,334	6,652	4,561
Total used for Cheese ... ..	7,715	5,553	6,335	6,653	4,562
Sweet cream, ice cream, condensing, etc.	9,645	25,017	27,129	24,475	18,999
Pasteurised for Milk Board Distributing Districts* ... ..	26,457	56,093	56,539	56,859	58,033
Balance sold as raw milk and used otherwise ... ..	38,877	35,650	35,595	35,832	36,068
Total milk (produced in N.S.W.)	311,384	291,915	311,580	298,159	241,209

\* Sydney and Newcastle in 1938-39. Wollongong and Erina added January, 1946, and Blue Mountains-Lithgow added December, 1947.

The proportions of the estimated total production of milk used for various purposes in the years covered by the foregoing table were:—

**Table 771.—Milk—Proportion Used for Various Purposes.**

Purpose for which Milk was Used.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	per cent.				
Butter making ... ..	73·4	58·1	59·7	58·5	51·2
Cheese making ... ..	2·5	1·9	2·0	2·2	1·9
Sweet cream, ice cream, condensing, etc.... ..	3·1	8·6	8·7	8·2	7·9
Consumed as fresh milk or used otherwise ... ..	21·0	31·4	29·6	31·1	39·0
Total... ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

In recent years, the consumption of fresh milk and manufacture of processed milk products have increased while the proportion of total milk production used for butter and cheese making has declined. The quantity of milk pasteurised for the Milk Board distributing districts in 1951-52 was more than double the quantity in 1938-39.

Further particulars regarding the consumption of fresh milk are shown in the chapter relating to "Food and Prices".

## BUTTER.

## PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the production of butter in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1895 and in each season, 1941-42 to 1951-52. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States; the quantity was 749,536 lb. in 1949-50, 679,537 lb. in 1950-51, and 561,829 lb. in 1951-52.

Table 772.—Butter Production.

Five years ended 30th June *	In Factories.	On Farms. * †	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	In Factories.	On Farms. †	Total.
	Annual average : thousand lb.				thousand lb.		
1899	22,930	5,689	28,619	1942	85,116	4,107	89,223
1904	36,313	4,248	40,561	1943	93,775	4,500	98,275
1909	54,752	4,502	59,254	1944	87,857	4,500	92,357
1915	75,239	4,431	79,670	1945	71,722	4,500	76,222
1920	65,591	4,131	69,722	1946	74,280	4,000	78,280
1925	85,073	4,639	89,712	1947	60,385	4,000	64,385
1930	96,536	4,740	101,276	1948	76,066	4,000	80,066
1935	126,946	5,445	132,391	1949	74,519	4,273	78,792
1940	112,978	5,325	118,303	1950	82,470	4,536	87,006
1945	88,450	4,478	92,928	1951	76,873	4,059	80,932
1950	73,544	4,162	77,706	1952	52,501	4,042	56,543

\* Calendar years until 1914-15. † Twelve months ended 31st March, from 1932.

The highest level of production was reached in the bountiful seasons 1933-34 and 1934-35. This was due in part to a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland, and to farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production. Production in recent years has been affected by periods of scanty rainfall (see Table 766), shortages of farm labour and materials, and by the large and increasing proportions of the milk produced used for processed milk products or for sale as fresh milk (see Table 771). The output in 1951-52 was the smallest since 1905 and nearly 60 per cent. below that of 1933-34.

The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month of 1933-34 (the season of greatest production), 1938-39, and since July, 1946.

**Table 773.—Butter Production in Months.**

Month.	1933-34.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	thousand lb.							
July	5,929	4,437	2,641	3,004	2,701	2,889	2,737	2,309
Aug.	6,306	4,887	2,758	2,833	3,435	3,588	3,467	2,672
Sept.	8,102	6,915	3,254	4,025	4,623	5,618	5,121	3,248
Oct.	13,046	10,842	4,446	6,464	7,309	8,685	8,575	5,820
Nov.	15,607	12,589	5,070	6,858	7,456	10,088	9,585	5,353
Dec.	17,606	11,423	6,372	10,628	8,336	10,459	10,452	4,353
Jan.	13,203	9,707	6,386	11,369	8,632	8,908	10,825	4,533
Feb.	14,950	10,826	7,384	8,689	8,243	8,407	8,280	3,652
March	15,480	12,127	8,051	8,214	9,022	9,302	7,383	5,852
April	12,064	11,830	5,741	6,146	6,781	6,270	5,079	5,745
May	9,135	10,456	4,453	4,753	4,551	4,947	3,149	4,947
June	6,690	7,742	3,824	3,083	3,430	3,309	2,220	4,017
Total	143,208	113,841	60,385	76,066	74,519	82,470	76,873	52,501

These monthly records show the seasonal nature of the production. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July. The figures for 1951-52 show the effects of extreme dryness in the spring and summer months.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE AND LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER.

Particulars of the external trade in butter to and from New South Wales in the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 were published in the Year Book for 1939-40, at page 841. Later information regarding oversea exports is shown in Table 788, but full details of interstate trade in butter are not available.

It is estimated that the average annual consumption per head of population in five years ended June, 1940, was 34.4 lb. Further particulars are shown in the chapter "Food and Prices". Butter for civilians was rationed from 7th June, 1943, at 8 oz. and from 5th June, 1944, to 17th June, 1950, at 6 oz. per person per week, equivalent to 19½ lb. per annum, exclusive of appreciable quantities of butter supplied without coupons and consumed in restaurants, etc., and in food products.



## PRICES OF BUTTER.

Since May, 1934, the wholesale price of butter for local consumption has been fixed under the "equalisation" agreement referred to on page 837 of this volume. The price so fixed was 140s. per cwt. in May, 1934, increased to 149s. 4d. on 29th June, 1937, and was 158s. 9d. on 8th June, 1938. The maximum wholesale price, Sydney, which was fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner at 166s. 10d. on 6th March, 1942, was increased to 192s. 6d. on 1st December, 1947, and to 215s. 10d. from 1st July, 1948. From 20th September, 1948, the New South Wales Prices Commissioner exercised control over prices of butter in the State and the Sydney wholesale price after 18th October, 1951, was 312s. 8d. In terms of a new five-year stabilisation plan, which commenced on 1st July, 1952 (see page 839), the States transferred price-fixing powers in respect of butter to the Commonwealth Government. The wholesale price, at that time, was fixed at 417s. 8d. per cwt. In addition, a box charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt. is customary.

The prices of butter sold under contract to the United Kingdom Government since 1939-40, were as follows:—

Table 774.—Prices of Butter, United Kingdom Contracts.

Period.	Choicest.		First Grade.		Second Grade.	
	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.
Shillings and pence per cwt., f.o.b., Australian Port.						
1939-40 to 1941-42	109 9	137 2	108 6	135 7	104 11	131 2
1942-43 and 1943-44	114 3	142 10	113 0	141 3	109 5	136 9
1944-45 and 1945-46	147 9	184 8	146 6	183 1	142 11	178 7
1946-47	173 6	216 10½	172 3	215 4	168 6	210 7½
1947-48	203 6	254 4½	202 3	252 10	198 6	248 7½
1948-49	233 6	291 10½	232 3	290 4	228 6	285 1½
1949-50	251 0	313 9.	249 9	312 4	246 0	307 6
1950-51	271 6	339 5	270 3	337 10	246 0	307 6
1951-52	290 0	365 0	290 9	363 6	282 0	352 6
1952-53	314 0	392 6	312 9	390 11	304 0	380 6

## Prices Received by Dairy Farmers.

The average prices paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales since 1928-29 are shown below. The averages are stated as per pound of commercial butter, and those for the years 1942-43 to 1951-52 include Government subsidy.

Table 775.—Cream for Butter—Average Prices Paid to Dairy Farmers.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers.
	d. per lb.		d. per lb.		d. per lb.
1928-29	17.1	1936-37	12.2	1944-45	19.3*
1929-30	15.8	1937-38	13.0	1945-46	20.3*
1930-31	12.6	1938-39	13.0	1946-47	20.3*
1931-32	11.2	1939-40	13.6	1947-48	23.9*
1932-33	9.4	1940-41	13.6	1948-49	25.9*
1933-34	8.4	1941-42	13.6	1949-50	28.5*
1934-35	9.4	1942-43	16.0*	1950-51	32.3*
1935-36	11.4	1943-44	18.6*	1951-52	42.1*

\* Including Government subsidy.

Price to suppliers moved up steadily after 1941-42, and in 1951-52 farmers received more than three times the price received in 1938-39.

Each month the dairy farmer is paid for his cream at a price estimated to be slightly less than the probable proceeds from sales of butter, and at the end of each half-year he receives such further sums as accrue from the actual proceeds of sales in the form of "deferred pay." The half-yearly adjustments on this account by the principal North Coast factories have varied from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2.5d. per pound in the last thirteen years. A comparison of monthly prices paid to suppliers of cream to the principal North Coast factories is shown below; deferred pay and subsidy are included:—

**Table 776.—Cream for Butter—Monthly Prices Paid to Dairy Farmers.  
(North Coast Factories, N.S.W.).**

Month.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Pence per lb. of Commercial Butter (including deferred pay and subsidy).								
July ...	14.31	22.38	19.60	23.67	25.75	28.75	30.25	41.83
August ...	14.31	22.38	19.60	23.67	25.75	28.75	30.25	41.83
September ...	13.06	21.50	19.60	23.67	25.75	28.75	30.25	41.83
October ...	12.31	19.25	19.60	23.67	25.75	28.75	30.25	41.75
November ...	11.81	18.75	19.60	23.50	25.75	28.75	30.25	41.75
December ...	11.56	18.75	19.60	23.50	25.75	28.75	32.65	41.75
January ...	13.31	18.69	19.75	23.75	26.00	28.50	32.65	43.50
February ...	13.56	18.69	19.75	23.75	26.00	28.50	32.65	43.50
March ...	13.56	20.94	19.75	23.75	26.00	28.50	32.65	43.50
April ...	13.31	20.16	23.92	23.75	26.00	28.50	32.25	43.50
May ...	13.06	20.16	23.92	23.75	26.00	28.50	32.25	43.50
June ...	13.56	20.16	23.92	23.75	26.00	28.50	32.25	43.50
State Average for Year ...	13.03	20.27	20.32	23.94	25.88	28.47	32.25	42.14

Before the war, sharp movements in oversea prices and changes in the proportions marketed locally and oversea caused rather wide month to month variations. Latterly, the monthly rate paid has varied mainly upon infrequent changes in local and oversea prices and in the rate of subsidy.

#### CHEESE.

Although favourable conditions exist in New South Wales for the production of cheese, the industry has shown no significant expansion in the past thirty years. The annual production is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States.

In 1951-52, 92 per cent. of the cheese made in New South Wales was produced in the North and South Coast divisions. The following table shows the production of cheese in factories and on farms in New South Wales since 1910:—

**Table 777.—Cheese—Production in New South Wales.**

Five years ended 30th June.	Made in Factories.	Made on Farms.†	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Made in Factories.	Made on Farms.†	Total.
	Annual Average : thousand lb.				thousand lb.		
1910-15*	4,625	1,192	5,817	1945	4,400	92	4,492
1916-20	6,154	717	6,871	1946	4,858	110	4,968
1921-25	6,285	235	6,520	1947	4,545	4	4,549
1926-30	6,480	154	6,634	1948	5,909	10	5,919
1931-35	7,408	156	7,564	1949	5,577	4	5,581
1936-40	7,147	287	7,434	1950	6,333	1	6,334
1941-45	5,312	91	5,403	1951	6,630	1	6,631
1946-50	5,444	26	5,470	1952	4,470	1	4,471

\* Calendar years.

† Year ended 31st March in 1932 and later years.

The average annual consumption of cheese in New South Wales prior to the war was approximately 11,000,000 lb., or 4 lb. per head of population. Later consumption figures for the State are not available, but consumption per head in Australia was approximately 6½ lb. in 1950-51.

The equalisation scheme and Commonwealth subsidies for dairy products described in this chapter apply to cheese produced in factories in New South Wales.

Particulars regarding contract prices for the purchase of Australian cheese by the United Kingdom Government for choicest and first grade cheese were as follows:—

**Table 778.—Prices of Cheese, United Kingdom Contracts.**

Period.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.	Period.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.
	s. d. per cwt., f.o.b.			s. d. per cwt., f.o.b.	
Sept. '39 to June '41	61 3	76 7	July '47 to June '48	116 6	145 7½
July '41 to June '42	67 0	83 9	July '48 to June '49	131 6	164 4½
July '42 to June '44	70 0	87 6	July '49 to June '50	140 0	175 0
July '44 to June '46	86 0	107 6	July '50 to June '51	151 0	188 9
July '46 to June '47	101 0	126 3	July '51 to June '52	161 6	201 10½

**PROCESSED MILK PRODUCTS.**

In 1951-52 there were 12 factories making condensed, concentrated and powdered milk in New South Wales. The quantities made and the milk used for these in each of the past eleven years were as follows:—

**Table 779.—Processed Milk Products, Production, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June.	Condensed Milk.		Concentrated Milk.		Other Processed Whole Milk Products.		Whole Milk Used for Processed Milk Products.*
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	thous. lb.	£ thous.	thous. lb.	£ thous.	thous. lb.	£ thous.	thous. gal.
1942	12,098	303	13,970	169	†	†	15,376
1943	6,419	176	16,519	235	†	†	14,755
1944	7,547	228	19,598	372	†	†	16,972
1945	6,514	214	18,448	329	†	†	15,280
1946	5,056	158	19,511	418	17,289	1,088	17,130
1947	1,082	31	20,436	446	16,784	1,132	14,635
1948	4,851	170	20,633	471	20,991	1,515	20,201
1949	1,741	62	18,241	485	24,885	2,082	21,089
1950	3,496	145	20,980	593	26,739	2,401	23,759
1951	1,603	74	19,977	662	24,247	2,540	17,965
1952	‡	‡	18,873	1,080	19,704	2,594	13,693

\* Comprises condensed, concentrated, powdered, and malted milk, infants' foods and sterilised cream. † Not available on comparable basis. ‡ Included with "Concentrated."

**PIGS.**

Pig breeding in New South Wales is carried on usually in association with dairy farming, but during the war it expanded considerably as a mixed farming activity and steps were taken to encourage increased production from the industry. Pig meats were included in wartime contracts with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food, of which further particulars are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry."

Pigs in the State at 31st March reached the record number of 561,294 in 1944, having increased by 183,950 compared with 1939, but the number declined in later years, and in 1952 it was 268,465 less than in 1944 and 84,515 less than in 1939.

The extent of pig-raising is illustrated by particulars of slaughtering in conjunction with the number at the end of each season. The number of pigs slaughtered in 1952 was 254,660 below the record number of 737,882 slaughtered in 1941-42, and was 13.8 per cent. below the annual average (560,889) in the five seasons ended March, 1939. Shortages and dearth of feeding grain and concentrates and adverse dairying seasons were factors in the decrease.

A comparative statement of pigs at end of season and annual slaughterings is shown below:—

Table 780.—Pigs in New South Wales.

Five Years ended—	Pigs at end of Period.	Pigs Slaughtered per annum. (average.)	Year ended 31st March.	Pigs at end of Year.	Pigs Slaughtered during Year.	Year ended 31st March.	Pigs at end of Year.	Pigs Slaughtered during Year.
1905 (Dec.)	310,702	231,374	1929	†311,605	†406,187	1941	507,738	596,851
1910 (Dec.)	321,632	244,618	1930	†323,499	†405,039	1942	454,102	*737,882
1916 (June)	281,158	286,338	1931	†334,331	†417,502	1943	486,960	*668,930
1921 (June)	306,253	296,279	1932	385,846	425,355	1944	561,294	*503,039
1926 (June)	382,674	348,461	1933	388,273	452,807	1945	523,917	*554,679
1931 (June)	334,331	420,747	1934	367,116	461,205	1946	432,612	*485,287
1936 (Mar.)	436,944	488,016	1935	397,535	505,059	1947	358,417	*468,335
1941 (Mar.)	507,738	568,596	1936	436,944	595,624	1948	366,171	*410,741
1946 (Mar.)	432,612	*591,965	1937	390,780	613,957	1949	375,212	*459,212
1951 (Mar.)	316,833	*461,165	1938	356,765	536,868	1950	333,198	*507,321
			1939	377,344	552,939	1951	316,833	*460,215
			1940	451,064	542,359	1952	292,829	*483,222

\* Year ended three months earlier.

† At 30th June.

‡ Year ended 30th June.

Trends in the industry are revealed also by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars for each year since 1942-43 are as follows:—

Table 781.—Pigs—Breeding Stock and Other.

At 31st March.	Boars.	Breed-ing Sows.	Other Pigs.	Total Pigs.	At 31st March.	Boars.	Breed-ing Sows.	Other Pigs.	Total Pigs.
1943	14,719	69,793	402,448	486,960	1948	10,017	50,472	304,682	365,171
1944	14,382	69,331	477,581	561,294	1949	10,108	50,099	314,915	375,212
1945	12,073	60,616	451,228	523,917	1950	9,105	43,371	280,722	333,198
1946	10,663	51,902	370,047	432,612	1951	8,893	44,400	263,450	316,833
1947	9,672	45,005	303,740	358,417	1952	8,159	39,178	245,492	292,829

The following statement shows the number of pigs in divisions of the State in 1945 and the five latest years:—

Table 782.—Pigs in Divisions.

Division.	At 31st March.					
	1945.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
North Coast ...	198,793	157,087	157,872	143,823	127,687	122,974
Hunter and Manning ...	57,840	31,914	35,527	34,253	31,895	26,756
Cumberland ...	30,013	27,217	26,016	26,779	27,067	27,787
South Coast ...	26,262	24,264	22,179	19,520	21,793	18,803
Total, Coastal	312,908	240,482	241,594	224,375	208,442	196,320
Tableland... ...	36,844	27,059	29,368	25,424	24,166	20,657
Western Slope ...	117,678	64,442	71,397	55,942	55,703	49,301
Other ...	56,487	33,188	32,853	27,457	28,522	26,551
Total, New South Wales ...	523,917	365,171	375,212	333,198	316,833	292,829

At 31st March, 1952, the pigs in the North Coast division represented 42.0 per cent. and in other Coastal divisions 25.0 per cent. of the total, and 16.8 per cent. were in the Western Slope divisions, where numbers had decreased after marked expansion between 1939 and 1944.

#### SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PIG HERDS.

The number of pig herds, classified according to size of herds, on holdings of one acre or more, and the number of pigs in these herds, in each Coastal division and inland districts of the State at 31st March, 1952, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 783.—Pigs—Number and Size of Herds, 31st March, 1952.**

Divisions.	Size of Herds.								Total.
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100 and over.	
NUMBER OF HERDS.*									
Coastal—									
North Coast ...	481	747	813	705	1,156	1,046	343	33	5,324
Hunter and Manning ...	684	325	280	146	161	130	42	28	1,796
Cumberland ...	101	42	40	17	37	41	49	74	401
South Coast ...	179	116	100	76	134	92	52	20	769
Total ...	1,445	1,230	1,233	944	1,488	1,309	486	155	8,290
Tableland ...	757	176	93	61	89	79	52	33	1,340
Western Slope ...	883	335	227	144	250	239	184	71	2,333
Central Plains and Riverina ...	528	190	108	74	108	115	93	32	1,248
Western ...	57	25	4	2	6	1	3	4	102
New South Wales, No.	3,670	1,956	1,665	1,225	1,941	1,743	818	295	13,313
Per cent.	27.6	14.7	12.5	9.2	14.6	13.1	6.1	2.2	100.0
NUMBER OF PIGS IN ABOVE HERDS.*									
Coastal—									
North Coast ...	1,200	5,335	9,636	11,943	27,886	39,094	21,935	4,899	121,928
Hunter and Manning ...	1,470	2,290	3,274	2,462	3,848	4,900	2,624	4,405	25,273
Cumberland ...	205	281	469	290	890	1,507	3,539	19,004	26,185
South Coast ...	372	809	1,155	1,283	3,299	3,414	3,535	4,567	18,434
Total ...	3,247	8,715	14,534	15,978	35,923	48,915	31,633	32,875	191,820
Tableland ...	1,446	1,154	1,093	1,020	2,142	2,933	3,238	5,363	18,389
Western Slope ...	1,859	2,277	2,693	2,428	6,021	9,152	11,956	11,283	47,669
Central Plains and Riverina ...	1,087	1,310	1,282	1,232	2,635	4,398	6,155	5,237	23,336
Western ...	124	166	43	33	145	32	157	643	1,343
New South Wales, No.	7,763	13,622	19,645	20,691	46,866	65,430	53,139	55,401	282,557
Per cent.	2.7	4.8	7.0	7.3	16.6	23.2	18.8	19.6	100.0

\* Excludes 10,272 pigs on holdings of less than one acre.

Nearly two-thirds of the herds and the pigs were in the Coastal divisions, within which 64.2 per cent. of the herds and 63.5 per cent. of the pigs were in the North Coast division, and 21.6 per cent. of the herds and 13.1 per cent. of the pigs were in the Hunter and Manning division.

In inland districts, 46.4 per cent. of the herds and 52.5 per cent. of the pigs were in the Western Slope divisions, 24.8 per cent. and 25.7 per cent., respectively, were in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions, and 26.7 per cent. of the herds and 20.3 per cent. of the pigs were in the Tableland divisions.

The number of herds containing breeding sows, classified according to the number of breeding sows in these herds at 31st March, 1952, are shown below. The number of herds with breeding sows on rural holdings at that date, represented 70.4 per cent. of the total number of pig herds in New South Wales.

**Table 784.—Breeding Sows—Number and Size of Herds, 31st March, 1952.**

Division.	Size Group of Breeding Sows.								Total.
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100 and over.	
NUMBER OF HERDS.*									
Coastal—									
North Coast ...	3,409	823	70	4	7	...	2	...	4,315
Hunter and Manning	1,133	116	31	10	10	5	2	...	1,307
Cumberland ...	115	60	24	22	18	18	6	2	265
South Coast ...	441	109	17	6	6	3	1	1	584
Total ...	5,098	1,108	142	42	41	26	11	3	6,471
Tableland ...	486	109	35	13	14	3	1	...	661
Western Slope ...	959	334	98	27	26	11	6	...	1,461
Central Plains and Riverina ...	511	141	43	13	9	7	4	...	728
Western ...	39	5	2	...	2	1	1	...	50
New South Wales, No.	7,093	1,697	320	95	92	48	23	3	9,371
Per cent.	75.7	18.1	3.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	...	100.0
NUMBER OF BREEDING SOWS IN ABOVE HERDS.†									
Coastal—									
North Coast ...	8,788	4,890	781	65	170	...	118	...	14,812
Hunter and Manning	2,237	690	335	169	224	179	138	...	3,973
Cumberland ...	268	387	290	363	424	613	367	260	2,972
South Coast ...	1,075	674	183	103	127	95	53	124	2,434
Total ...	12,368	6,641	1,590	700	945	887	676	384	24,191
Tableland ...	975	691	397	215	309	103	50	...	2,740
Western Slope ...	2,176	2,127	1,122	434	582	380	414	...	7,235
Central Plains and Riverina ...	1,121	902	465	208	187	230	241	...	3,354
Western ...	64	28	20	...	51	35	50	...	248
New South Wales, No.	16,704	10,389	3,594	1,557	2,074	1,635	1,431	384	37,768
Per cent.	44.3	27.5	9.5	4.1	5.5	4.3	3.8	1.0	100.0

\* 3,942 holdings with pigs kept no breeding sows. † Excludes 1,410 breeding sows on holdings of less than one acre.

#### PIG BREEDING IN ASSOCIATION WITH DAIRYING.

A special tabulation showing the degree to which pig breeding was associated with dairy farming in New South Wales at 31st March, 1948, is shown on page 746 of Year Book No. 52.

## PRICES OF PIGS.

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1939 and each of the past three years are shown below. The averages were compiled from reports of the State Marketing Bureau.

Table 785.—Average Prices of Pigs, Sydney.

Month.	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights.					Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights.				
	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	73 1 148	6 208	11 226	1 332	4 46 1 92	3 128	5 155	0 202	8	
February	72 8 142	7 200	2 239	6 330	8 47 2 89	1 127	7 160	11 194	6	
March	73 5 152	4 194	0 234	5 333	9 47 5 95	0 117	5 155	0 205	7	
April	73 1 151	4 203	1 235	6 335	3 48 2 91	9 127	9 152	8 207	0	
May	71 8 141	2 194	11 246	10 340	8 45 6 87	7 122	10 153	7 210	3	
June	73 0 151	8 199	1 259	11 341	3 46 1 91	5 130	8 159	7 214	9	
July	74 7 159	4 212	11 276	10 344	4 47 5 96	6 136	7 168	5 222	10	
August	77 0 171	11 216	3 292	3 333	5 49 9 107	2 143	4 174	2 231	7	
Sept.	81 0 183	7 219	7 300	3 325	8 49 9 114	3 150	8 171	7 230	5	
October	83 1 187	9 225	10 331	5 315	2 52 2 118	6 154	8 177	6 219	3	
Nov.	84 0 193	3 236	5 338	0 311	10 51 6 125	9 158	11 190	9 179	8	
Dec.	81 10 194	5 237	3 321	10 315	9 50 10 129	9 158	0 195	10 222	11	
Average	76 6 164	10 212	4 275	3 330	0 48 6 103	3 138	1 167	11 211	9	

## BACON AND HAMS.

The output of bacon and hams from factories and farms in New South Wales since 1910 is shown hereunder:—

Table 786.—Bacon and Ham Production.

Five years ended 30th June.	Production of Bacon and Ham.			Year ended 30th June.	Production of Bacon and Ham. §		
	Factory. †	Farm. ‡	Total Production		Factory. †	Farm. ‡	Total Production
	Annual average : thousand lb.				thousand lb.		
1915*	12,757	2,397	15,154	1945	44,647	484	45,131
1920	13,935	2,343	16,278	1946	33,852	144	38,996
1925	17,627	1,584	19,211	1947	35,310	149	35,459
1930	22,535	1,014	23,549	1948	31,614	137	31,751
1935	19,670	1,051	20,721	1949	29,649	147	29,796
1940	22,763	629	23,392	1950	28,879	139	29,018
1945	34,230	490	34,720	1951	28,157	131	28,288
1950	32,861	143	33,004	1952§	27,910	122	28,032

\* Calendar years to 1913. † Including bacon cured from green bacon imported interstate.  
‡ Twelve months ended 31st March in 1932 and later years. § Particulars for 1951-52 are not comparable with earlier years. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a "bone-in" weight basis in 1951-52, and on a "bone-out," or net weight, basis in earlier years.



The production of bacon and ham increased slowly between 1910 and 1930, then fluctuated at a slightly lower level until 1939-40. It increased appreciably between 1940-41 and 1942-43, and in 1944-45 the record total of 45,131,000 lb. was attained. There has been an annual decline in the quantity produced since then.

#### FROZEN PORK.

Relatively little frozen pork was exported from New South Wales prior to 1938-39, but the quantity increased in later years and reached a peak of 3,329,000 lb. (valued at £125,772) in 1943-44. The following statement gives particulars of frozen pork exported overseas in 1928-29, 1938-39 and each of the last six years:—

**Table 787.—Frozen Pork Exported Oversea.**

Particulars.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Quantity : thous. lb.	107	1,009	1,048	477	1,063	941	1,178	434
Value : £	4,595	29,993	55,130	26,287	78,257	86,421	123,192	62,610

#### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the principal dairy products (not exclusively or completely the produce of the State) exported overseas from New South Wales, inclusive of ships' stores, at intervals since 1911. In recent years a substantial quantity of butter from New South Wales has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

**Table 788.—Oversea Exports\* of Butter, Cheese, Milk and Bacon.**

Year ended 30th June.	Butter.		Cheese.		Milk—Preserved, Condensed, etc.		Bacon and Ham.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	thous. lb.	£	thous. lb.	£	thous. lb.	£	thous. lb.	£
1911†	33,044	1,518,993	141	3,723	1,127	17,471	618	17,561
1921	28,429	3,458,280	807	49,813	11,576	691,122	1,357	132,075
1931	31,793	1,698,835	189	8,969	497	18,003	552	28,646
1941	20,049	1,271,307	4,219	185,102	9,466	306,279	2,614	178,597
1942	10,035	678,806	2,399	131,266	9,613	343,639	3,070	219,293
1943	16,246	1,118,480	5,408	340,497	8,625	336,908	1,690	140,440
1944	10,143	674,612	10,274	661,863	11,361	484,753	6,065	495,418
1945	7,092	636,773	10,540	656,720	13,666	629,914	4,980	445,213
1946	13,594	1,261,587	5,665	293,245	17,156	725,017	7,348	699,866
1947	4,450	437,485	1,973	161,389	16,959	860,638	3,246	261,097
1948	15,499	1,721,521	1,827	151,374	16,155	1,020,635	1,775	170,262
1949	10,260	1,388,230	1,398	141,472	17,760	1,472,991	1,878	216,589
1950	11,633	1,566,566	1,417	147,089	2,476	141,910	1,657	228,796
1951	6,233	1,002,024	1,067	130,182	1,724	103,128	1,487	223,131
1952	596	124,547	923	130,800	3,754	250,159	1,132	219,762

\* Including Ships' Stores. † Calendar year.

Exports of these items were valued at £1,458,465 in 1950-51, or 12.7 per cent. less than in 1938-39. The subsequent decline to £725,268 in the following season was due to the low butter production in New South Wales. The quantity and value of eggs and poultry exported overseas are given in Table 796. Exports of frozen pork are shown in Table 787.

## POULTRY FARMING.

In recent years, poultry farming has grown in importance as a distinct industry in New South Wales, and is also conducted in conjunction with other rural pursuits. The estimated farm value of eggs and poultry produced in New South Wales was approximately £14,913,000 in 1950-51 and £18,848,000 in 1951-52.

Statistics of poultry production are collected from occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more and, as far as practicable, information is also obtained regarding poultry on smaller holdings. Owing to the relatively small area of land required for poultry farming, it is difficult to make a complete annual survey of the industry. The figures shown below reflect the development of the industry since 1935:—

Table 789.—Poultry in New South Wales.

As at 31st March.	Fowls, Chickens, etc.	Ducks, etc.	Geese, etc.	Turkeys, etc.	Year ended 31st March.	
					Eggs Produced.*	Gross Farm Value of Production. †
					Number.	
					million doz.	£ million.
1935	5,521,000	219,000	31,000	244,000	51.2	2.8
1940	5,474,000	202,000	23,000	213,000	56.2	3.5
1945	9,809,000	256,000	21,000	247,000	89.1	8.7
1946	8,643,000	208,000	20,000	208,000	91.2	9.1
1947	8,625,000	215,000	22,000	242,000	95.4	9.5
1948	8,044,000	197,000	22,000	266,000	89.0	10.4
1949	7,677,000	199,500	23,000	287,000	88.2	11.9
1950	7,642,000	199,200	22,000	268,000	86.6	13.4
1951	7,379,000	181,800	18,000	217,000	80.9	14.9
1952	6,879,000	165,000	20,000	193,000	78.7	18.8

\* Estimated.

† Eggs and Table Poultry.

A period of relative stability was followed by rapid expansion of poultry farming during the war years, encouraged by higher prices and measures taken to meet wartime demands. The number of young stock raised in 1944-45 was easily a record, but both the shortage and dearth of poultry feed caused an appreciable decrease in the number of poultry since then.

The numbers shown in the foregoing table relate to poultry on rural holdings one acre or more in extent, and estimates made by local collectors in other areas. In 1952, there were approximately 5,085,000 fowls, chickens, etc., on holdings with 150 or more hens and pullets and 1,794,000 on other holdings.

The following table shows the development of poultry farming in respect of holdings with 150 or more hens and pullets:—

Table 790.—Poultry on Commercial Poultry Farms.  
(With 150 or more laying stock.)

Year ended 31st March.	Total Fowls and Chickens.	Chickens Hatched.	Chickens Sold. †	Year ended 31st March.	Total Fowls and Chickens.	Chickens Hatched.	Chickens Sold. ‡
1935	2,321,000	3,958,000	1,278,000†	1948	5,533,000	9,103,000*	5,535,000*
1940	2,647,000	5,940,000*	3,119,000**	1949	5,236,000	9,935,000*	6,834,000*
1945	6,897,000	12,339,000*	9,109,000*	1950	5,426,000	9,984,000*	7,171,000*
1946	6,055,000	10,947,000*	6,135,000*	1951	5,452,000	10,593,000*	7,863,000*
1947	6,046,000	10,761,000*	7,580,000*	1952	5,085,000	10,655,000*	7,127,000*

\* Including hatcheries.

† Under 1 month old.

‡ Day old.

The 5,085,000 stock, as at 31st March, 1952, included 2,713,000 pullets hatched in 1951, and 1,791,000 hens hatched in 1950 or earlier years. In addition, there were 236,000 cocks and cockerels, and 345,000 chickens under three months old.

From 1945 to 1950, the United Kingdom Government contracted with the Commonwealth Government for the purchase of "boiler" type poultry. The contract for up to 12,000 tons of poultry, which operated from October, 1949, terminated when the import of poultry into the United Kingdom was decontrolled. Details of contract prices from 1945 to September, 1948, are given on page 574 of Year Book No. 50. Prices, from October, 1948, to December, 1949, in sterling (Australian currency equivalent in parenthesis) per lb., frozen weight, undrawn, f.o.b. Australian ports were:—fowls, 1s. 10d. (2s. 3½d.); chickens, 2s. 2d. (2s. 8½d.); turkeys, first grade, 2s. 4d. (2s. 11d.), second grade, 2s. 2½d. (2s. 9½d.); and ducks, 2s. 0d. (2s. 6d.). From January, 1950, prices were determined on a monthly basis until the termination of contracts on 31st March, 1950. Exports to the United Kingdom were resumed on a trader-to-trader basis on 1st July, 1950.

Special attention is devoted to improving the laying qualities of the different breeds, and egg-laying competitions, organised originally by private subscriptions, have been conducted since 1901 at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. The most successful laying breeds have proved to be the Australorp, the White Leghorn, the Rhode Island Red, and the Langshan. A Government Poultry Expert and staff carry out experimental work and assist poultry farmers in selecting breeding stock, culling the hens, and in dealing with general problems associated with the industry.

Feeding costs per head per annum of fowls competing in the Hawkesbury Agricultural College laying tests in recent years are given in the following table. As these costs are based upon Sydney wholesale prices plus freight and cartage, they are indicative of the average costs of feeding on commercial poultry farms.

Table 791.—Cost of Feeding Fowls.

Year ended March.	Cost of feeding per hen.	Year ended March.	Cost of feeding per hen.	Year ended March.	Cost of feeding per hen.	Year ended March.	Cost of feeding per hen.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1933	7 0	1938	9 6	1943	7 11	1948	10 1
1934	6 3	1939	7 0	1944	8 3	1949	10 4
1935	5 9	1940	6 3	1945	7 7	1950	12 9
1936	7 2	1941	7 3	1946	8 3	1951	13 7
1937	8 8	1942	8 0	1947	9 5	1952	18 1

The prices of wheat, maize, bran and pollard are indicated in Table 640. The prices of wheat for stock are given on page 748.

## PRICES OF EGGS.

The average monthly wholesale prices of new-laid hen eggs per dozen in Sydney are shown in the following table, together with the average price in each year weighted in accordance with the seasonal expectation of laying:—

Table 792.—Wholesale Prices of Eggs.

Month.	Weight.	1929.	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
pence per dozen.										
January	13	19-0	18-3	21-0	21-6	28-0	30-0	34-0	42-0	59-0
February	11	24-0	22-5	23-9	24-0	33-0	33-0	35-8	44-0	61-0
March	7	25-0	17-3	24-0	25-5	30-5	35-0	39-5	45-8	61-0
April	6	30-0	20-1	24-0	27-0	30-5	36-0	43-0	48-0	65-0
May	4	33-0	21-0	24-0	27-0	35-0	36-0	43-0	48-0	65-0
June	6	29-0	20-3	24-0	27-0	36-0	36-0	43-0	48-0	65-0
July	10	22-0	15-0	24-0	26-0	31-0	33-6	41-0	48-0	61-4
August	16	18-0	12-7	21-0	23-0	27-0	31-0	33-0	48-0	56-0
September	19	16-0	12-0	19-0	21-0	27-0	31-0	33-7	48-0	55-0
October	19	16-0	12-0	19-0	21-0	27-0	31-0	36-0	48-0	55-0
November	17	16-0	12-0	19-0	22-0	27-0	32-0	36-0	49-0	55-0
December	16	18-0	14-0	19-0	24-0	28-5	34-0	40-0	58-0	58-0
(Est'd weighted yearly av'ge).	144	19-8	15-1	20-9	23-2	28-9	32-4	36-8	48-3	58-1

The monthly averages are unweighted and represent the mean of the daily quotations. Prices are also quoted for medium and pullet eggs, but these are not included above.

The average price over the twelve months was nearly three times higher in 1952 than in 1939.

## EGG MARKETING BOARD.

The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1928 in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act and has authority over the marketing of all eggs produced in New South Wales. As reconstituted in November, 1946, the Board is comprised of five representatives of producers and two Government nominees. Further details regarding the Board and its functions and the area of its jurisdiction are given in the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book on page 792. A summary relating to the operations of the Egg Marketing Board is shown below:—

Table 793.—Egg Marketing Board of N.S.W.—Operations.

Pool Year.	Eggs under Board's Administration.*			Local Sales (in shell) by Board.*		Paid to Producers by Board.†	
	Sold by exempt Producers.	Handled by Board.	Total.	Quantity.	Average per dozen.	Amount.	Average per dozen.
	thousand dozen.			dozen.	d.	£	d.
1942-43	15,670	26,976	42,646	24,126,634	19-61	2,193,000	19-51
1943-44	14,837	27,213	42,050	16,353,412	21-81	2,353,209	20-77
1944-45	12,769	34,600	47,369	20,590,559	21-84	2,992,438	20-69
1945-46	12,215	37,666	49,881	19,728,769	21-30	3,158,517	20-06
1946-47	15,655	38,445	54,100	17,775,388	22-07	3,246,296	20-27
1947-48	16,076	34,552	50,628	16,295,255	26-62	3,444,432	22-85
1948-49	15,939	35,920	51,859	16,633,411	31-07	4,098,322	27-38
1949-50	15,786	36,483	52,269	16,352,744	34-22	4,762,835	31-33
1950-51	16,469	33,996	50,465	18,007,172	40-23	5,165,816	36-47
1951-52	15,098	35,173	50,271	17,430,279	54-72	7,545,438	51-48

\* Agent for Controller of Egg Supplies, July, 1943, to December, 1947.

† Subject to pool deduction (see next page).

Sales of eggs in liquid form and of dried egg products are not included in the above table. Sales of these products prior to 1948 were controlled by the Commonwealth Government. Local sales since the Egg Marketing Board resumed control in 1948-49 are as follows:—

**Table 794.—Local Sales of Liquid Egg Pulp and Dried Egg Products.**

Pool Year.	Liquid Egg Pulp Sales.			Dried Egg Product Sales.		
	Quantity.	Av. price per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Av. price per lb.	Value.
	lb.	d.	£	lb.	s. d.	£
1948-49	7,394,387	21-36	650,256	107,106	12 10-5	68,954
1949-50	8,387,305	24-33	850,314	125,795	16 5-7	103,614
1950-51	7,276,766	26-26	796,307	82,848	18 11-8	78,650
1951-52	7,447,539	27-01	962,260	99,626	18 10	93,833

The quantity of eggs under the Board's administration was 42,646,000 dozen in 1942-43—the first full year of its present jurisdiction. The number rose to 54,100,000 dozen in 1946-47 and was 50,271,000 dozen in 1951-52.

Consignors to the Egg Marketing Board and producer agents contributed to the marketing pool at the rate of 1d. per dozen from 1st June, 1942. Since then, the rates have been varied at intervals as shown on page 753 of Year Book No. 52, and from 1st December, 1952, consignors to the Board paid handling and selling charges at the rate of 3½d. per dozen, and producer agents contributed 1½d. per dozen on private sales to cover their share of the Board's administrative costs.

#### CONTROL OF EXPORT OF EGGS.

The Australian Egg Board, appointed under the Egg Export Control Act, 1947, assumed the control of oversea marketing of Australian eggs and egg products, formerly exercised by the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies, on 1st January, 1948 (see page 577 of Year Book No. 50.).

The Board, consisting of ten members representing various interests in the industry and the Commonwealth Government, controls the export of Australian eggs; purchases, manages, controls, and sells eggs on behalf of the Commonwealth; makes recommendations to the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture regarding the making of regulations under the Act, the quality, standards and grading of eggs for export and export programmes; appoints overseas representatives; makes arrangements likely to improve the quality, or prevent deterioration before or during transport from Australia, of eggs produced in Australia; promotes overseas sales and issues licences to exporters. Eggs for export are purchased from the State Egg Boards at weekly intervals. Administrative expenses of the Board are met out of the proceeds of a charge on all eggs and egg products exported from Australia and from the Board's profit on sales. Variations since January, 1948, in the rate of charge per thirty dozen for eggs in shell were as follows:

			s. d.
1st January, 1948, to 31st May, 1949	..	..	1 3
1st June, 1949, to 30th June, 1950	..	..	0 11.25
1st July, 1950, to 30th June, 1951	..	..	1 1.2-
1st July, 1951, to 30th June, 1952	..	..	1 3

## UNITED KINGDOM PURCHASE OF AUSTRALIAN EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS.

Since 1945-46, the United Kingdom Government has contracted with the Commonwealth Government for the purchase of Australian eggs and egg products. The contracts for 1945-46 to 1947-48 are described on page 577 of Year Book No. 50.

A new five years' contract commenced on 1st July, 1948, superseding a contract which otherwise would have been effective until June, 1950. The contract provides for progressive increases in quantity from 1949-50, sets an export target of 105,000,000 dozen eggs per season, to be achieved as soon as practicable, and gives the United Kingdom Government the right, in January, 1951, to review the quantities it is committed to purchase in the last two years, if shipments in the two years ending 1950-51 fall below the equivalent of 135,000,000 dozen. Prices for 1950-51 and later years are to be determined by 1st January in the preceding season and, in any year, they may not be more than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., above or below those of the preceding year. Packing of eggs in shell is to cease on 24th December each year, but pulp and powder may be packed at any time. The sequence of preference for packing is eggs in shell, frozen liquid whole egg, sugared dried egg and dried whole egg. As far as possible in 1948-49 and invariably thereafter, eggs in shell are to be oil processed prior to shipment. The contract also provides for the export of limited quantities of eggs in shell to destinations other than to the United Kingdom from January to May each year.

Prices paid by the United Kingdom Government under the contracts since 1950-51 are shown below; the prices are expressed in Australian currency and are f.o.b. Australian ports:—

Product.	1950-51. †	1951-52. †	1952-53. †	Product.	1950-51. †	1951-52. †	1952-53. †
	s. d., f.o.b.				s. d., f.o.b.		
Eggs in shell (15 lb. per 10 doz.)* doz.	2 7	2 3	4 2½	Liquid egg white lb.	...	2 4½	...
Liquid whole egg lb.	2 0½	2 4½	2 11½	Dried whole egg lb.	7 5½	8 10½	...
				Sugared dried egg lb.	5 2½	6 1½	...

\* Prices for other Weight grades (13½, 14, 16, and 17lb. per 10 doz.) pro rata.

† Australian equivalent; contract prices determined in sterling.

Prices for the 1951-52 season (excluding liquid egg white) were also intended to apply to 1952-53, but owing to increased costs of production, representations were made by the Australian Government for increased prices. In June, 1952, the United Kingdom Government agreed to a new price rate for 1952-53, provided that it received 92½ per cent. of the Australian exportable surplus of hen eggs in shell and egg products. The new agreement excludes dried whole egg and sugared dried egg which will not be required by the United Kingdom Government in the 1952-53 season.

The quantities of eggs and egg products exported from New South Wales and Australia under the United Kingdom contracts in the last three years, as stated by the Australian Egg Board, were:—

**Table 795.—Eggs and Egg Products Exported under Contract to the United Kingdom.**

Commodity.	From New South Wales.			From Australia.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Eggs in shell ... doz.	8,170,590	3,029,070	5,539,200	19,937,880	11,155,860	11,210,310
Liquid whole egg ... lb.	4,528,300	8,109,836	5,381,740	12,157,712	18,336,472	10,895,444
Liquid egg white ... lb.	...	...	168,000	56,000	...	392,168
Dried whole egg ... lb.	...	...	...	...	127,300	358,031
Sugared dried egg ... lb.*	...	...	...	644,056	238,056	...

\* Sugar content approximately one-third.

#### EXPORT OF EGGS AND POULTRY.

The following table shows particulars of the overseas export trade in eggs and poultry during the last eleven years:—

**Table 796.—Eggs and Poultry—Oversea Exports from New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Eggs.			Frozen Poultry.		Total Value.
	In Shell.	Other.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	doz.	lb.	£	pairs.	£	£
1939	3,427,702	686	205,801	19,294	18,295	224,096
1942	175,540	3,534,303	553,367	19,049	14,209	567,576
1943	358,670	2,303,498	291,072	8,072	4,164	295,236
1944	278,455	1,662,866	162,326	36,496	30,265	192,591
1945	281,700	669,654	198,781	42,773	42,787	241,568
1946	3,736,965	5,190,795	802,663	136,350	130,344	933,007
1947	7,121,126	12,198,743	2,099,583	360,053	442,427	2,542,010
1948	5,196,892	6,938,840	1,315,006	726,157	759,815	2,074,821
1949	7,099,167	9,170,040	1,755,394	1,012,390	1,212,459	2,967,853
1950	8,908,645	6,062,896	1,907,726	1,124,458	1,268,723	3,176,449
1951	3,973,499	8,087,392	1,400,315	684,456	1,035,084	2,435,399
1952	6,631,308	5,720,360	1,775,017	921,661	1,247,213	3,022,230

The supply of eggs available for export overseas declined after 1941-42 owing to increased requirements for Australian and Allied Forces based in Australia. No shipments were made to the United Kingdom in 1943-44 and 1944-45, but shipments in shell and as egg pulp and egg powder were resumed in 1945-46 following a decline in Service requirements, and the value of exports created a new record in 1946-47 and has since remained relatively high: Since 1948-49, more frozen poultry has been exported than previously.

**BEEKEEPING.**

The beekeeping industry is not extensive. There is, however, a number of commercial apiaries, and migratory beekeeping has tended to increase. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties. The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used.

In terms of an amending Act, which was brought into operation in February, 1945, beekeepers are required to register annually each apiary in which bees are kept. Where a beefarmer with at least fifty hives of bees in a registered apiary has carried out work to improve it as a site for beefarming, the apiary may be registered as a protected apiary. No person may establish an apiary within a prescribed distance (up to two miles) of a protected apiary without Ministerial consent.

Statistics collected under the Census Act up to 1943-44, represented, in the main, the extent of beekeeping on holdings of one acre and upwards used for rural purposes. No Census Act collection has been made since 1943-44, but the information has been obtained from all registered beekeepers by the Department of Agriculture. Particulars for each season since 1945-46 were as follows:—

**Table 797.—Bee Hives and Honey Production.**

Season.	Bee Hives.			Honey.	Average Yield of Honey per Productive. Hive.	Beeswax.
	Productive.	Un-productive.	Total.			
	Number.			lb.		
1945-46	76,340	42,124	118,464	3,915,519	51·3	57,490
1946-47	93,622	29,506	123,128	9,016,638	96·3	111,916
1947-48	102,731	38,267	140,998	9,775,673	95·2	113,211
1948-49	140,771	19,119	159,890	26,007,774	184·8	295,892
1949-50	113,227	65,634	178,861	9,227,004	81·5	117,939
1950-51	124,064	48,643	172,707	9,994,195	80·6	126,047
1951-52	96,857	66,488	163,345	6,813,912	70·4	85,801

The yield per productive hive is subject to marked fluctuations according to seasonal conditions. Conditions were outstandingly propitious in 1948-49, and the production as recorded was far greater than in any earlier year. The estimated gross value at place of production of the production from bees was £280,000 in 1949-50, £298,000 in 1950-51, and £254,000 in 1951-52.



## VALUE OF DAIRY AND FARMYARD PRODUCTION.

The gross farm value of production in the dairying and farmyard industries in the past eleven seasons is shown in the following table. The value in 1951-52 was a record, and 227 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

Table 798.—Dairy and Farmyard Production—Gross Farm Value.

Year.	Milk for Butter.	Milk for Cheese.	Milk (not used for Butter or Cheese).	Stock slaughtered		Total Dairying.	Poultry and Eggs.	Bees.	Grand Total.
				Milch Cows, etc.	Pigs.				
£ thousand									
1941-42	5,119	178	3,994	1,222	1,997	12,510	3,902	146	16,558
1942-43†	6,607	216	5,196	1,239	2,772	16,030	5,314	40	21,384
1943-44†	7,130	251	5,250	1,347	2,227	16,205	7,143	196	23,544
1944-45†	6,106	207	6,083	1,330	2,756	16,482	8,693	228	25,403
1945-46†	6,619	260	7,299	1,482	2,421	18,081	9,108	119	27,308
1946-47†	5,504	237	7,413	1,743	2,372	17,269	9,507	272	27,048
1947-48†	8,030	371	8,465	1,894	2,472	21,232	10,391	293	31,916
1948-49†	8,533	369	8,970	1,983	2,833	22,688	11,939	782	35,409
1949-50†	10,301	467	10,390	2,401	3,502	27,061	13,403	280	40,744
1950-51†	10,876	542	11,754	3,414	3,988	30,574	14,913	298	45,785
1951-52†	9,901	432	15,020	4,047	4,990	34,390	18,848	254	53,492

† Values for milk and milk products are inclusive of subsidy (see page 838).

## PRICES OF FARMYARD PRODUCTS.

The average wholesale prices at the Sydney Markets for the principal kinds of dairy and poultry farm produce in 1939 and each of the last eight years are shown in the following table. The average quoted for the year represents the mean of the prices ruling each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month.

Table 799.—Prices (Wholesale) of Dairy and Farmyard Products.

Dairy and Poultry Farm Produce.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Milk ... gal.	1 5-2	1 8-7	1 8-5	1 8-8	2 1	2 5-9	2 8-6	3 4-9	5 1-7
Butter ... lb.	1 5	1 5-9	1 5-9	1 6-1	1 9-9	1 11-1	1 11-1	2 2	3 3-1
Cheese ... "	0 11	1 0-2	1 0-2	1 0-3	1 1-8	1 2-3	1 2-5	1 4-2	2 1
Hams ... "	1 3-9	1 7-2	1 7-2	1 7-4	1 11-2	2 4	2 8-4	3 6-8	4 8-3
Bacon (sides) "	0 11-7	1 3-5	1 3-5	1 3-7	1 7-3	1 11	2 4-6	3 1	3 9
Eggs (new laid) ... doz.	1 4-4	1 11-2	1 9-8	2 0	2 6	2 9-2	3 2-2	3 11-9	4 11-7
Poultry— Fowls— (Cockerels) pr.	6 5	10 11	10 6	11 8	13 5	15 0	17 5	22 3	21 3
Drakes— (Muscovy),,	9 9	14 8	14 9	15 9	20 4	23 3	24 2	31 7	33 4
Ducks— (Muscovy),,	6 5	8 6	8 9	9 2	10 9	12 4	13 9	19 9	20 6
Turkeys (cks.) "	28 1	46 7	43 3	45 11	50 4	55 0*	74 6	104 11	107 11
Beeproduce— Honey ... lb.	0 4-1	0 7-5	0 7-5	0 7-5	0 7-5	0 7-5	0 7-5	0 8-6	0 11
Wax ... "	1 4-9	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 8-5	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 8-2

\* Average, April to October and December, 1949.

A table showing index numbers of prices of dairy and farmyard products, compiled from the weighted average prices of butter, cheese, bacon, ham, eggs, condensed milk, honey and lard was published on page 797 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book.

The index numbers showed that the general level of prices of these commodities decreased by 36 per cent. during the years of depression, 1929 to 1933, rose steadily from 1934 to 1938, remained at about 20 per cent. below the level of 1929 from 1938 to 1941, and then in 1942, moved up to within 13 per cent. of the pre-depression level.

Wartime distortions affecting weighting and consistency of quotation precluded compilation of index numbers for later years, but preparation of a new index series on a revised and broadened basis is proceeding.

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## FORESTRY

### THE FOREST ESTATE.

As there has been no survey of the New South Wales forests as a whole, accurate data as to their extent and composition are not available. According to a recent estimate of the State Forestry Commission, however, the area of New South Wales bearing forest cover is approximately 22,522,000 acres. This includes forests of all classes—productive, potentially productive, and protective, and occurs mainly in the tableland and coastal divisions. The approximate disposition of forest land between the several classes of tenure is as follows:—

	Acres.
State forests (including National forests) .. ..	6,136,000
Timber reserves .. .. .	1,386,000
Forest areas—vacant Crown lands and leaseholds ..	9,000,000
Forest areas on private property .. ..	6,000,000
Total ..	<u>22,522,000</u>

At 30th June, 1952, there were 747 State forests, covering 6,136,000 acres, which had been dedicated permanently for forestry use. Such dedication may be withdrawn only by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Some of the areas of State forests have been grouped and gazetted as National forests. The National forest title subsists virtually in perpetuity, being revocable only by Act of Parliament. At 30th June, 1952, there were 66 National forests, embracing 1,380,618 acres of the State forest area.

The timber reserves, of 1,386,000 acres, are temporary reservations covering for the most part areas of poorer forest held for supplying regional needs in farm and fuel timber, pending decision as to their ultimate value and disposal, either by dedication as State forests or by clearing for settlement.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include a large proportion of inaccessible areas. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land are mostly remnant stands which are in process of clearing with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation to any extent.

#### *State Forests.*

About half the timber supplied of recent years has come from State forests or other stands on Crown land. This proportion is expected to increase in future, as the supply from private property, which is not usually managed on a sustained yield basis, is bound to diminish. The

Forestry Commission is planning to meet the expected drain on State forests by building access roads and by efforts to restore the cut-over forests to production. Planting of softwood is also proceeding at about 3,000 acres a year, and at 30th June, 1952, the softwood plantations covered 45,000 acres, mainly under monterey pine, slash pine, and to a lesser degree, native hoop pine.

The 6,136,000 acres of State forest has been classified tentatively in the following way. About 25 per cent. is under cypress pine, a native softwood occurring mainly on the northern slopes and plains. A further 4 per cent. consists of Murray red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), in the Murray River area. The remaining State forests have been classified by potential purpose as follows. An area amounting to 26 per cent. of all State forest is classified as suitable for intensive management; this includes the 45,000 acres under plantation softwoods. Areas suitable for extensive management make up 25 per cent.; these have rudimentary fire protection, incomplete roading, and no silvicultural treatment. A further 16 per cent. of State forest is required wholly or mainly for protection—water-sheds, catchment areas, etc. The remaining 4 per cent. is unclassified.

#### *Types of Timber Available.*

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which is used extensively for scantlings, flooring and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining and fencing. Some hardwoods, also, are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards. Species most commonly used include blackbutt, flooded gum, bloodwood, spotted gum, the "ash" group (alpine ash, silvertop ash and mountain gum), Murray red gum, the "mahoganies" (red, white and southern), the stringybarks, grey gum, Sydney blue gum, yellow box, brown barrell, tallowwood and the ironbarks.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood, and cutting of it has been placed under quota, as a means of conserving the dwindling resources of this valuable timber. It is in demand for weatherboards and flooring, and for purposes such as wool-shed construction, which require high resistance to white ants.

The "brushwood" forests consist mainly of broad-leaved evergreens which occur only in the wet coastal zone. Among the valuable "brushwood" species are turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring), coachwood (a fine cabinet and veneer timber), various timbers of the genus *Flindersia*, black bean, white and negrohead beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bollywood and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found the valuable native softwoods, red cedar and hoop pine, both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Hoop pine is being re-established by planting.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyoscyne and rutin, charcoal, kino gum and "paper" bark.

## GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES.

*Forestry Commission.*

The Forestry Commission of New South Wales, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916-51, under the control of the State Minister for Conservation. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any system of water supply and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required by the New South Wales Conservation Authority in the interests of water and soil conservation.

The following statement summarises the financial operations of the Forestry Commission during the last six years. Payments by the Commission are directed substantially to the development of forest areas, from some of which no immediate return may be expected; the receipts and payments for any particular year, therefore, may not be related. The item "Sales" comprises mainly proceeds from disposal of timber converted by the Commission, expenditure on which is included in the contra item "logging operations."

Table 800.—Finances of Forestry Commission.

Item.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
RECEIPTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Royalty on Timber ...	342,570	446,197	536,912	749,968	1,013,479	1,769,909
Permits, Inspection Fees, etc.	15,859	20,872	18,754	22,652	5,757	7,003
Rent of Forest Lands ...	31,579	29,149	33,420	36,933	35,042	43,260
Sales ...	190,982	259,578	382,767	202,475	171,965	210,422
Penalties, Damages, etc. ...	1,747	2,386	6,821	4,490	12,710	13,357
Total Receipts ...	£ 582,737	758,182	978,674	1,016,423	1,239,553	2,043,954
PAYMENTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administrative—Central ...	115,771	115,636	143,412	189,787	160,077	202,753
District ...	97,405	117,775	154,390	229,641	325,111	351,781
Research ...	35,458	27,780	32,610	41,642	42,410	78,286
Development and Reafforestation—						
Acquisition of Land ...	3,769	22,360	24,874	22,299	18,808	9,814
Forest Surveys ...	40,943	58,745	68,922	63,482	55,996	67,363
Silviculture and Nurseries	74,756	130,934	215,022	203,581	196,355	232,383
Protection ...	69,155	85,428	111,143	101,404	124,226	416,759
Access Roads ...	76,450	230,607	305,765	217,403	269,371	359,310
Other Improvements, Plant, etc. ...	260,772	191,727	254,161	338,841	364,342	311,387
Supervision of Licensed Operations ...	50,555	67,293	78,222	77,652	92,361	123,509
Logging Operations ...	133,731	207,317	201,743	204,215	203,225	200,659
Total Payments ...	£ 958,765	1,255,602	1,590,264	1,689,947	1,552,312	2,404,004

*Forestry and Timber Bureau.*

The Commonwealth Forestry Bureau established in 1925 was reconstituted in 1946 as the Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau. The Bureau conducts silvicultural and other forest research work, provides education and professional training in forestry (through the Australian Forestry School), and advises the Commonwealth and State Governments with regard to overseas trade in timber and the supply, production, and distribution of timber in Australia.

*Australian Forestry School.*

The Australian Forestry School at Canberra was established in 1926 by the Commonwealth Government to provide professional training in forestry. Under the Forestry Bureau Act, 1944, a Board of Higher Forestry Education was appointed to maintain the standard of the training and to advise as to the pre-requisite university courses. Selected officers of the N.S.W. Forestry Commission are seconded for training at the School.

## FOREST MANAGEMENT.

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State forests after intensive survey and detailed mapping with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting is controlled with due regard to regeneration and supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of indigenous species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary. The Government has approved a long-term programme of planting of exotic and hoop pine.

Plantations of exotic species of timber may be established only with Ministerial consent, after proof of the suitability of sites. During and since the war, a large supply of case timber has been obtained by thinning from the plantations, and considerable areas of land on the tablelands and north coast have been recommended for afforestation with exotic pine as part of post-war plans to meet expansion in local demand for softwood timber.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks and fire-lines, and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Since the war the technique of fire-fighting has been changed considerably by the use of fire engines, power pumps and hoses in addition to the usual types of hand tools. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

## FORESTRY STATISTICS.

Regulations under the Forestry Act require the licensing of sawmills and the submission by each sawmill of a monthly log-sheet recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The monthly log-sheet is the basis of annual statistics of timber production in log measure (see Table 804), and of monthly statistics in sawn measure, obtained by conversion.

Returns under the Census Act obtained by the Government Statistician from sawmills record the volume of logs treated annually and of sawn timber obtained therefrom. These returns also give the cost of logs on mill skids, which is the basis of statistics of the value of forestry production, supplemented by estimates of the value of hewn and round timber and minor forest products.

## EMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged in forestry activities, other than sawmilling, in the major forest regions of New South Wales at 30th June, 1947, and the total number in the State recorded at other recent census and quasi-census enumerations:—

**Table 801.—New South Wales—Persons Engaged in Forestry.**

Date.	Persons.	Forest Regions.	Persons at 30th June, 1947.
1933—June	5,800	Northern Coastal ... ..	3,748
1939—July	8,200	Southern Coastal ... ..	808
1943—July	5,450	North-western ... ..	767
1945—June	6,200	Central Inland ... ..	701
1947—June	6,307	Other ... ..	283
Total—New South Wales ... ..			6,307

## VALUE OF PRODUCTION FROM FORESTRY.

The value of forestry production as at the place of production in New South Wales during 1951-52 and selected earlier years is shown below. The substantial increase in recent years in the value of production reflects the rising prices and output of sawn timber, logs, hewn timber, and other forest products. In 1951-52, the value was nearly six times as great as the average for the five years ended 1938-39 and 39 per cent. greater than in 1950-51.

**Table 802.—Value of Forestry Production.**

Year ended 30th June.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Value.
	£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1901*	554	1932	1,158	1939	2,261	1946	3,745
1906*	1,008	1933	1,476	1940	2,347	1947	4,508
1911*	998	1934	1,737	1941	2,576	1948	5,741
1916	1,045	1935	1,922	1942	3,159	1949	6,561
1921	1,656	1936	2,014	1943	3,155	1950	7,185
1926	2,202	1937	2,006	1944	3,285	1951	8,966
1931	1,237	1938	2,179	1945	3,321	1952	12,461

\* Calendar year.

## PRODUCTION OF TIMBER.

The quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills from native and imported logs, the number of mills operated, and the average number employed in 1951-52 and earlier years is shown below. (Further particulars of the operations of sawmills are given in the chapter "Factories".) In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, a large quantity of other timber, e.g., sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel, is produced, information regarding which is incomplete.

Table 803.—Sawmills—Sawn Timber Produced.

Year ended 30th June.	Mills Operated.	Average Number Employed.*	Sawn Timber Produced.				Total.
			From Native Logs.		From Imported† Logs.		
			Softwood.	Hardwood.	Softwood.	Hardwood.	
		Number	thousand super. feet.				
1939	435	4,981	49,840	129,510	101,051	768	281,169
1943	532	5,431	85,806	164,211	454	165	250,636
1944	585	5,474	88,751	170,284	2,825	1,099	262,959
1945	605	5,733	75,769	170,204	769	596	247,338
1946	645	6,277	72,082	180,025	1,017	1,026	254,150
1947	713	7,226	88,618	212,313	1,610	694	303,235
1948	818	8,162	83,921	248,671	4,457	877	337,926
1949	881	8,867	89,307	264,378	4,274	141	358,100
1950	920	9,225	70,513	270,630	10,472	12	351,627
1951	982	9,772	44,069	294,277§	12,376	...	350,722
1952	1,043	10,635	51,970	328,663§	8,509	...	389,142

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † Interstate and Oversea. § Includes all brushwoods and scrubwoods. In years prior to 1950-51, some brushwoods and scrubwoods were included in "Softwood."

The above table does not include sawn timber produced from imported baulks; these imports are included in Table 804. The heavy import trade in softwoods, mainly oregon for building uses, practically disappeared during the war, and has since been restrained by import control. Production of native softwood and hardwood timber was greatly expanded to take its place. The output of hardwood has continued to increase, and in 1951-52 was between two and three times the pre-war level.



The following table shows the production of native timber in New South Wales during 1951-52 and earlier years, as estimated by the Forestry Commission.

**Table 804.—New South Wales—Estimated Production of Timber.**

Year ended 30th June.	Timber Produced.			
	Softwood.	Hardwood.	Pole and Pile Timber and Fuel.	Total.
<b>Annual Average—</b>		thousand	cubic feet.	
1925-29	7,120	20,392	13,023	40,535
1930-34	4,417	15,971	12,113	32,501
1935-39	8,587	26,260	14,424	49,271
1940-44	11,034	27,094	15,657	53,695
1945-49	11,018	41,086	6,632	58,736
1939	8,202	28,137	10,911	47,250
1940	8,616	29,336	17,902	55,854
1941	12,249	25,786	20,049	58,084
1942	13,317	24,502	11,980	49,799
1943	10,405	25,550	14,414	50,369
1944	10,582	29,846	13,941	54,369
1945	19,407	33,617	8,667	52,691
1946	10,271	35,105	5,514	50,890
1947	11,037	42,709	4,873	58,624
1948	12,034	47,431	7,922	67,387
1949	11,339	46,569	6,178	64,086
1950	10,389	49,158	6,126	65,673
1951	6,362	53,437*	5,153	64,952
1952	7,732	58,238*	4,541	70,511

\* Includes all brushwoods and scrubwoods. In years prior to 1950-51, some brushwoods and scrub woods were included in "Softwood."

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1945, which came into operation on 1st April, 1946, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use in buildings and articles for sale of untreated borer-susceptible timbers, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

#### OVERSEA TRADE IN TIMBER.

The following table shows the overseas imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales during 1951-52 and selected earlier years. The imports comprise mostly undressed timber, predominantly softwoods—drawn from Canada, the United States of America, and, in some years Brazil, New Zealand, British Borneo and Sweden. The exports are mainly undressed timber, mostly shipped to New Zealand.

**Table 805.—New South Wales—Oversea Trade in Timber.**

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.				Exports (Australian Produce).			
	Undressed Timber.		Other Timber.	Total Value.	Undressed Timber.		Other Timber.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
	thous. sup. feet.		£A. f.o.b.		thous. sup. feet.		£A. f.o.b.	
1921	93,303	1,732,698	159,163	1,891,866	23,202	447,653	17,072	484,725
1929	187,009	1,747,060	274,222	2,021,282	13,989	241,504	7,408	248,912
1931	47,825	314,611	15,435	330,049	16,384	228,561	15,431	241,952
1939	199,193	880,422	65,305	945,727	27,251	382,584	39,053	421,637
1940	150,246	883,142	52,531	935,673	19,098	306,322	57,958	364,280
1941	50,633	423,931	52,656	476,587	16,305	270,236	74,833	345,069
1942	35,372	326,990	47,102	374,092	19,863	350,876	84,015	434,891
1943	19,729	256,500	24,660	281,160	12,943	278,409	11,443	289,852
1944	30,744	354,540	46,292	400,832	9,985	229,526	1,353	230,889
1945	54,758	664,378	61,281	725,659	8,809	209,972	3,138	213,110
1946	66,004	882,391	98,327	980,718	12,708	300,895	12,265	313,070
1947	65,835	1,745,162	184,123	1,929,285	13,510	335,489	70,351	406,840
1948	72,097	2,035,988	95,715	2,131,698	23,890	651,396	43,897	695,293
1949	108,712	2,879,338	287,646	3,166,984	30,663	981,944	24,608	1,006,552
1950	106,010	2,874,481	724,044	3,598,525	27,277	902,583	107,484	1,010,067
1951	168,199	5,720,850	1,485,392	7,206,242	15,422	624,954	73,713	698,667
1952	153,610	7,547,236	2,290,965	9,838,201	21,076	1,200,161	127,087	1,327,248

## FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value, but the fishing industry has not been fully developed. The supply of marine fish is obtained from the coastal lakes and estuaries, the sea beaches, and ocean waters, and a large quantity by deep-sea trawling. Murray cod and perch are taken from the inland rivers.

### CONTROL OF THE FISHERIES.

Fisheries in New South Wales are regulated under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-49. The Chief Secretary administers the Act, which provides for the protection, development, and regulation of the fisheries of the State within territorial limits. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits are within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth; the Commonwealth Whaling Act, 1935, gives effect to the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Geneva in 1931, and governs operations in Australian waters beyond territorial limits by all ships under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Inspectors appointed under the Fisheries Act assist in administering the law and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish, either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish; the licensing of fishing boats and fishermen operating for pecuniary gain; the regulation of the use of nets; and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the furnishing of returns disclosing the nature and extent of fishing operations.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-49, the areas available for oyster culture are classified under the Act as special, average or inferior lands, according to productive capacity. Leases of special lands are granted for a term of fifteen years and may be renewed for a similar term. These leases are offered by public auction or public tender. Average lands may be leased for a term of fifteen years and renewed for a like term. Inferior lands are leased for ten years but may not be exploited in the first year of the lease. In the last year of the lease, the area may be reclassified and the lease renewed for fifteen years if determined as average lands, or for ten years if the classification is unaltered. In all cases, rental is fixed by the Minister and is subject to reference to the Local Land Board in case of dispute.

The discoverer of a natural oyster bed has a statutory prior right to a lease of the area, unless it be classified as special lands. Existing lessees have a preferment right to apply for renewal of leases or for additional leases of inferior or average lands within thirty days of the right arising. In certain circumstances, a similar preferment right is conferred upon non-lessee applicants and lessees whose areas are deemed inadequate.

Leased areas must be kept free from disease, and may be closed when over-dredged, or subject to disease, or for other reason deemed by the Minister to warrant that course.

Public oyster reserves may be notified and such areas, unless specifically declared closed, are open to the public for the taking of oysters for their own immediate consumption.

For the purpose of stocking waters with trout, acclimatisation districts are declared and acclimatisation societies are registered to control the fisheries therein. Suitable streams, viz., practically all those above an altitude of 2,500 feet, have been stocked with trout and occasionally fish up to 8 and 10 lb. are caught. The close season for trout is from 1st May to 30th September of each year, but may be varied by proclamation. A licence is required for trout fishing and the method of fishing is subject to regulation.

*Fishing Licences, etc.*

The next table summarises the number of fishing licences issued and the number and value of boats engaged in fisheries in 1951-52 and certain earlier years. Fishermen and oyster vendors pay annual licence fees of £1 and 5s., respectively. Licence fees for fishing boats in territorial waters are £1 per year; for steam trawlers displacing 100 tons or over the fee is £10 and for other boats trawling and net fishing in extra-territorial waters, £5; for boats in extra-territorial waters not trawling or netting, the fee is £2 up to 30 feet in length and £3 when of more than 30 feet.

**Table 806.—Fisheries—Licences Issued, Boats Engaged.**

Year ended 30th June.	Licences Issued.			Boats Engaged.†		Value of Boats and Equipment.	
	Fisher- men's.	Fishing Boats.	Oyster Vendors.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
1939*	2,635	1,777	482	1,779	746	174,000	33,650
1948	3,419	2,916	445	2,920	760	1,791,398	54,061
1949	2,936	2,485	440	2,161	768	1,037,640	81,762
1950	2,724	2,305	448	2,065	1,074	1,562,511	82,003
1951	2,556	2,211	412	2,108	960	1,469,136	80,271
1952	2,598	2,229	421	2,142	1,046	1,502,538	89,700

\* Calendar year.

† Includes trawlers, steamers, punts and launches.

During 1951-52, the boats operated included 12 steam trawlers and 31 Danish Seine boats.

The following statement shows the number and area of leases for oyster culture in 1938-39 and the past five years:—

**Table 807.—Oyster Culture—Leases.**

Particulars.	At 30th June.					
	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Oyster leases... No.	4,493	4,953	4,905	5,030	5,021	5,141
Length of Foreshore ... yards	913,571	953,862	637,768	976,278	999,237	990,093
Off-shore Area ... acres	3,439	6,604	5,305	8,110	5,628	5,749

*Marketing of Fish.*

In furtherance of the Government's policy in the marketing of fish, fishermen's co-operative societies are operating at Byron Bay, Ballina, Evans Head, Maclean, Grafton, Wooli, Coff's Harbour, Macksville, Jerseyville, Port Macquarie, Laurieton, Tuncurry, Newcastle, Palm Beach, Nowra, Bermagui, and Eden. The societies arrange for the handling of fish at the point of catch and its transport to market, and provide the bulk of the fresh fish supplied in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong. In certain instances, the sale of fish direct to consumers is permitted by ministerial "consents" granted to licensed fishermen.

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the Chief Secretary's Department.

*Fisheries Research.*

The Division of Fisheries of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in exploring and surveying the marine resources of Australian waters, and in the scientific investigation of all aspects of the fishing industry.

## PRODUCTION OF FISH, ETC.

The following table shows the production of fish, oysters, prawns, crabs and crayfish by licensed fishermen during 1951-52 and earlier years:—

Table 808.—Production of Fish, Oysters, etc.

Year ended 30th June.	Fish.			Oysters.	Prawns.	Crabs and Crayfish.
	Trawled.	Captured Otherwise.	Total.			
	lb.	lb.	lb.	bags.*	lb.	dozen.
1939†	13,340,940	17,502,445	30,843,385	40,681	1,069,950	17,350
1943	2240,062	19,523,470	21,763,532	41,473	1,551,747	14,059
1944	2,275,140	21,526,226	23,801,366	32,112	1,489,971	10,213
1945	10,069,807	19,980,816	30,050,623	34,811	1,632,024	17,267
1946	12,791,875	17,876,977	30,668,852	38,642	1,246,857	36,845
1947	16,022,480	18,134,380	34,156,860	42,445	1,345,252	35,419
1948	15,179,836	17,633,407	32,813,243	41,085	1,398,898	33,205
1949	14,152,417	15,353,902	29,506,319	35,389	2,317,611	39,807
1950	12,913,393	15,072,054	27,985,447	50,863	2,803,508	33,311
1951	11,230,164	12,975,685	24,205,849	40,692	4,229,341	20,130
1952	11,100,259	14,372,251	25,472,510	47,518	1,792,336	27,824

\* Three bushels.

† Calendar year

The diversion of fishing vessels to war purposes and the consequent contraction of trawling operations accounted for the wartime decrease in fish production. Production expanded rapidly during 1944-45 as the trawling fleet was enlarged, and in 1946-47 reached a peak of 34,156,860 lb. Many boats have since ceased operations, and the production of 25,472,510 lb. in 1951-52 was 25.4 per cent. below that of 1946-47.

The following table shows the most important species of fish taken during the year ended 30th June, 1952:—

**Table 809.—Production of Specified Kinds of Fish, 1951-52.**

Kind.	Production.	Kind.	Production.
	lb.		lb.
<b>Territorial—</b>		<b>Trawled—</b>	
Mullet ... ..	4,570,983	Flathead ... ..	3,391,298
Luderick ... ..	1,429,360	Redfish ... ..	917,419
Salmon ... ..	1,320,960	Morwong ... ..	2,277,627
Black Bream ... ..	450,736	Leatherjacket ... ..	774,222
Flathead ... ..	423,830	Other species ... ..	3,733,693
Tailor ... ..	294,038		
Other species ... ..	1,660,398	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>11,109,259</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>10,159,355</b>		
<b>Inland—</b>		<b>Extra-Territorial (excluding Trawled)—</b>	
Murray Cod ... ..	236,478	Schnapper ... ..	1,241,850
Golden Perch ... ..	262,354	Leatherjacket ... ..	1,132,927
English Perch ... ..	93,394	Tuna ... ..	93,193
Silver Perch ... ..	29,154	Other species ... ..	1,000,423
Other species ... ..	35,118		
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>711,493</b>	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,591,393</b>
		<b>Total, New South Wales</b>	<b>25,472,510</b>

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

**Table 810.—Fish—Production by Fishing Grounds.**

Grounds.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	thousand lb.				
North Coast—Q'land Border to Macleay R. ...	6,511	6,034	6,750	3,352	5,170
Hunter-Manning—Hastings R. to Terrigal H.	4,777	4,598	4,270	4,668	4,253
Metropolitan—Hawkesbury R. to P. Hacking	1,374	1,932	1,090	876	1,017
South Coast—L. Illawarra to Vic. Border ...	4,716	3,414	2,598	3,023	3,216
Trawled Fish ... ..	15,180	14,152	12,913	11,230	11,109
Inland Waters ... ..	255	276	364	547	712
<b>Total Fish Produced ... ..</b>	<b>32,813</b>	<b>29,506</b>	<b>27,935</b>	<b>24,206</b>	<b>25,473</b>

In 1951-52, sales at the Sydney Fish Market amounted to 14,613,114 lb., at the Newcastle Market to 769,449 lb., and 8,823,283 lb. were sold elsewhere.

## VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION.

The value of the production from fisheries of New South Wales is estimated as at the place of production and excludes fish condemned, fish sold without passing through the market (and not recorded) or used for fertiliser and oil, and the value of molluscs other than oysters. The following table shows the value of production from fisheries in 1951-52 and earlier years:—

Table 811.—Value of Fisheries Production.

Year ended 30th June.	Fish.	Oysters.	Prawns, etc.	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Fish.	Oysters.	Prawns, etc.	Total.
£ thousand.					£ thousand.				
1921	402	65	24	491	1947	1,019	191	92	1,302
1926	412	82	59	553	1948	876	215	133	1,224
1931	506	54	75	635	1949	1,018	217	244	1,479
1936*	533	62	50	650	1950	844	333	272	1,449
1941*	484	86	49	619	1951	1,047	284	399	1,730
1946	795	174	77	1,046	1952	1,114	333	374	1,821

\* Calendar year.

## OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH.

Particulars of the oversea trade in fish and fish products in 1951-52 and totals for earlier years are given in the following table. Imports of fish are mainly tinned and normally constitute a considerable proportion of the State's supply. Apart from re-exports of fish imported from other countries, there is an export trade in locally produced fresh and frozen oysters and fish and tinned fish.

Table 812.—New South Wales—Oversea Trade in Fish.

Year and Item.	Imports.		Exports.			
			Australian Produce.		Australian Produce and Re-exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£A. f.o.b.	lb.	£A. f.o.b.	lb.	£A. f.o.b.
1938-39—Total ... ..	19,444,703	733,027	42,743	1,381	623,636	25,605
1947-48—Total ... ..	15,418,581	1,448,743	290,695	30,724	1,781,313	105,076
1948-49—Total ... ..	15,507,911	1,489,090	706,084	72,597	1,252,468	167,379
1949-50—Total ... ..	14,940,384	1,441,375	757,515	81,933	912,918	97,044
1950-51—Total ... ..	20,600,301	2,135,332	597,169	52,784	812,520	75,516
1951-52—Fresh or Frozen—						
Oysters in the shell ...	2,800	32	100,016	6,537	100,240	6,558
Other ... ..	9,520,565	702,457	108,980	21,483	130,691	25,539
Smoked or dried (not salted) ... ..	2,598,558	160,627	16,138	3,348	18,175	3,546
Ported or concentrated ... ..	25,624	8,055	3,810	1,060	4,628	1,353
Preserved in tins, etc.—						
Fish ... ..	9,541,581	1,362,997	314,991	33,604	574,220	67,733
Shellfish ... ..	160,765	40,000	6,945	1,003	8,368	1,616
Other (including salted) ... ..	905,632	56,018	896	152	896	152
Total ... ..	22,755,525	2,330,186	551,776	67,137	837,218	106,497

## FISH PRESERVING.

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting is obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. The main canneries are situated at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

## LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in the 1941-42 and 1942-43 and previous issues of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which landholders hold their lands.

### LAND AREA, TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND LAND DISTRICTS.

The area of New South Wales is 198,037,120 acres, but excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc., the land area is 195,068,040 acres or about 304,793 square miles. The State is divided into three territorial land divisions—Eastern, Central and Western, bounded by lines running approximately north and south, as shown on the map in the frontispiece of the volume of this Year Book. The Eastern Division embraces the coastal and tablelands districts (exclusive of 601,000 acres of Commonwealth territory) covering 60,661,926 acres. The Central Division, extending over most of the western slopes and central plains, contains 57,055,846 acres; and the plain country beyond comprises the Western Division of 80,319,348 acres, most of which is under sparse pastoral occupation because of low rainfall.

### LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the Crown lands passed entirely under State control on the establishment of responsible government in 1856. The Secretary for Lands, a Cabinet Minister, is responsible for the administration, and he is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary with subordinate powers. Since 1901 the lands of the Western Division have been administered separately, first by a Board, and since 1934, by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Secretary for Lands.

The principal enactments governing the control and disposal of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, as amended, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board, comprising the Minister for Conservation (as chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service, and representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Mines, and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation and the Forestry Commissions, has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State (see page 700).

*Land Boards and Land and Valuation Court.*

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into eighty-eight Land Districts with a Crown Land Agent in each. The Land Districts are grouped into twelve Land Board Districts, with a District Surveyor in each. There are special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. Land Districts of the Western Division coincide with Pastures Protection Districts.

In each Land District, a Local Land Board with an official chairman and two local members, sitting in open court, determines many matters under the Lands and other Acts. The Local Land Boards of the Western Division are comprised of an Assistant Commissioner and one local member.

The Land and Valuation Court, which superseded the Land Appeal Court in 1921, gives awards and judgments having the same force as those of the Supreme Court on appeals, references and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value and ownership of land. Further particulars regarding Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

## RESERVES.

Throughout the State considerable tracts of land, totalling 20,158,134 acres at 30th June, 1952, have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest, for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable by executive act when their retention is found unnecessary. The following is a statement of reserved areas; it excludes land permanently dedicated for State Forests, National Parks, commons, railways, cemeteries, etc., and thus does not purport to show the area of Crown lands set aside for community purposes:—

**Table 313.—Reserves, Kinds and Areas, 30th June, 1952.**

Classification	Area.	Classification.	Area.
	acres.		acres.
Travelling Stock ...	5,324,728	Recreation and Parks ...	425,855
Water and Camping ...	820,877	For Classification and	
Mining ...	1,210,058	Survey ...	4,205,910
Forest ...	2,347,569	From Conditional Pur-	
Temporary Common ...	267,860	chase in Goldfields ...	405,288
		Other ...	5,149,989
		Total ...	20,158,134

Apart from these land reservations, there are considerable portions of the coastal and tableland regions which are too rugged and barren to be suitable for settlement. It is estimated, however, that the area of land within the State unfit for occupation of any kind is less than 5,000,000 acres.



## CLASSES OF LAND TENURES—HISTORICAL SURVEY.

In New South Wales the area of rural land under private tenancy is relatively inextensive; most of the land is held in fee simple or in process of purchase or under lease from the Crown. In the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor; sales from the Crown commenced in 1831, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861 to open to land seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. Since 1895, the principles governing the disposal of Crown land have been pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance. Closer settlement, described later herein, has been an important factor in providing for new settlers during the greater part of this century.

In general, the methods of disposal of Crown lands have been designed to ensure individual private ownership. Various leasehold tenures were introduced around the turn of the century, but as the result of recent provisions for the conversion of home maintenance areas within leases from the Crown to leases in perpetuity, most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation. Nearly all tenures of land carrying rights of alienation have been granted and made transferable subject to a condition of residence by the holder, and many of the tenures require substantial improvements to be effected within a prescribed period. These provisions have as their objects the promotion of settlement and prevention of the aggregation of large areas under private ownership.

A historical review of the development of land settlement in New South Wales is given in the Annual Report of the Department of Lands for 1946-47.

## ALIENATION OF LAND.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions there were 102,261,461 acres under occupation at 30th June, 1952, and of that area 91,479,966 acres (or 90 per cent.) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in course of alienation or held under leases wholly alienable by lessees. Practically all of the Western Division is suitable for sparse pastoral occupation only; most of it is leasehold, generally in the form of perpetual leases (see Table 815). The progress of alienation of land within the State at intervals since 1861 is indicated in the following statement:—

Table 814.—Area of Alienated Lands.

At 31st Decem-ber.	Area Absolutely Alienated.	At 30th June.	Area of Freehold Resumed for Re-Settlement.	Area Remaining Absolutely Alienated.	At 30th June.	Area of Freehold Resumed for Re-Settlement.	Area Remaining Absolutely Alienated.
	thous. acres.		thousand acres.			thousand acres.	
1861	7,147	1911	606	36,234	1948	3,923	50,872
1871	8,631	1921	1,857	39,680	1949	4,291	50,881
1881	19,615	1931	2,406	44,075	1950	4,543	51,051
1891	23,683	1936	2,414	46,204	1951	4,923	51,126
1901	26,407	1941	2,516	50,283	1952	5,081	51,316

Particulars of the various ways in which alienation had been effected up to 30th June, 1944, are given in Table 752 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book, pages 816 to 818 of which describe the methods of purchase. Of the total area absolutely alienated up to 30th June, 1952, that acquired by conditional purchase was 33,617,163 acres; that by grant or sale by private tender or public auction prior to 1862 was 7,146,579 acres, and that by auction or after-auction purchase and under deferred payment sales since 1862, 11,596,803 acres.

The foregoing statement includes only land in respect of which deeds had been issued; the additional areas in respect of which the Crown is committed to confer freehold title upon holders upon completion of payments and fulfilment of conditions are indicated in the next table. Beside 15,877,000 acres in course of alienation or virtually alienated, 26,440,805 acres were within leases alienable in their entirety, and a further 1,432,989 acres were within long-term leases carrying limited rights of alienation. Of the area under long-term leases in the Western Division, 58,552,305 acres, or nearly 78 per cent., comprised leases in perpetuity.

#### DISPOSAL OF LANDS AND AREA OF TENURES.

The next table provides a brief summary of the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30th June, 1952, distinguishing those in the Western Division from the remainder of the State:—

**Table 815.—Disposal of Lands and Area of Tenures, 30th June, 1952.**

Manner of Disposal.	Eastern and Central Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State.
	acres.		
Alienated ... ..	} 63,496,700	{ 2,040,883	51,316,070
In course of alienation ... ..			14,221,513
Virtually alienated ... ..			1,655,487
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual) ... ..			26,440,805
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation ... ..			1,432,989
Total of foregoing tenures ... ..	92,844,672	2,222,192	95,066,864
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation ... ..	3,418,031	58,552,305	61,970,336
Other long-term leases ... ..		16,614,945	16,614,945
Short leases and temporary tenures ... ..	3,760,684	2,323,097	6,083,781
Forest leases and permits within State Forests ... ..	2,139,100		2,139,100
Mining leases and permits ... ..	176,844	10,530	193,383
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.)	15,378,441	585,270	15,963,711
Total Area ... ..	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120

\* Perpetual.

Of the land in process of alienation, 12,264,933 acres were held as conditional purchase, 1,525,179 acres as settlement purchases, 165,267 acres as soldiers' group purchases, and 203,322 acres as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and homestead selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally by the Crown under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, the State, acting under successive Western Lands Amendment Acts, has withdrawn very substantial areas in stages from these leases to provide land for new settlers or to build up to reasonable size the holdings of

existing settlers with inadequate areas. (An amending Act of November, 1949, made provision for further withdrawals from large leaseholds.) As a result there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in this division during recent years (see Table 598).

Special provisions relating to the disposal of prickly-pear infested land, together with a brief statement regarding its extent, and the methods used for the control and extermination of prickly-pear, are outlined on page 599 of Year Book No. 50. During 1951-52, the Prickly Pear Destruction Commission treated an area of 79,422 acres of prickly-pear by poisoning.

#### KINDS AND AREA OF LAND LEASES.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence and permissive occupancy was 116,535,826 acres at 30th June, 1952, inclusive of 36,382,851 acres under the Crown Lands Act, 77,535,537 acres under the Western Lands Act, 2,125,582 acres under the Forestry Act, 193,383 acres under the Mining Act, and 298,473 acres under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The area under each tenure at 30th June, 1952, is shown below:—

**Table 816.—Kinds and Area of Leases of Crown Land, 30th June, 1952.**

Nature and Name of Tenure.	Area.	Nature and Name of Tenure.	Area.
	acres.		acres.
<i>Virtually Alienated—</i>		<i>Perpetual, No Right of Alienation—</i>	
Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant ...	1,655,487	Closer Settlement Lease ...	2,148,742
<i>Alienable—Long-term and Perpetual—</i>		Group Purchase Lease ...	222,826
Homestead Farm ...	4,859,753	Settlement Purchase Lease ...	1,046,463
Suburban Holding ...	52,308	Western Lands Lease ...	58,552,305
Settlement Lease* ...	2,747,287	Group Total ...	61,970,336
Crown Lease* ...	7,176,188		
Conditional Purchase Lease* ...	141,757	<i>Other Long-term—</i>	
Conditional Lease* ...	11,326,196	Western Lands Lease, Ordinary	16,614,945
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding ...	13,893		
Week-end Lease ...	159	<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i>	
Town Lands Lease ...	54	Snow Lease ...	603,331
<i>On Irrigation Areas—</i>		Annual Lease ...	351,051
Irrigation Farm Lease ...	102,165	Occupation Licence ...	643,840
Non-Irrigable Lease ...	20,752	Preferential Occupation Licence	2,047,882
Town Lands Lease ...	293	Permissive Occupancy ...	2,267,414
Group Total ...	26,440,805	Irrigation Area Lease ...	175,263
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i>		Group Total ...	6,088,781
Improvement Lease ...	51,599	Forest Lease and Occupation Permit ...	2,139,100
Scrub Lease ...	39,336	Mining Lease and Permit ...	193,383
Inferior Lands Lease ...	10,053	Grand Total ...	116,535,826
Church and School Lands Lease	1		
Conditional Lease brought under Western Lands Act (Perpetual) ...	93,823		
Prickly-pear Lease ...	116,888		
Residential Lease ...	5,548		
Special Lease ...	1,115,741		
Group Total ...	1,432,089		

\* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

The tenures listed in the foregoing table and the rights and obligations of their holders are described in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of the Official Year Book for 1941-42 and 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

#### LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS.

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30th June, 1952, there were 4,634 acres alienated as Irrigation Farm Purchases, 203,322 acres in course of alienation as Irrigation Land Purchases, 123,210 acres in long-term alienable leases and 175,263 acres in other leases (including 95,133 acres outside irrigation areas but under control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission).

#### CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

The circumstances leading to the adoption of the "Closer Settlement Policy" in 1906 are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. On pages 832-838 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition the manner of provision and disposal of land under this policy is dealt with in some detail.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by the Settlement Advisory Board and approved by Parliament. Under the Closer Settlement Promotion Act, three or more persons, or one or more discharged soldiers with prescribed qualifications, may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and ex-servicemen may agree to buy certain Land Act holdings on subsisting title from their holders. Given Ministerial approval, the Crown acquires the land from the vendors and disposes of it to settlers by instalment purchase or lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen of the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. The following table shows particulars of the estates acquired for closer settlement up to 30th June, 1952, and the method and purpose of acquisition:—

**Table 817.—Closer Settlement—Estates Acquired to 30th June, 1952.**

Particulars.	Estates.	Area.	Purchase Price.	Farms after Subdivision.
	Number.	Acres.	£	Number.
<b>METHOD OF ACQUISITION.</b>				
Direct Purchase ... ..	30	90,164	506,855	673
Crown Lands Act (s. 197) ...	23	36,444	296,888	376
Closer Settlement Acts—				
Promotion Provisions ...	2,054	3,018,193	14,850,856	4,887
Ordinary Provisions ...	153	2,334,442	10,843,651	4,181
Resumption of Long-term Leases...	70	806,217	200,802	784
Total Acquired ... ..	2,330	6,335,460	26,699,052	10,901
<b>PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION.</b>				
Soldiers only, 1914-18 War ...	1,531	1,710,272	8,113,956	4,009
War Service Land Settlement, 1939-45 War ... ..	476	2,190,428	11,591,479	1,816
Other Purposes ... ..	323	2,434,760	6,993,617	5,076
Total Acquired ... ..	2,330	6,335,460	26,699,052	10,901

Since 1945, estates acquired for closer settlement have been allotted solely to ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war.

## SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN.

### 1914-1918 WAR.

Conditions under which ex-soldiers of the 1914-18 war acquired their holdings, and assistance rendered to them in subsequent years, are outlined in the Year Book for 1941-42 and 1942-43 and previous issues. Operations under this scheme are now confined to the administration of existing holdings and monetary advances made thereon. From land acquired and Crown lands made available for soldier settlement, 9,943 farms had been provided up to 30th June, 1951. Farms numbering 5,508 had been transferred or reverted to the Crown to that date and 4,135 farms comprising 5,128,119 acres remained under occupation.

### 1939-1945 WAR.

#### *Commonwealth-State Land Settlement Agreement, 1945.*

Following the introductory War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (described in the Year Book 1941-42 and 1942-43), an Agreement made between the Commonwealth and State Governments in November, 1945, was ratified by the Parliament of New South Wales by the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945. Under the Agreement, the State finds, subdivides, and improves and develops the land to make it quickly productive after allocation to settlers. Half the cost of so providing and developing the land is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

The State receives and deals with applications from ex-servicemen within five years of their discharge or the cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later; selected applicants, who are chosen by the State, are trained and maintained by the Commonwealth during training and the first year of occupation. The Commonwealth also bears half the cost of remission of rent and interest payments during the first year of occupation, and any loss to the State arising from advances made to settlers with Commonwealth concurrence. Settlers are required to pay the Commonwealth the net proceeds from their holdings during the first year of occupation (or "assistance period"); at 30th June, 1952, the "assistance period" of 1,531 settlers had expired.

Principles governing the settlement of ex-servicemen were defined as follows: settlement to be undertaken only where economic prospects for the production concerned are reasonably sound; settlers to possess farming aptitude and experience; holdings to be of a size enabling settlers to operate efficiently and to earn a reasonable labour income; lack of capital not to preclude selection, but settlers expected to invest a reasonable proportion of their capital in the holdings; and all settlers to be given adequate guidance and technical advice.

Implementation of this agreement made it necessary to amend a number of State Acts with the object of facilitating the settlement of ex-servicemen on acquired lands.

Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, assented to in December, 1948, two special War Service Land Settlement Boards were appointed in 1949 for (a) areas outside Irrigation Districts but not including the Western Division, and for (b) areas within Irrigation Districts. The Act also raised the maximum purchase price of property to be acquired for the settlement of ex-servicemen (see page 890).

#### *Classification of Applicants.*

All applicants for participation in the Land Settlement Scheme appear before a Classification Committee of three members constituted under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941, and if considered eligible and suitable, are issued with a qualification certificate. The Committee, which commenced operations in July, 1943, issued many certificates to applicants still serving in the Forces. Up to 30th June, 1952, 27,506 applications for certificates had been received and 18,643 certificates had been issued for purposes as follows: pastoral, 5,703; pastoral and farming, 9,248; farming, 371; dairying, 2,074; orchards, 831; poultry, 193; other purposes, 223. The holder of a qualifying certificate is entitled to apply for inclusion in a ballot for a subdivision of acquired land, or to submit a proposal under the "promotion" provisions of the Scheme described later.

#### ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The Agreement provides that the State shall acquire compulsorily or by agreement, private lands or lands under lease from the Crown, comprised in an approved plan of settlement. Lands acquired in this manner through the State Department of Lands have been "picked" properties in good rainfall areas or with assured water supplies. Private lands are acquired by either the "Ballot" method or the "Promotion" method.

*"Ballot" Method.*

The acquisition of properties for subdivision and disposal by ballot is carried out under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, by the Closer Settlement Advisory Boards, which report to the Minister on the suitability of properties in their respective areas for closer settlement. They make recommendations for the acquisition of properties, reporting as to value, capacity, and number of farms into which these could be subdivided. Upon selection, such lands are safeguarded against dealings, and made transferable only with the Minister's consent. Then follows a joint inspection of the land by a Closer Settlement Advisory Board and by Commonwealth representatives, who determine whether a detailed investigation by the State is warranted. The latter includes a topographical survey, comparison with sales of neighbouring lands, a soil classification and survey, erosion survey and a report from the Local Closer Settlement Advisory Committee, which is a voluntary advisory body, composed of representatives of local organisations. On these reports the Closer Settlement Advisory Board and Commonwealth representatives confer as to suitability, the number and type of farms into which the estate can be divided, and the developmental work necessary. Formal concurrence of the Commonwealth is then obtained, and thereupon the Board negotiates with the owner to decide the value of the property. Prior to December, 1948, this might not exceed that at 10th February, 1942, plus the value of any improvements since that date; under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation of the land was raised to 15 per cent. above the 1942 value, but since 1950-51, pending further legislation, the State Government has authorised the purchase of estates at prices above the statutory limit. The Board finally recommends to the Minister either that the estate be purchased at a price agreed upon by the Board and the owner or, failing agreement, that it be resumed at a price not exceeding the maximum valuation as indicated. Approval of the Parliament of New South Wales is necessary before acquisition is completed.

At 30th June, 1952, Parliament had approved of the acquisition of 81 estates, comprising 1,034,621 acres, for a total purchase price of £5,479,342. It was anticipated that 923 farms would be provided from these areas. Estates actually acquired at 30th June, 1952, numbered 75, with a probable 884 farms, covering 993,806 acres; the cost was £5,207,065. Farms made available for application to the same date totalled 844, and of these 837 had been allotted to settlers.

*"Promotion" Method.*

"Promotion" cases are dealt with under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Amendment (Conversion) Act, 1943. The Act provides that three or more (amended to one or more in December, 1947) ex-servicemen holding a qualification certificate, who desire to acquire any private lands from the one owner may, with the owner's consent, apply to the Minister to acquire the property on his or their behalf at the price shown in the application. A Closer Settlement Advisory Board values the land, but prior to December, 1948, its valuation might not exceed the value as at 10th February, 1942, plus improvements effected after that date, unless there

was agreement between the owner and the Board. Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation of the land was raised to 15 per cent. above the 1942 value, but since 1950-51, pending further legislation, the State Government has authorised the purchase of estates at prices above the statutory limit. After agreement is reached as to price, detailed investigation similar to that for the "ballot" method is undertaken by the State. If, after investigation, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board believes the property suitable, the concurrence of the Commonwealth in its acquisition is sought. Unless Commonwealth approval is obtained, no further action is taken. Final approval to purchase is given by the State Minister; parliamentary consent is not required.

Under the "promotion" provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts, up to 30th June, 1952, agreement with owners on acquisition and price had been reached in 428 cases, aggregating 1,168,927 acres, valued at £6,696,062. It was proposed to subdivide this area into 974 farms. Purchase was completed in 401 of these cases, which were subdivided into 932 farms. Of these farms, 926 had been allotted to settlers at 30th June, 1952.

#### *Tenure of Farms.*

The two main methods of settlement in operation, viz., "ballot or acquisition" and "promotion", are described in the preceding subsection. Under the "ballot or acquisition" method, the State subdivides the land into farms of adequate size; advertises the farms as available for application; and allots them to qualified ex-servicemen by way of ballot, conducted by the Local Land Board for the district. Under the "promotion" method, the Crown purchases the property, subdivides the land into farms where necessary, and vests the title of the farms in the applicants.

The tenure granted under both methods is a lease in perpetuity, known as a Closer Settlement Lease. Its principal features are:—

- (i) The annual rental is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capital value of the farm, inclusive of "ground improvements."
- (ii) Structural improvements on the holding are paid for separately. Principal must be repaid in not more than 35 equal annual instalments.

The interest rate is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum and interest only is payable during the first five years.

- (iii) Lessees must reside on the holding for a term of five years, commencing within six months of allowance by the Land Board.
- (iv) Lessees are required to use proper methods of land husbandry, to destroy noxious animals and vegetation, to preserve timber on the land, and to prevent land erosion and overstocking.
- (v) Ministerial consent is necessary to transfer, convey, assign, mortgage or otherwise deal with the lease.
- (vi) The lease is not transferable until ten years after commencement except to another qualified serviceman or, in the event of death of the lessee, to his widow or children.



*Development of Farms.*

Existing structural improvements on a farm, which are the property of the Crown, are paid for separately, as indicated previously. Further "developmental" improvements under the War Service Land Settlement Act, whether effected before or after the settler enters into occupation, are paid for by him under similar terms.

The extent of "developmental" work authorised is:—

Fencing of external boundary; provision of an essential water supply; erection of a dwelling (cost must not exceed £2,000—maximum was £750 up to 1947, and £1,500 from 1947 to 1950); erection of a utility shed; erection of a dairy, bails and yard (dairy farm only); and clearing or timber treatment (cost is added to the capital value of the farm, on which rent is payable in perpetuity at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum).

The plan of development of every farm is a matter for discussion and agreement between the Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and the Commonwealth Director of Land Settlement. In addition, where pasture improvement is carried out by the State, it is charged against the settler's Advance Account, with interest at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum. If the settler is also required to develop the farm by pasture improvement, the requirement is made an actual condition of the lease and, where necessary, finance is granted as an advance carrying interest at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum.

Under the Agreement, the State develops and improves land acquired for settlement to a stage where it can be brought into production by a settler within a reasonable time. Shortages of materials and labour have made it possible for the State to do this in only a few instances; in most cases the settlers secure tenders to effect these improvements or carry them out themselves after obtaining Departmental approval of their plans. Roads within a settlement are constructed by the State, mostly through the agency of the local shire councils.

Expenditure from the General Loan Account of New South Wales for the acquisition, development and improvement of estates for the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war was £15,187,704 to 30th June, 1952.

The number of new homes completed on settlers' farms during 1951-52 was 206, and a further 182 were under construction at 30th June, 1952.

*Advances for Stock, Plant, etc.*

In terms of the Agreement, the Minister for Lands may make such advances as he deems necessary for the satisfactory occupation and development of settlers' farms. Advances, applications for which are examined closely, are made for working capital, effecting further improvements (internal fencing, further water supply, farm buildings, etc.), and for the purchase of stock, plant and equipment. These are repayable within varying maximum periods in equal annual instalments, and all carry an interest rate of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance. They are secured by mortgages, bills of sale, etc. Advances for all purposes approved to 30th June, 1952, numbered 1,575 for an amount of £7,410,310, an average of £4,700 per advance. Money actually advanced to that date was £6,094,728, and repayments amounted to £3,619,251.

*Living Allowances Granted to Settlers.*

A living allowance may be granted to a settler for a period of twelve months after he commences to occupy and work the farm. The rates and conditions of the living allowances are determined by the Commonwealth, and vary according to the settler's marital status and the number of his dependants. Allowances are paid by the State from moneys made available by the Commonwealth. At 30th June, 1952, living allowances were being paid to 232 settlers. Allowances paid during 1951-52 amounted to £72,127.

*Training Courses for Settlers.*

"Refresher" training courses, designed to impart knowledge of modern farming and farm management, were discontinued in 1950, owing to lack of a sufficient number of applicants.

*Expenditure from General Loan Account.*

The following table shows particulars of expenditure from the General Loan Account of New South Wales on the acquisition and development of estates and on advances to settlers under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme (1939-45 War):—

**Table 818.—Ex-Servicemen's Land Settlement Scheme, 1939-1945 War—  
Loan Expenditure to 30th June, 1952.**

Period	Expenditure from General Loan Account.		Advances Repaid by Settlers.
	Acquisition and Development of Estates.	Advances to Settlers.	
	£	£	£
Total to 30th June, 1947 ... ..	1,494,367	14,638	...
1947-48 ... ..	2,821,862	382,304	7,595
1948-49 ... ..	3,062,836	1,460,764	340,840
1949-50 ... ..	2,606,747	1,753,387	1,149,544
1950-51 ... ..	2,556,785	2,024,110	1,457,611
1951-52 ... ..	2,645,107	1,359,525	743,661
Total to 30th June, 1952 ... ..	15,187,704	6,994,728	3,699,251

Amounts received by the Department of Lands as interest on advances to ex-service settlers and lease rentals in respect of 1951-52, were £119,060 and £223,374, respectively.

*Summary of Settlement.*

Particulars of the estates acquired and farms allotted in each year since the commencement of the War Service Land Settlement Scheme are given in the following table:—

**Table 819.—Ex-Servicemen's Land Settlement Scheme, 1939-1945 War—  
Estates Acquired and Farms Allotted.**

Year ended 30th June.	Estates Acquired.*				Farms Allotted.		
	Estates.	Farms after Sub- division.	Area.	Purchase Price.	" Ballot."	" Pro- motion."	Total.
	No.	No.	acres.	£	No.	No.	No.
1947	35	248	423,258	1,925,508	84	53	137
1948	94	510	575,561	3,100,454	197	225	422
1949	100	380	427,341	2,360,920	279	202	481
1950	93	170	250,142	1,277,683	143	150	293
1951	81	240	359,556	1,760,513	43	164	207
1952	73	168	152,434	1,162,713	91	132	223
Total to 30th June, 1952.	476	1,816	2,188,292	11,587,786	837	926	1,763

\* Excluding 1,762 acres acquired under the Crown Lands Act for £3,693.

The purchase price of the estates acquired increased from an average of £4 11s. per acre in 1946-47 to £7 12s. in 1951-52, mainly as a result of the general inflationary trend during this period.

The number of farms into which the estates acquired to 30th June, 1952, had been subdivided, viz., 1,816, included 53 which had not yet been allotted to settlers. The average acreage of these 1,816 farms was 1,205.

In addition, at 30th June, 1952, ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 war were occupying 121 farms provided in the Western Division by the Western Lands Commissioner, and 121 farms provided in irrigation areas by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.



## FOOD AND PRICES

### CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

The principal food commodities consumed in New South Wales are beef, mutton and lamb, bread, processed cereals, milk, butter, eggs, sugar, jam, potatoes, tomatoes, and a wide variety of other vegetables and fruit. Supplies of nearly all these commodities are produced within the State, but large quantities of potatoes and certain fruits are obtained from other Australian States. Tea is the popular household beverage, and is wholly imported. The consumption of poultry, pork, bacon, ham, fish, cheese, and coffee is comparatively small.

### FOOD SUPPLY—STANDARDS OF PURITY, ETC.

Standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed by regulations under the Pure Foods Act. The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs exercises supervision in regard to the composition and labelling of oversea imports of food and drugs. The administration of the food laws in incorporated towns and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed are duties of the Board of Health and the municipal and shire councils.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Standard weights and measures are prescribed in terms of the *Weights and Measures Act of the State*, and the *Commonwealth Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1948*. Generally the standards are those of the United Kingdom. The States enforce observance of the legal standards as established under the Commonwealth law. Contracts are required to be made in terms of the legal units, and traders' weighing and measuring appliances must be kept to a specified degree of accuracy. The weight of bread is regulated under the provisions of the *Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950*, the standard weights for loaves being 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb.

In 1951-52 there were 272 prosecutions under the *Weights and Measures Act* and seven under the *Bread Act*, resulting in fines totalling £1,619.

### MARKETING OF FOOD.

The councils of municipalities and shires may establish public markets and regulate hawking and peddling of food commodities within the incorporated areas. Outside the City of Sydney, however, there are few markets except saleyards for livestock; in recent years a few metropolitan councils (e.g., Randwick and Bankstown) have established local markets for the sale of fruit and vegetables direct from the grower to the consumer.

A description of the arrangements for the marketing of vegetables, fruit, and farm produce in New South Wales is given on page 774. The markets established by the Council of the City of Sydney incorporate cold storage works, the Alexandria Goods Yards, and the Darling Harbour wharves, and adjacent produce stores are the principal marketing centres. The business conducted at the municipal markets consists for the most part of sales by producers or their agents to retail traders.

Agents who sell farm produce on commission, such as vegetables, fruit, eggs, and poultry, must be licensed and operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1952, further particulars regarding which are given on page 775. Arrangements for the marketing of fish are indicated on page 878.

The Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1940, authorises the formation of marketing boards in respect of primary products upon the request of the producers. To constitute a board for any product, a poll must be taken of the producers of the product who are enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral rolls, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. The Chief of the Division of Marketing administers the Act, and the State Marketing Bureau affords assistance to producers in regard to the marketing of their products, and collects and publishes information relating to market conditions. Marketing boards are in operation for rice, eggs, wine grapes, potatoes, navy beans, and french bean seed.

#### RETAIL DELIVERY SERVICES.

Retail delivery services were curtailed drastically during the war years under National Security Regulations. The nature of the restrictions and their field of application were described on page 522 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book. The restrictions were removed as from 12th November, 1946. Although the wartime block delivery systems for milk, bread, and ice ceased to have legal force from that date, general competitive trading in these commodities was not resumed for some time thereafter. Legislation of 1950 relating to the delivery of bread is outlined on page 902.

The Factories and Shops (Home Deliveries) Amendment Act, 1948 (described on page 658 of Year Book No. 51), operated from 1st June, 1948. It provides for enforcement of the home delivery of groceries, fruit, vegetables, meat, and any other goods proclaimed as "home delivery commodities".

A shopkeeper for whom it is reasonably practicable must deliver such goods to any person (subject to payment of the lawful retail price on demand upon delivery) at any place within a specified area. The areas specified are those which, by the nearest practicable route, are within one mile of shops within the radius of 5 miles from the General Post Office, Sydney, and 3 miles from the principal post office, Newcastle; of 2 miles from shops elsewhere in the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland; and of 3 miles from shops elsewhere in the State.

Registration of shops which fail to comply with provisions of the Act may be refused or cancelled, and penalties may be imposed for offences against them.

## CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING OF PRINCIPAL FOOD COMMODITIES.

## ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN AUSTRALIA.

Lack of the necessary data regarding interstate trade and stocks carried over from one period to another renders it impracticable to compile satisfactory estimates of the consumption of food in New South Wales.

The Commonwealth Statistician prepares reports published annually on "Food Production and the Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia". These reports, the first of which related to the year ended 30th June, 1947, give a statistical survey of foodstuffs produced and exported overseas and the quantities put to industrial and non-food uses, enabling estimates to be made, after allowing for changes in stocks and imports, of the quantities available for human consumption in Australia. A section of the report deals with the level of nutrient intake.

The consumption of food of the different kinds varies in different parts of the Commonwealth, and it is unlikely that the average per capita consumption in New South Wales is exactly the same in kind and quantity as that shown for Australia in the table which follows. The differences, however, are not likely to be very great in the case of most commodities, and it is probable that the changes revealed in the table were experienced in New South Wales in common with the Commonwealth as a whole.

Table 820.—Principal Foodstuffs—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.

Food Commodity.	Unit.	Average for 3 years ended June—		Year ended June—		
		1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.*
Butter ... ..	lb.	32.9	24.8	25.3	30.9	31.3
Cheese ... ..	lb.	4.4	5.6	6.3	6.5	5.9
Milk, Fluid Whole ... ..	gal.	23.4	30.4	29.9	28.4	28.0
Milk Products, Other (including Cream) ... ..	lb.	14.3	13.1	14.6	14.1	13.7
Margarine ... ..	lb.	4.9	6.3	7.0	6.6	7.7
†Meats—						
Beef and Veal ... ..	lb.	144.1	108.9	124.3	131.6	122.9
Mutton and Lamb ... ..	lb.	74.8	70.3	73.1	63.0	63.7
Poultry and Rabbits ... ..	lb.	9.7	15.8	15.1	15.1	15.1
Other (including Canned) ... ..	lb.	29.0	30.3	30.0	27.1	26.0
Fish—						
Fresh and Cured ... ..	lb.	6.4	5.7	6.2	6.0	6.6
Other ... ..	lb.	4.8	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.9
Eggs ... ..	No.	243.0	255.0	236.0	229.0	219.0
‡Sugar ... ..	lb.	106.5	119.7	114.1	121.2	127.2
Jam ... ..	lb.	11.4	12.4	11.7	11.2	10.1
Grain Foods—						
¶Flour ... ..	lb.	187.1	201.9	198.9	196.4	201.5
Breakfast Foods ... ..	lb.	§	12.2	11.5	11.3	10.7
Rice, Milled ... ..	lb.	4.0	0.9	1.1	4.0	4.7
Fruits, Fresh and Other ... ..	lb.	144.7	148.0	132.2	135.0	127.7
Vegetables—Fresh and Other ... ..	lb.	251.4	286.0	262.3	244.2	269.3
Beverages—						
Tea ... ..	lb.	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.5	6.5
Coffee ... ..	lb.	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8
Beer ... ..	gal.	11.3	16.4	18.2	19.7	20.5
Wine ... ..	gal.	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6

\* Subject to revision.  
in manufactured products.

† Mainly carcase weight.  
¶ Includes flour used in bread.

‡ Includes sugar used  
§ Total not available.

The principal foodstuffs consumed by the average Australian are meat, wheaten flour (including flour used in bread), milk, butter, eggs, sugar, fruit and vegetables. Fish, cheese, margarine and rice are of relatively minor importance.

The average quantity of meat of all kinds (including poultry and rabbits) consumed annually before the war was 258 lb. per head. This level was maintained during the first three years after the war, but there was some decline in consumption in each of the next three years; in 1951-52 the amount consumed was 228 lb. per head, or 12 per cent. less than in the three years ended June, 1939. As before the war, beef remains the main constituent in the meat diet, representing more than half the total. In 1951-52 the consumption of beef and veal was 123 lb. per head, as compared with 64 lb. for mutton and lamb.

In recent years, the consumption of certain items, notably cheese, fluid whole milk, margarine, sugar and flour, has been continuously higher than the pre-war average. The consumption of milk in 1951-52 was 28 gallons, as compared with 23 gallons per head before the war, margarine was 7.7 lb. as against 4.9 lb., sugar 127 lb. as against 107 lb., and flour 202 lb. as against 187 lb. Fruit and vegetables are subject to more fluctuation than most other foodstuffs, their consumption in 1951-52 being 128 lb. and 269 lb. per head, respectively. The consumption of butter in 1951-52 was 31.3 lb. per head, or 1.6 lb. less than before the war, and the consumption of eggs was equivalent to 219 per head, as compared with a pre-war average of 243. The consumption of certain commodities, especially butter and meat, in the three years ended June, 1949, was affected by Commonwealth controls over supplies for home consumption (see Official Year Book No. 52).

The principal non-alcoholic beverage in Australia is tea. In 1951-52 the consumption of tea averaged  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per head, as compared with only  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of coffee. Since 1939, the consumption of beer per head in Australia has almost doubled (from 11.3 gallons in the three years ended June, 1939, to 20.5 gallons in 1951-52). The consumption of wine in 1951-52 was 1.6 gallons per head as compared with 0.6 gallons before the war. Further particulars of the consumption of liquor are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

The following table shows the nutrient value of the foodstuffs available for consumption in Australia in 1951-52. The figures compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are based on the table of nutrient conversion factors published in the "Report to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia on Food Consumption Levels in Australia and the United Kingdom" (1945).



**Table 821.—Estimated Calorific and Nutrient Value of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption, Australia, 1951-52.\***

Commodity Group.	Energy Value—Calories per head per day.	Nutrients.	Unit.	Quantity per head per day.
Milk and Milk Products (excl. Butter).	320	Protein ... ..	gm.	92.5
Meats (carcase weight) ...	560	Fat ... ..	gm.	127.0
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight).	34	Carbohydrate ... ..	gm.	424.0
Eggs and Egg Products ...	41	Calcium ... ..	mgm.	774.0
Oils and Fats, incl. Butter ...	430	Iron ... ..	mgm.	15.1
Sugar and Syrups ... ..	628	Vitamin A ... ..	I.U.	4,956.0
Fruits and Vegetables ... ..	271	Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)...	mgm.	84.3
Grain Products ... ..	927	Thiamin (Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> ) ...	mgm.	1.4
Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer, Wine).	94	Riboflavin (Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> ) ...	mgm.	1.9
Total ... ..	3,305	Niacin ... ..	mgm.	17.7

\* Subject to revision.

Of the average energy value per head per day in 1951-52, viz., 3,305 calories, grain products provided 28 per cent., sugar and syrups 19 per cent., meat 17 per cent., and oils and fats 13 per cent.

### MEAT.

In Australia, meat for local consumption as well as for export was subject to Commonwealth control from October, 1942, until June, 1948, household supplies being rationed by coupons from January, 1944, to June, 1948.

In the County of Cumberland, which embraces the metropolitan area, the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, appointed under the Meat Industry Act, 1915-52. The Board comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir, controlled by the Board, is located at Homebush Bay, about 2 miles from the Flemington stock saleyards. The carcase butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them at the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning.

The Council of the City of Newcastle controls slaughtering and inspection within a radius of 14 miles of the Newcastle Post Office, and operates the Newcastle District Abattoir; there are livestock saleyards at Waratah. Outside the County of Cumberland and the Newcastle district, slaughtering is done at private abattoirs, which are subject to inspection by officers appointed by the local authorities and by the Board of Health. A large quantity of meat for consumption in the metropolitan area is obtained from country abattoirs.

The average retail prices of meat are shown in Table 837, and further particulars relating to the meat supply are published in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Particulars of the per capita consumption of the various types of meat in Australia are given in the next table:—

**Table 822.—Meat—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.**

Type of Meat.	Average for 3 Years ended June—		Year ended June—			
	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.*	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
Beef and Veal ... ..	144.1	108.9	124.3	131.6	122.9	
Mutton ... ..	59.8	45.1	45.7	38.4	39.8	
Lamb ... ..	15.0	25.2	27.4	24.6	23.9	
Pork ... ..	10.4	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.2	
Offal ... ..	8.4	8.9	9.6	8.8	9.1	
Canned Meat ... ..	†	2.6	3.6	3.2	2.5	
Bacon and Ham ... ..	10.2	11.7	9.6	8.3	7.2	
Poultry ... ..	} 9.7 {	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	
Rabbits and Hares ... ..		5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	

\* Subject to revision.

† Included under fresh meat at carcase weight.

The quantity of beef and veal consumed per head in Australia in 1951-52 was 123 lb., or 15 per cent. less than before the war. In the same period, the consumption of mutton fell from 60 lb. to 40 lb. per head, but lamb increased from 15 lb. to 24 lb., or by 60 per cent. The amount of pork consumed per head fell from 10.4 lb. before the war to 7.2 lb. in 1951-52, and bacon and ham from 10.2 lb. to 7.2 lb. The consumption of poultry and rabbits was 15 lb. per head in 1951-52, as compared with 10 lb. in the three years ended June, 1939. Canned meat (2.5 lb. per head in 1951-52) represents only a small proportion of the meat consumed in Australia.

#### FISH.

The supply of fresh fish is obtained from the river estuaries and coastal lakes and inlets, and by deep-sea trawling. The catch of New South Wales fisheries in 1951-52 (25,472,510 lb., including 11,100,259 lb. obtained by trawlers) was slightly greater than in 1950-51, but 25 per cent. less than five years previously. Preserved fish is supplied mainly by importation; the quantity tinned in New South Wales is less than two million lb. per annum. Imports of fish from overseas into New South Wales in 1951-52 totalled 22,755,525 lb., valued at £2,330,186; the principal items were: fresh or frozen fish, 9,523,365 lb. (£702,489); smoked or otherwise cured, 3,529,814 lb. (£224,700); preserved in tins, etc., 9,702,346 lb. (£1,402,997).

In the metropolitan district, the wholesale marketing of fresh fish is centralised in Sydney in the Municipal Market. Sales in the market were conducted by licensed agents until 17th September, 1945, when the agents' licences were cancelled. Control of the wholesale distribution of fish was then vested in the Chief Secretary of New South Wales, but was assumed by a co-operative organisation of the industry from 1st May, 1950, as indicated in the chapter "Fisheries".

The amount of fresh fish consumed per head in Australia in 1951-52 was 5.6 lb.; consumption of tinned fish was 3.3 lb. per head, and of all other fish 1.6 lb.

#### FLOUR AND BREAD.

The consumption of flour per head of population in Australia was 201.5 lb. in 1951-52, as compared with an average of 187.1 lb. in the three years ended June, 1939. These figures represent flour consumed in all forms, including bread, biscuits, cakes and pastry. In addition, 4 lb. of wheat per head was consumed in the form of breakfast foods before the war, and 5 lb. in 1951-52.

The quantity of bread made in New South Wales in 1951-52 in bakeries classified, for statistical purposes, as factories, was 253 million 2 lb. loaves, equivalent to 150 lb. of bread per head of population. These figures, however, exclude bread produced in the many bakeries which employ less than four persons and do not use power (other than manual). It is estimated that there are 1½ lb. of flour in every 2 lb. loaf of bread.

Bread is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses, and is distributed by the bakers to the consumers' homes, and at wholesale rates to retail shops where it is sold "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to consumers at the bakeries. Bread is required to be kept adequately covered until handed to the consumer.

A Bread Research Institute, established in May, 1947, by the Bread Manufacturers of New South Wales, provides technical advice to bakers. A Wheat Research Institute has been established at Wagga Wagga by the Government of New South Wales.

#### *Bread Industry (County of Cumberland) Inquiry.*

An inquiry into the bread industry in the County of Cumberland, undertaken in September, 1943, by the Industrial Commission, is reviewed on page 718 of Year Book No. 50. The report indicated that there were no particular health hazards in the industry, but that bread generally was not of satisfactory quality, mainly because flour of adequate protein content was not available, and in some cases because of deficiencies in knowledge and skill of bakers, and in premises and equipment in bakeries. It recommended, inter alia, the establishment of a flour research institute, the growing of wheat which would produce good bakers' flour, and the establishment of a standard of bread.

The Bread Industry Advisory Committee (consisting of representatives of organisations of bread manufacturers and employees in the industry) reviewed the Commission's report in 1945, and again in 1948 (see Year Book No. 51, page 661).

#### *Bread Industry Act, 1946.*

The hours of baking recommended by the Advisory Committee were introduced as from 1st July, 1946, in the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland in terms of the Bread Industry Act, 1946, and the Act is now operative in all parts of the State, except the Western Division.

The effect of the Act is to make the day baking of bread statutory over most of the State, although night baking (commencing at 10 p.m. or midnight) is authorised on certain days preceding holidays. Delivery of bread is prohibited after 11 a.m. on Saturdays or 7 p.m. on a Saturday which is a "treble delivery day", except "over the counter" at bakehouses or shops.

*Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950.*

The bread industry in the County of Cumberland was controlled under National Security Regulations from 20th August, 1942, to 25th February, 1946 (see page 717 of Year Book No. 50). The regulations gave legal force to block or zone systems of household delivery in Sydney, Newcastle, and other towns, confining bread deliveries in each zone to a single distributor.

The Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act was enacted in April, 1950, with the object of restoring to consumers a choice of bakers, and setting a standard of quality of bread. In regard to deliveries, the Act provides that bakers must, on request, supply any consumer within three miles of the bakehouse unless there are three other bakehouses closer, and may deliver anywhere without restriction. This part of the Act has not been availed of by consumers to any extent, and the zoning system has remained substantially in force.

The Act incorporates the provisions of the Bread Act, 1901, prescribing 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. as the standard weights of loaves, and providing for inspection under the Weights and Measures Act.

Under an amendment of the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, which came into force in 1954, all bread manufacturers and operative bakers are required to be licensed by the Department of Labour and Industry. The amending Act also provided for the establishment of a Bread Industry Advisory Committee of five members, viz., the Under Secretary of the Department, two representatives of employers and two representatives of employees. The Committee's function is to advise the Minister in regard to measures to improve breadmaking and standards of efficiency of persons engaged in the trade.

*Prices of Flour and Bread.*

The systems under which the prices of flour and of bread were fixed by associations of millers and bakers, respectively, before these commodities were proclaimed as commodities under the National Security (Prices) Regulations of the Commonwealth in September, 1939, were outlined on page 24 of the 1940-41 edition of the Year Book. The prices of bread and flour in the years 1920 to 1928 are shown on page 662 of Year Book No. 51.

The following statement shows the "official prices" of bread in Sydney recommended to members by the Master Bakers' Association or fixed by the Prices Commissioner at each date of change since 1929, in comparison with the price of flour (including tax when payable) on these dates; flour ceased to be taxed as from 22nd December, 1947.

**Table 823.—Bread and Flour Prices, Sydney, to 30th June, 1953.**

Date of Change in Price of Bread.	Price of Bread per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton.	Date of Change in Price of Bread.	Price of Bread per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton.
	Cash over Counter.	Cash Delivered. *			Cash over Counter.	Cash Delivered. *	
1929—Feb. 4	d. 5½	d. 5½	£ s. d. 11 0 0	1938—July 10 Dec. 16	d. 5 5½§	d. 5½ 6	£ s. d. 9 0 0 12 10 0†
1930—June 30	5	5½	10 5 0	1941—Oct. 13	5½§	6½§	12 13 0†
Sept. 1	4½	5½	9 10 0	1942—May 18	5½§	6§	12 13 0†
Oct. 20	4½	5	8 15 0	1947—Nov. 8	5½§	6½§	13 10 6†
1931—Mar. 29	5	5½	10 0 0†	1948—Jan. 23 Dec. 7	6½§ 7§	7§ 7½§	16 4 9 16 15 0
1932—Jan. 1	4½	5½	10 0 0†	1950—Feb. 23 Dec. 14	7½§ 8§	8§ 9½§	16 15 0 19 15 3
1933—Dec. 4	5	6	11 15 0†	1951—Nov. 1	10½§	11§	22 12 6
1934—June 1	4½	5½	7 5 0	1952—Mar. 10 Dec. 2	11½§ 12§	12§ 12½§	28 6 6 29 12 9
Aug. 13	4½	5½	9 15 0				
1935—Mar. 25	4½-5½	5½	11 2 6†				
Oct. 21	5-5½	5½-5½	12 12 6†				
1936—Feb. 25	4½	5	9 10 0				
Aug. 17	5	5½	12 0 0				
1937—Jan. 25	5½	5½	12 15 0				
April 19	5½	6	13 7 6				
Sept. 6	5½	5½	12 5 0				

\* Cash daily or weekly. † Including tax. ‡ 4½d. per loaf (2 or more loaves); 5d. per single loaf. The prices at this date were those recommended by Royal Commission. § Proclaimed price for "outer area" (see below).

Since December, 1938, for the purpose of fixing bread prices, the metropolis has been divided into three areas, viz.: "inner industrial", comprising the present City of Sydney and Municipality of Leichhardt; "outer", comprising, broadly, the suburbs between the boundaries of the "inner industrial" area and a radius of 15-20 miles from the General Post Office; and "extreme", comprising districts beyond the boundaries of the "outer" area. From 16th December, 1938, to 23rd January, 1948, the price of a 2 lb. loaf of bread over the counter in the inner area was ½d. less and in the extreme area ½d. more than in the outer area, but since the latter date, prices in the outer and extreme areas have been the same. From 14th December, 1950, the difference of ½d. in the inner area was increased to ¾d.

Up to December, 1950, the price of bread delivered by bakers to shops was ¾d. per loaf less than the cash-over-the-counter price, except between March and October, 1935, when the wholesale price was 4s. 4½d. per dozen loaves. From 14th December, 1950, this margin was increased to ¾d. per loaf, and from 1st November, 1951, it was further raised to 1d. per loaf. Since December, 1948, the maximum price for bread delivered to a customer taking twenty-four or more 2 lb. loaves a week has been ¾d. a loaf less than the maximum retail price in the inner and outer areas, and ¾d. a loaf less in the extreme area.

A loaf of sliced and wrapped bread comprises a package of bread weighing not less than 1 lb. when sliced and wrapped. The price of a loaf of sliced and wrapped bread is approximately double the price of a similar quantity of bread which is not sliced and wrapped. Particulars of prices in the respective areas since February, 1950, are shown below:—

**Table 824.—Sliced and Wrapped Bread—Retail Price of 1 lb. Loaf, Sydney.**

Date of Change.	Cash over Counter.			Cash Delivered.		
	Inner Area.	Outer Area.	Extreme Area.	Inner Area.	Outer Area.	Extreme Area.
1950—Feb. 23...	d. 7½	d. 7½	d. 7½	d. 7½	d. 8	d. 8½
Dec. 14...	8½	9	9	9	9½	9¾
1951—Nov. 1...	10	10½	10½	10½	11	11½
1952—Mar. 10...	11	11½	11½	11½	12	12½
Dec. 2...	11½	12	12	12	12½	12¾

NOTE.—Areas are defined in text above table.

#### MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

Particulars of the estimated consumption of milk and milk products per head of population in Australia are given in the following table:—

**Table 825.—Milk and Milk Products—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.**

Commodity.	Average for three years ended June—		Year ended June—		
	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952. *
Fluid Whole Milk—					
Actual Quantity ... .. gal.	23·4	30·4	29·9	28·4	28·0
Estimated Weight ... .. lb.	240·2	311·6	306·5	291·1	287·0
Fresh Cream ... .. lb.	6·4	1·5	1·0	2·4	2·0
Condensed Milk (Full Cream) ... .. lb.	3·2	4·0	4·8	4·2	5·6
† Concentrated Whole Milk ... .. lb.	1·1	3·5	4·8	4·9	4·0
Powdered Milk—Full Cream ... .. lb.	2·6	3·2	3·3	2·7	3·0
Skim ... .. lb.	...	0·6	0·2	0·7	0·8
Infants' and Invalids' Food ... .. lb.	1·0	1·3	1·2	1·8	1·3
Cheese ... .. lb.	4·4	5·6	6·3	6·5	5·9
Total—As Milk Solids ... .. lb.	39·3	49·1	48·9	47·8	47·1
Butter ... .. lb.	32·9	24·8	25·3	30·9	31·3

\* Subject to revision.

† Mainly consumed as ice cream

The amount of butter consumed per head of population in Australia was affected by rationing between June, 1943, and June, 1950, but in 1951-52 it rose to 31.3 lb., or slightly less than the pre-war average. The quantity of other milk products consumed per head in 1951-52, viz., 47.1 lb. as milk solids, was 20 per cent. greater than before the war.

The amount of fluid whole milk averaged 28.0 gallons per head in 1951-52, as compared with 30.4 gallons in the three years ended June, 1949, and 23.4 gallons in the three years ended June, 1939. The consumption of fresh cream in 1951-52, however, was less than a third of the pre-war average, but since the war there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of various processed milk foods. In particular, the quantity of concentrated whole milk consumed (mainly as ice cream) in 1951-52 was 4 lb. per head, or nearly four times the pre-war figure. The consumption of condensed milk rose from 3.2 lb. per head before the war to 5.6 lb. in 1951-52, and the amount of cheese consumed increased from 4.4 lb. to 6.5 lb. in 1950-51, but fell slightly to 5.9 lb. in 1951-52.

#### *Butter—Distribution and Prices.*

Arrangements for supervision of manufacture, the marketing and subsidising of butter and other dairy products are described in the chapter "Dairying Industry". As a result of marketing organisation, seasonal fluctuations in the prices of factory butter had been eliminated before wartime control of prices was introduced. In the nineteen years ended December, 1953, there were only eight changes (all increases) in the price of butter in Sydney, as shown in the following table:—

**Table 826.—Butter Prices, Sydney, to 31st December, 1953.**

Month of Change.	Price of Butter, Sydney.		Month of Change.	Price of Butter, Sydney.	
	Wholesale.	Retail.		Wholesale.	Retail.
	Per cwt. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.		Per cwt. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.
1937—June ...	149 4	1 6	1948—July ...	215 10	2 2
1938—June ...	158 8	1 7	1951—Aug. ...	267 6	2 8
1942—March ...	166 10	1 8	Oct. ...	312 8	3 1½
1947—Dec. ...	192 6	1 11½	1952—July ...	417 8	4 1½

Butter is marketed in 56 lb. cases, and an additional charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt. is made for the cases.

#### *Fresh Milk—Distribution and Prices*

The milk supply of Sydney is derived mainly from country districts, viz., the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts, the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog and Gloucester on the north coast line. A small proportion (about 6 per cent.) of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies in and near the metropolis.

The supply and distribution of milk in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and in four other distributing areas (viz., Wollongong, Erina, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, and Cessnock-Maitland), are supervised by the Milk Board, which is appointed by the Governor, and comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of the milk consumers. The Milk Board has power to fix prices and to regulate methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts and of distribution in distributing districts. The milk supplied for consumption or use in distributing districts (except milk produced and retailed directly by a dairyman on his own behalf) is vested in the Board, and its supply, except to the Board, is prohibited. Milk and cream sold or to be sold for use in the manufacture of commodities within a distributing or producing district may, by proclamation, be vested in the Milk Board.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in receiving the milk at country factories and transporting it to Sydney or Newcastle, or other distributing centres, where they purchase their supplies from the Board. The Board determines the quantity of milk to be supplied by the various producing areas and pays the producers at the minimum fixed prices.

The zoning system for retail delivery of milk, which was introduced in Sydney in May, 1942, as a wartime measure, and permitted one vendor only to deliver to households in each defined district, has continued to operate by agreement among distributors.

In recent years, urban development and the increasing demand for pasteurised milk in bottles has forced out many suburban dairies, and milk production in the metropolis has steadily declined.

The following table shows particulars of milk acquired by the Milk Board for distribution in the various districts in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 827.—Milk Board—Milk Acquired for Distribution.**

Year ended 30th June.	Whole Milk—Distributing Districts.*						Sweet Cream Milk.
	Metro- politan.	New- castle.	Wollon- gong.	Blue Mountains —Lithgow.	Erina. †	Total.	
	Thousand gallons.						
1939	23,884	2,067	...	...	...	25,951	3,312
1945	35,376	2,769	...	...	...	38,145	999
1946	43,623	3,515	538	...	309	47,985	1,600
1947	45,937	3,909	1,123	...	635	51,604	3,596
1948	47,851	4,056	1,335	531	724	54,497	1,527
1949	47,925	4,022	1,396	1,179	778	55,300	1,323
1950	47,783	4,111	1,526	1,636	834	55,890	1,389
1951	46,563	4,176	1,700	1,858	873	55,170	4,462
1952	49,774	4,465	1,935	1,939	884	58,997	2,979

\*A new district (Cessnock-Maitland) came into operation from September, 1952.

† Gosford-Wyong district.



The total quantity of whole milk distributed by the Milk Board in 1951-52 was 59 million gallons, or more than double the quantity in 1938-39. Of the total in 1951-52, 50 million gallons or 85 per cent. was distributed in the Metropolitan Distributing District, which extends to the Nepean River in the west and the Hawkesbury River in the north. The quantity distributed in the metropolitan district represented 26 gallons per head of population in 1951-52, as compared with 19 gallons in 1938-39. The quantity of sweet cream milk (i.e., milk separated for cream) distributed in 1951-52 was 2,979,345 gallons, including 2,769,061 gallons in the metropolitan district and 132,520 gallons in Newcastle.

At various times in recent years, milk for civilian requirements has been distributed to households, hotels, retail vendors, etc., on a quota basis, varied at frequent intervals according to the quantity available for distribution. Cream for civilians was controlled under National Security Regulations from 10th May, 1943, until 11th November, 1946, and again from 1st September, 1947. Unrestricted supply of cream to consumers was resumed on 23rd August, 1950, but from time to time, when supplies are limited, its distribution is restricted to hospitals, invalids, etc.

The Milk Board has fixed the minimum prices to be paid to dairymen for milk delivered to certain country factories, and the maximum wholesale and retail prices for milk in the metropolitan district since March, 1932, and the Newcastle district since 6th January, 1933. Maximum wholesale and retail prices are also determined for the Wollongong, Erina, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, and Cessnock-Maitland distributing districts. Between April, 1945, and October, 1947, the wholesale and retail prices were determined by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

Since March, 1938, a uniform price has been fixed for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories. Changes in the price since that date are shown below:—

**Table 823.—Milk Delivered to Country Factories for Distribution by Milk Board—Price to Dairymen.**

Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen	Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen.	Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen.
	Per gal. d.		Per gal. d.		Per gal. d.
1938—March ...	12	1949—Mar. 18	26	1951—Mar. 23	32½
1942—Jan. 1 ...	16	Oct. 7 ...	22	Oct. 26...	33½
1947—Oct. 31...	17½	1950—Mar. 24	27	1952—Jan. 25	49½
1948—May 14	21½	Oct. 13...	26	Mar. 28	*50
Sept. 6	20	1951—Jan. 12	27½		

\* Current in December, 1953.

Particulars of the maximum wholesale and retail prices in the Sydney and Newcastle districts since March, 1938, are given in the following table; for milk produced and retailed in the metropolis by the producer, the maximum retail price was that shown in the table, except prior to May, 1942, when it was 1d. per quart higher.

Table 829.—Milk Prices, Sydney and Newcastle.

Date of Change.	Metropolitan.						Newcastle.					
	Wholesale at Depot to Vendor.		Wholesale to Shop Vendor's Premises.		Retail Delivered to Customer.		Wholesale at Depot to Vendor.		Wholesale to Shop Vendor's Premises.		Retail Delivered to Customer.	
	Bulk.	Bottled.*	Bulk.	Bottled.*	Loose.	Bottled.	Bulk.	Bottled.*	Bulk.	Bottled.*	Loose.	Bottled.
	Per gallon.		Per quart.		Per gallon.		Per quart.		Per gallon.		Per quart.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1938—March	17½	21½	22	26	7	8	17	20	21	24	6¾	7½
1942—Jan. ...	21½	25½	26	30	8	9	20	24	24	28	7½	8½
1942—May ...	21½	25½	24½	28½	7½	8½	20	24	23	27	7	8
1945—April ...	20½	24½	25½	29½	7½	8½	18½	22½	23½	27½	7	8
1947—Oct. 31	22½	26½	27½	31½	8	9	22½	26½	27½	31½	8	9
1948—May 14	27	32	29½	34½	9	10½	26½	31½	29½	34½	9	10½
1949—Mar. 18	32½	37½	28½	33½	9	10½	24½	29½	28½	33½	9	10½
1949—Oct. 7	32½	37½	35	40	10½	12	31	36	35	40	10½	12
1950—Mar. 24	33½	38½	33½	38½	10	11	27	32	32½	37½	9½	11
1950—Oct. 13	33½	38½	39½	44	11½	13	32½	37½	38	43	11	12
1951—Jan. 12	35½	40½	38½	43½	11½	13	32	37	37½	42½	11	12½
1951—Oct. 26	41½	45½	41½	46½	12½	13½	34½	39½	40½	45½	12	13½
1952—Jan. 25	61½	65½	47½	51	14	15	41	45	47	51	14	15
1952—Mar. 28	61½	65½	49½	53½	16	17	44½	48½	52½	56½	16	17
1952—Oct. 31†	64	68½	69½	73½	20	21	60½	64½	68½	72½	20	21
			68	72½	21	22	63	67½	72½	76½	21	22
			77½		21	22	63½	68	72½	77	21	22

\* In 1-pint containers.

† Current in September, 1953.

The retail price of milk in Sydney in April, 1945, was only ½d. per quart higher than in March, 1938, but between April, 1945, and March, 1952, it increased by more than two and a half times to 1s. 9d. per quart for loose milk and 1s. 10d. per quart for bottled. Since January, 1951, uniform retail prices for milk have applied in Sydney and Newcastle, and since March, 1952, they have remained unchanged at 1s. 9d. per quart for loose milk and 1s. 10d. for bottled.

Between April, 1944, and September, 1948, suppliers of fresh whole milk received subsidies at varying rates for milk supplied during winter months and during periods of adverse seasonal conditions. Particulars regarding the subsidising of whole milk for human consumption in various parts of New South Wales, and the maximum prices fixed by the Prices Commissioner in areas outside the Milk Board's producing and distributing districts, are given on page 453 *et seq.* of Year Book No. 51.

The number of country dairymen supplying the Milk Board at 30th June, 1952, was 4,720, and the number of country milk receiving depots was 28. At the same date, in the Board's distributing districts there were 1,071 vehicle vendors (including 871 in Sydney and 83 in Newcastle) selling pasteurised milk, and 122 dairymen-vendors (including 77 in Sydney and 13 in Newcastle) selling raw milk. The number of shop vendors supplied through the Milk Board at 30th June, 1952, was 6,788 (including 5,473 in Sydney and 699 in Newcastle).

The value of milk sold by the Milk Board to distributors in 1951-52 was £11,448,162, representing the sum of the following items: Payments to dairymen, £10,320,480; cost of treatment at country factories, £548,119; cost of transport to distributing centres, £469,196; and administrative expenses, £110,367.

## SUGAR AND JAM.

The sugar consumed in Australia is produced in New South Wales and Queensland. Under an agreement (more fully described on page 759) between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland, the Queensland Government acquires the raw sugar manufactured from sugar-cane grown in Queensland and purchases the New South Wales production. The Queensland Sugar Board makes arrangements for the refining and distribution of sugar for use in Australia at prices fixed by the agreement and for the exportation of the surplus. The importation of foreign sugar is not permitted. The retail price of sugar in Sydney was 4d. per lb. from 31st January, 1933, 4½d. per lb. from 17th October, 1947, 5d. from November, 1949, 6½d. from 9th July, 1951, 8d. from 24th March, 1952, and 9d. per lb. from 12th October, 1952.

The quantity of refined sugar used in food and drink factories in New South Wales in 1933-39 and later years is shown below:—

**Table 830.—Sugar Used in Food and Drink Factories, New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Type of Factory.								
	Confectionery.	Jam and Fruit Canning, etc.	Aerated Waters, Cordials.	Breweries.	Con- diments.	Biscuits.	Bakeries.	Other.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1939	13,004	7,959	5,369	6,922	2,537	3,526	4,314	2,318	45,949
1947	26,156	17,794	12,554	11,162	4,587	4,221	7,837	3,003	87,314
1948	22,179	20,518	12,808	9,537	7,262	4,154	8,676	4,040	89,174
1949	21,939	13,829	14,214	11,790	8,069	4,697	9,178	4,134	87,850
1950	21,600	15,334	18,135	11,832	9,405	5,409	8,713	4,637	95,065
1951	23,649	13,719	15,770	13,537	11,510	6,079	8,348	4,670	96,682
1952	22,547	15,390	18,107	15,512	12,245	6,970	9,932	5,691	106,394

Of the total quantity of refined sugar used in New South Wales factories in 1951-52, viz., 106,394 tons, 21 per cent. was used in the manufacture of confectionery, 15 per cent. for jam and fruit canning, 15 per cent. in breweries, and 16 per cent. in the manufacture of aerated waters and cordials.

Since the war (1939-45), there has been a considerable increase in Australian consumption of refined sugar in manufactured products. The total consumption of sugar per head in 1951-52 was 127.2 lb. per head (70.8 lb. as sugar and 56.4 lb. in manufactured products), as compared with an average of 106.5 lb. (70.6 lb. as sugar and 35.9 lb. in manufactures) in the three years ended June, 1939. The average amount of jam consumed per head in Australia in 1951-52 was 10.1 lb. In respect of sugar content, the amount of syrups, honey and glucose consumed in 1951-52 was 5.3 lb. per head.

## TEA AND COFFEE.

Tea is the principal non-alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. The average annual consumption before the war was about 7 lb. per head; it was 7.5 lb. per head in 1950-51, but fell to 6.5 lb. in 1951-52. Coffee consumption per head was 0.6 lb. before the war, 1 lb. from 1946-47 to 1949-50, and 0.8 lb. in 1951-52.

Tea is not produced in Australia. Before the war, about two-thirds of the supply came from the Netherlands East Indies, and about one-fourth from Ceylon, but in recent years the bulk of the Australian tea supply

has come from Ceylon. The principal sources in 1951-52 were Ceylon, 83 per cent.; India, 8 per cent.; and Republic of Indonesia, 7 per cent.

Since February, 1942, a Commonwealth subsidy has been paid to wholesale tea merchants to prevent increases in the imported cost of tea from being passed on to consumers. From March, 1942, the purchase, importation and distribution of tea were undertaken by the Tea Control Board, under National Security Regulations, until 1st January, 1952, when these functions were transferred to the Tea Importation Board, under the Tea Importation Act, 1951. In 1951-52 the Board sold 52,594,614 lb. of tea to Australian wholesalers for £7,214,909. Trading losses on the year's operations (reimbursed by the Commonwealth Treasury) totalled £5,010,097, equivalent to a subsidy of 1s. 11d. per lb. The total quantity of tea imported into Australia in 1951-52 was 54,358,024 lb. at a cost of £11,757,743, or 4s. 4d. per lb.

The Netherlands East Indies supplied over 40 per cent. of Australia's coffee imports in the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Since 1942-43, supplies have been drawn mainly from East Africa. Of the total quantity of coffee imported into Australia in 1951-52, 56 per cent. came from East Africa and 21 per cent. from the Republic of Indonesia.

#### FRUIT.

The fruits most generally consumed in New South Wales are apples, oranges, lemons, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, plums, bananas, pine-apples, grapes and passionfruit. All are grown in the State in varying quantities, but the supply of some of them is supplemented by substantial imports from Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland. Bananas, for instance, are supplied from the Tweed River and Coffs Harbour districts of New South Wales and the State of Queensland. The latter State also supplies considerable quantities of pineapples and other tropical fruits.

Particulars of the average consumption of fruit per head of population in Australia are shown below:—

**Table 831.—Fruit—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.**

Type of Fruit.	Average for three years ended June—		Year ended June—		
	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952. *
Fresh—Citrus† ... ..	31·9	37·2	33·9	37·4	25·6
Other ... ..	94·0	87·1	77·7	76·0	79·7
Dried—Vine‡ ... ..	5·2	6·3	6·5	7·2	4·9
Tree ... ..	2·9	2·5	1·9	2·3	2·6
Canned ... ..	10·7	10·9	12·2	12·1	14·9
Total ... ..	144·7	144·0	132·2	135·0	127·7

\*Subject to revision. †Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. ‡Calendar year earlier.

The figures in Table 831 exclude fruit consumed in the form of jam. The total amount of fruit consumed in terms of fresh fruit equivalent (including fruit consumed as jam) averaged 174 lb. per head annually in the three years ended June, 1939, 170 lb. in 1950-51, and 156 lb. in 1951-52.

Citrus fruits (mainly oranges) comprise a large proportion of the fruits consumed in Australia. Of the total quantity of fruit consumed per head, excluding canned fruit and jam, citrus fruit represented 24 per cent. before the war, 30 per cent. in 1950-51, and 23 per cent. in 1951-52. The quantity of canned fruit consumed in each of the last three years was greater than the pre-war average (10.7 lb. per head); in 1951-52 it was 14.9 lb. per head, or 12 per cent. of all fruit consumed (excluding jam). The amount of dried fruit consumed (7.5 lb. per head in 1951-52) comprises a comparatively small proportion of the total.

## VEGETABLES.

The potato is the chief vegetable in the Australian diet, but the quantity consumed varies greatly from time to time because of wide fluctuations in supplies and prices. Production in New South Wales is supplemented by imports from Tasmania and Victoria.

Onions are imported in large quantities from Victoria. Other vegetables are obtained chiefly from local sources and some by importation from other States. The Sydney supplies are marketed mainly at the City Council's market, where the growers sell their produce by private treaty or through agents.

During the war years, production and distribution of potatoes were controlled by the Australian Potato Committee under National Security Regulations (see page 382 of Year Book No. 51). Under a Commonwealth price stabilisation plan, from July, 1943, to October, 1948, a fixed retail price for potatoes was maintained by subsidies covering the difference between that price and the cost of potatoes to distributors. The total amount of subsidies paid during that period to distributors in Australia was £13,768,337. As from 1st October, 1948, control was assumed by the Potato Marketing Board of New South Wales and potato prices were fixed under State Prices Regulations Orders from September, 1948, to 21st May, 1952, from which date they were freed from control.

The following table shows particulars of the average consumption of various types of vegetables per head of population in Australia:—

Table 832.—Vegetables—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.

Type of Vegetable.	Average for three years ended June—		Year ended June—		
	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	*				†
Fresh—	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Potatoes, White ... ..	103.8	124.2	109.0	92.1	114.9
"    Sweet ... ..	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
†Tomatoes ... ..	15.7	25.3	26.3	22.5	25.0
Cabbages and Greens ... ..	25.9	24.7	22.6	24.8	21.3
Lettuce ... ..	7.9	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.8
Carrots ... ..	10.8	9.9	8.1	9.9	10.3
Legumes ... ..	24.5	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.5
Other ... ..	58.9	78.3	71.2	70.1	71.5
Pulse, Dried ... ..	1.5	2.8	4.5	4.0	5.0
Canned—Leafy, Green and Yellow	...	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.7
Other ... ..	...	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.9
Total ... ..	251.4	286.0	262.3	244.2	269.3

\* Based on 1943 figures where pre-war figures were not available.

† Subject to revision.

‡ Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.

The total quantity of vegetables consumed per head in Australia in 1951-52 was 269.3 lb., or 7 per cent. higher than the pre-war average, but 5 per cent. less than the average for the three years ended June, 1949. Of the total quantity of fresh vegetables consumed per head in 1951-52, viz., 259 lb., white potatoes comprised 44 per cent., tomatoes 10 per cent., and cabbages and greens 8 per cent. The consumption of white potatoes was less than the pre-war average in 1950-51, but 11 per cent. greater in 1951-52. Since the war, there has been a substantial decline in the consumption of lettuce and legumes; the average consumption of these vegetables in 1951-52 was 52 per cent. and 58 per cent., respectively, less than the pre-war average. Owing to an insufficiency of data, the figure for the consumption of tomatoes in the three years ended June, 1939, viz., 15.7 lb., is believed to be to some extent understated.

A small but increasing proportion of canned vegetables is consumed in Australia, viz., 3.5 lb. per head in the years 1946-47 to 1948-49, 4.9 lb. in 1950-51, and 5.6 lb. in 1951-52. In recent years there has also been an increase in the consumption of dried pulse (mainly blue peas, split peas and navy beans); the amount consumed was 5 lb. per head in 1951-52, as compared with only 1.5 lb. before the war.

The figures in Table 832 do not include particulars of home-grown vegetables.

#### GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Since 1939, the general expansion in industrial activity and employment has given rise to a great increase in the demand for gas and electricity. In spite of difficulties from time to time in meeting the demand, occasioned partly by shortages of coal and electricity generating equipment and partly by industrial disputes, the production of gas and electricity has increased considerably in recent years, as the following table indicates:—

**Table 833.—Production of Gas and Electricity, New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Gas Produced.		Electricity Produced.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Thous. cub. ft.	Cubic feet.	Thous. kWh.	kWh.
1939	10,896,185	3,983	1,948,489	712
1942	12,290,166	4,368	2,656,244	944
1943	14,006,100	4,922	2,844,180	999
1944	14,558,126	5,070	2,826,131	984
1945	14,923,581	5,143	2,877,336	992
1946	15,301,710	5,218	2,831,801	966
1947	16,743,953	5,651	3,228,670	1,090
1948	18,092,738	6,018	3,546,344	1,180
1949	18,151,045	5,924	3,717,030	1,213
1950	17,845,995	5,626	3,758,004	1,185
1951	19,444,111	5,939	4,251,442	1,299
1952	20,537,003	6,120	4,628,096	1,379

The increase in electricity production between 1938-39 and 1951-52 was relatively greater than the increase in the production of gas. The total amount of gas produced in 1951-52 was 20,537 million cubic feet, or 89 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and the total quantity of electricity produced in 1951-52 was 4,628 million kilowatt-hours, or 137 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The gas produced per head of population in 1951-52 was 52 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, whereas the increase in the production of electricity per head in the same period was 94 per cent. Further particulars of gas and electricity production are given in the chapter "Factories".

#### SUPPLY OF GAS TO CONSUMERS.

The Gas and Electricity Act prescribes standards in respect of power, purity, and pressure of gas, and there are standard prices for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Standard maximum rates are fixed for dividends payable by the gas companies, viz., 6 per cent. on ordinary share capital and 5½ per cent. on preference shares. The standard prices may be varied after inquiry as to what price would enable the company concerned to pay the standard rates of dividend. The Gas and Electricity Act was amended in October, 1952, to permit automatic price adjustments at regular intervals to cover the rise and fall of basic costs. Price inquiries are conducted by boards which may be appointed from time to time, each consisting of a member nominated by the Minister for Local Government, one nominated by the company concerned, and a chairman chosen by agreement between the Minister and the company.

The price of gas for domestic consumption in the greater part of the metropolitan area is charged under schedules of block rates in which the price decreases gradually as consumption increases. Bills are rendered quarterly, except to large industrial consumers, to whom monthly accounts are rendered. The standard prices applicable to the majority of consumers since November, 1951, range from 1.013d. per gas unit (equivalent to 12s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet) for the first 3,000 gas units (approximately 20,000 cubic feet) per quarter down to .771d. per gas unit (about 9s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet) for the consumption in excess of 144,600 gas units (964,000 cubic feet) per quarter. Special domestic rates are available for storage and instantaneous water heating and for refrigeration, and there are special industrial rates for continuous use for steam boilers. A gas unit means 3,412 British thermal units gross, and a British thermal unit is the quantity of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. The standard prices of gas in June, 1953, were almost double the prices in June, 1950.

#### SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO CONSUMERS.

The generation and supply of electricity in bulk in New South Wales is undertaken by the Electricity Commission (constituted in 1950), and the retail distribution is effected mainly by local government authorities.

The inability of electricity suppliers to meet the full demand for power after the 1939-45 war, resulted in the appointment of an Emergency Electricity Commissioner in May, 1949, under the Gas and Electricity Act. The Commissioner's function was to eliminate or reduce power failures by regulating the consumption of electricity by all types of users.

Severe restrictions (as described in the chapter "Factories") were imposed on industrial and commercial users, as well as domestic consumers, but they were relaxed as the supply of electricity improved, and by September, 1953, no restrictions remained in force.

The major part of the metropolitan area is supplied with electricity by the Sydney County Council, which consists of nine members representing the City of Sydney and twenty metropolitan municipalities. Electricity for private dwellings is charged for by the Council under a two-part tariff. At 1st September, 1953, the rates were 6.75d. per kilowatt-hour for the first  $3\frac{1}{2}$  kilowatt-hours per quarter per 100 square feet enclosed by the outer walls of the residence, and 2.5d. for each kilowatt-hour in excess of this quota; where an electric range is used for cooking, the rate for secondary kilowatt-hours was 2d. For commercial and industrial users there is a schedule of rates applicable to varying uses and periods of use. The number of customers of the Council at 30th June, 1952, was 315,416, including 276,082 at residential rates, 27,938 at commercial rates, and 8,698 at factory rates.

As at 30th June, 1952, electricity was distributed to consumers in other parts of the State (including parts of the metropolitan area not supplied by the Sydney County Council) by 10 county councils, 36 municipal councils, 21 shire councils, and certain private and governmental undertakings.

### CONTROL OF PRICES.

Prices in Australia were controlled by the Commonwealth under the provisions of the National Security Act from the outbreak of war in September, 1939, until 20th September, 1948. A brief account of the Commonwealth system of price control, and the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years, is given in Year Book No. 50 (page 726 *et seq.*).

After the defeat of a referendum on 29th May, 1948, proposing the permanent transfer to the Commonwealth of power to control prices and rents, it was announced that Commonwealth control of prices would cease on 20th September, 1948. In June, 1948, a conference of State Premiers at Canberra resolved that, when Commonwealth control ceased, the States should continue to control prices on general principles observed as uniformly as possible throughout Australia, and that the six State Ministers concerned should constitute an advisory co-ordinating authority.

Each State subsequently appointed a Minister to administer prices control, and agreed not to vary price levels without prior consultation with the other States. The Prices Commissioners of the several States meet at regular intervals, and a small secretariat is maintained by the States in Sydney to act as a clearing-house of information. Up to 30th June, 1953, the Commonwealth reimbursed the States in respect of expenditure incurred in the administration of the prices controls; Commonwealth reimbursements were discontinued after that date.

Although the Commonwealth Government no longer has direct control over prices, it has certain powers through which it can influence general price levels. Among these are control over monetary policy, including



credit, the note issue, overseas exchange, overseas trade, income taxation, and public investment, and the direct subsidising of production and commodity prices.

*Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1949.*

The objects of the Prices Regulation Act, passed by the New South Wales Parliament in 1948, are (a) the prevention of undue increases in prices and rates for goods and services; (b) the regulation, so far as is necessary, of prices and rates for goods and services which are essential to the life of the community and of goods and services in general use which are in short supply; and (c) the progressive removal of the control of prices and rates at the earliest possible date consistent with the welfare of the community. Price-fixing powers under other State statutes in respect of milk, gas, electricity and coal, and the general price-fixing powers of the Industrial Commission exercisable in special circumstances, are not restricted or abrogated by the Prices Regulation Act.

The Act (described more fully on page 670 of Year Book No. 51) is administered by the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, with a Prices Commissioner as the principal executive officer, and an Assistant Prices Commissioner. The Commissioner's powers are comprehensive, and enable him to call witnesses, to require information and returns, and to enter premises and inspect books and goods.

The Minister may declare any goods or services to be subject to price control, and may re-declare any de-controlled commodity. The Prices Commissioner may fix the maximum prices at which declared goods or services may be sold or supplied, generally, in particular parts of the State, or by particular individuals, firms, or bodies. Under the Act, it is an offence to offer, pay for, or negotiate the sale of declared goods or services for more than the maximum fixed prices or to speculate in, attempt to corner, or to restrain trade in goods of any kind. Heavy penalties may be imposed on conviction for offences against the Act.

From time to time, after meetings of the Prices Co-ordinating Committee of the States, many declared goods have been de-controlled (mainly where full supplies and competitive trading seem assured), but a large range of commodities still remains (June, 1953) under price control. In some instances, goods which had been removed from control have subsequently been restored to price control. Specific maximum prices have been fixed in respect of many items, but in the case of commodities, such as certain items of clothing and piecegoods, prices are regulated by the prescription of maximum percentage margins over costs into store for sales by importers, wholesalers, and retailers.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**

Average wholesale prices of various primary products, groceries, building materials, etc., in 1939 and later years are shown in the following statement. The quotations represent the means of the monthly prices in Sydney and are stated in Australian currency.

Table 834.—Wholesale Prices, Sydney.

Commodity.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
<b>Foodstuffs—</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, Milling ... bush.	2 6-8	6 8	6 8-8	8 0	10 2-3
Flour ... ton	246 11	330 0	335 5	422 3	551 4
Beef—Ox and Heifer ... lb.	*	0 7-8	0 9-1	0 11	1 4-7
Mutton, Wether ... "	0 3-3	0 6-8	0 7-3	0 9-1	1 0
Lamb ... "	0 6-3	0 11-1	1 4-2	1 11-9	1 9-6
Butter ... "	1 5	1 11-1	1 11-1	2 2	3 3-1
Eggs, new laid, 1st quality ... doz.	1 4-4	2 9-2	3 2	3 11-9	4 11-7
Sugar ... ton	664 0	763 11	829 4	948 0	1,312 10
Jam, Assorted ... 18 lb.	10 5	16 3	18 3-4	*	*
Jam, Plum, 1½-lb. tin ... doz.	*	*	*	19 7	23 11
Potatoes (local) ... ton	277 4	465 5†	488 11†	617 3	704 11
Tea Packets ... lb.	2 1-8	2 5-3	2 8-6	3 6-2	3 7-5
Tobacco, Dark Plug ... lb.	12 1	20 2	20 3-2	22 0-3	27 0-2
<b>Building Material—</b>					
Hardwood, Local (3 x 2) to 21 ft. ... 100 sup. ft.	27 6	64 9	74 4	105 8	139 5
Oregon (2 x 2 to 12 x 6) to 30 ft. ... "	37 5	93 1	96 4	143 3	187 1
Bricks, Common ... 1,000	62 7	123 1	143 6	194 5	233 8
Cement, Portland—					
Delivered Darling Harbour ... ton	88 3	119 10	121 4	*	*
Ex Works ... "	*	*	*	117 6	151 6
<b>Iron—</b>					
Pig, f.o.r., f.a.s., Newcastle ... "	85 0	154 10	192 6	*	*
Pig, c.i.f., Aust. Ports ... "	*	*	*	269 2	335 0
Corr. galv. Orb., 26-g. (wholesaler to retailer) ... "	570 0	838 11	917 10	*	*
Corr. galv. Orb., 26-g. (factory to wholesaler) ... "	*	*	*	1,057 9	1,317 6
Copper, Sheet (6 x 3 x 24-g.) ... lb.	1 3-2	2 4	2 7-3	3 4-3	4 0-7
Kerosene, Drum ... 4 gal.	13 0†	9 2-8	10 3	*	*
Kerosene, Lighting ... gal.	*	*	*	1 11-5	2 1-9
Wool, Greasy ... lb.	0 10-3	3 10-1	5 0-7	11 10-8	6 3-3
Woolpacks, 11½-lb. ... each	3 10-8	14 5-7	15 8-7	22 4-1	28 9-7
Chaff, Wheaten ... ton	82 0	250 1	298 3	455 11	477 0

\* Not available.

† Maximum price, No. 1 grade.

‡ Case, 8½ gal.

§ Season ended 30th June of year shown.

The average price of wheat shown in the table is that fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for wheat for flour for local consumption. The price of flour in 1939, as shown in the table, includes the tax which operated from 1938 to 1947. The wholesale price of sugar is fixed by the Sugar Agreement (see page 909). Since 1942, the wholesale price of tea has been affected by a Commonwealth subsidy (see page 910).

Most wholesale prices in Sydney in 1949 were very much higher than in 1939, some of them being two or three times as high. There were further substantial increases in the next three years, with the result that many prices in 1952 were approximately twice as high as in 1949. In particular, the wholesale prices of wheat and flour increased by 53 per cent. and 67 per cent., respectively, between 1949 and 1952, and in the same period, beef and mutton prices increased by 114 per cent. and 79 per cent., respectively. The wholesale price of sugar (£65 12s. 10d. per ton) in 1952 was 72 per cent. higher than in 1949, and the wholesale price of potatoes (£35 4s. 11d. per ton) was 51 per cent. higher.

Steep price increases have been recorded in recent years in respect of building materials. For instance, the wholesale price of local hardwood in 1952 was slightly more than double the price in 1949, and the price of oregon was slightly less than double. The wholesale price of common bricks in 1952 was £11 13s. 8d. per thousand, or 90 per cent. greater than in 1949.

The wholesale price of greasy wool rose from 10.3d. per lb. in 1938-39 to 3s. 10.1d. in 1948-49 and 5s. 0.7d. in 1949-50. In the following year, 1950-51, there was a very steep rise to 11s. 10.8d., but in 1951-52 the price fell

again to 6s. 3.3d. The wholesale price of woolpacks was 28s. 9.7d. in 1952, or twice as high as in 1949 and seven times as high as in 1939.

Although the 1951 and 1952 prices of certain items, such as cement, iron and kerosene, are not strictly comparable with the prices for earlier years as shown in Table 834, it is clear that most of them were substantially higher in 1952 than in 1949.

#### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The next table shows index numbers, compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, relating to wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs in Australia. Most of the price quotations have been obtained directly from manufacturers and dealers, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. However, apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, the price movements may be taken as representative of fluctuations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35, inclusive.

From August, 1950, to 30th June, 1951, a bounty was paid on raw wool purchased for local manufacture. The effective price, i.e., the open market (auction room) price less bounty, has been used in calculating the index numbers in the table.

**Table 835.—Wholesale Price Index, Australia.**

Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100.

Year ended 30th June.	Basic Materials.							Food-stuffs and Tobacco.	All Items.
	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Total.		
1939	103	100	82	101	92	97	99	103	101
1946	130	156	152	142	140	177	149	135	141
1947	132	145	191	140	131	180	149	138	143
1948	146	161	283	148	126	190	166	153	159
1949	185	173	342	159	130	198	188	175	181
1950	214	184	434	187	143	225	214	198	205
1951	256	196	641	242	202	268	264	232	246
1952	343	220	577	314	298	370	321	281	300
1953	392	234	607	350	224	404	350	294	320

The index number for Australian wholesale prices (basic materials and foodstuffs) in 1946-47 was 43 per cent. greater than the pre-war average, but it rose each year thereafter to 300 (or three times the pre-war average) in 1951-52. In the following year, 1952-53, the index number rose to 320, this being the smallest increase since 1946-47.

Since 1938-39, the increase in wholesale prices of basic materials has been somewhat greater than the increase in food and tobacco prices. In 1952-53 the index number for basic materials was 350, as compared with 294 for foodstuffs and tobacco. The wholesale prices of certain basic materials have risen to a much higher level than those for others. For instance, the index number for textiles was 607 in 1952-53, compared with 224 for rubber and hides, and 234 for oils and fats. The index for textiles rose to a peak of 641 in 1950-51, fell to 577 in 1951-52, and increased again to 607 in 1952-53. The number for rubber and hides rose from 143 in 1949-50 to 298 in 1951-52, but declined to 224 in 1952-53.

The next table shows official index numbers of wholesale prices in Australia and certain other countries in recent years. The figures for one country are not comparable with those for another because of varying economic conditions and differences in bases of compilation, but they indicate the general movement of wholesale prices in the countries specified.

**Table 836.—Wholesale Price Index Numbers—Australia and Other Countries.**

Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100.

Year ended June.	Australia.*	New Zealand.	Canada.	United Kingdom.	United States.
	Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.	Census and Statistics Office.	Dominion Bureau of Statistics.	Board of Trade.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.
1939	101	102	95	96	95
1945	141	154	128	164	129
1946	141	157	132	167	133
1947	143	156	145	178	171
1948	159	173	175	203	191
1949	181	180	195	218	194
1950	205	184	195	237	186
1951	246	210	224	288	211
1952	300	243	229	321	213
1953	320	252	216	320	209

\* See text above table.

### RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The average retail prices in Sydney of various commodities, as shown in Table 837, are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolitan district in returns collected by the Commonwealth Statistician. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices as at the 15th of each month in the year.

**Table 837.—Retail Prices of Food, Sydney. (Annual Averages.)**

Commodity.	Unit.	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Bread ...	2-lb. loaf.	s. d. 0 6-0	s. d. 0 5-8	s. d. 0 5-9	s. d. 0 6-9	s. d. 0 7-4	s. d. 0 7-9	s. d. 0 9-5	s. d. 0 11-7
Flour ...	2 lb.	0 4-9	0 5-1	0 5-2	0 5-9	0 6-2	0 6-2	0 7-3	0 10-2
Oats, flaked ...	lb.	0 3-3	0 3-9	0 4-2	0 4-9	0 5-6	0 7-5	0 10-4	1 0-1
Meat—									
Beef—									
Sirloin ...	"	0 10-4	1 0-8	1 2-0	1 3-2	1 5-2	1 8-8	2 6-1	3 5-0
Rib ...	"	0 7-8	0 8-1	0 8-4	0 8-6	0 10-2	1 1-5	1 8-7	2 5-8
Steak, rump ...	"	1 2-9	1 9-3	1 11-8	2 1-4	2 2-7	2 6-4	3 5-7	4 6-1
Beef, corned round ...	"	0 8-2	0 10-7	0 11-6	1 0-6	1 2-1	1 4-9	2 1-3	2 10-0
Mutton—									
Leg ...	"	0 7-2	0 9-0	0 10-5	0 11-3	0 11-2	1 1-3	1 10-2	2 0-0
Loin ...	"	0 8-0	0 10-6	1 1-2	1 1-8	1 1-5	1 3-9	2 1-3	2 3-2
Chops—									
Leg ...	"	0 8-0	0 11-6	1 1-9	1 3-0	1 2-2	1 4-7	2 1-4	2 3-6
Loin ...	"	0 8-9	0 11-5	1 2-0	1 3-1	1 2-2	1 4-6	2 1-5	2 3-5
Pork—									
Leg ...	"	1 1-1	1 4-1	1 3-1	1 6-2	2 2-8	2 9-5	3 8-0	4 5-3
Chops ...	"	1 5-1	1 6-1	1 6-1	1 9-2	2 3-6	2 11-1	3 9-6	4 6-9
Bacon, rashers...	"	1 4-3	1 10-0	1 10-3	2 3-9	2 9-8	3 8-8	4 7-9	5 7-1
Dairy Produce—									
Milk, fresh ...	quart	0 7-1	0 7-5	0 7-6	0 8-7	0 10-2	0 11-1	1 2-0	1 8-4
Butter ...	lb.	1 7-0	1 8-0	1 8-3	2 0-8	2 2-0	2 2-0	2 4-9	3 7-5
Cheese ...	"	1 2-6	1 5-6	1 5-6	1 6-7	1 7-4	1 7-5	1 9-1	2 6-4
Eggs, fresh ...	doz.	1 7-0	2 1-6	2 4-2	2 10-6	3 1-9	3 7-0	4 4-9	5 6-4
Sugar ...	lb.	0 4-0	0 4-0	0 4-0	0 4-5	0 4-6	0 5-0	0 5-8	0 7-9
Jam, plum ...	1½ lb.	0 9-6	1 2-2	1 2-9	1 5-8	1 6-0	1 7-7	2 0-2	2 4-8
Potatoes ...	7 lb.	1 5-8	0 8-4	0 9-4	0 11-9	1 9-5	1 11-3	2 9-5	3 3-4
Tea ...	lb.	2 3-3	2 3-0	2 8-0	2 9-0	2 9-0	3 0-5	3 10-2	3 11-4

The retail prices of many foodstuffs in Sydney in 1946 (the first post-war year) differed only slightly from prices in 1939. This relative stability was largely the effect of Commonwealth controls, including price control, price stabilisation schemes involving the subsidising of certain foodstuffs, and the rationing of meat, butter, sugar and tea. The principal increases in price during this period were in respect of meat (e.g., rump steak from 1s. 2.9d. to 1s. 9.3d. per lb., and bacon rashers from 1s. 4.3d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.), eggs (from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 1.6d. per dozen), and plum jam (from 9.6d. to 1s. 2.2d. per 1½ lb. tin). \*

The average price of bread in Sydney in 1946 was 5.8d. per 2 lb. loaf, as compared with 6d. in 1939, and the price of flour was 5.1d. per 2 lb. packet, as compared with 4.9d. in 1939. Butter was only 1d. per lb. dearer in 1946 than in 1939, and the price of sugar was the same as before the war (4d. per lb.). As the result of Commonwealth subsidies introduced during the war, the average price of potatoes was only 1.2d. per lb. in 1946, as compared with 2½d. in 1939, and the price of tea was 0.3d. less in 1946 than in 1939.

After 1946, the prices of the commodities listed in Table 887 increased rapidly, and in 1952 most of them were two or three times as high as in 1946. Some particularly steep increases were recorded in 1952, as compared with 1951; for instance, flour increased by 40 per cent., sirloin by 36 per cent., milk by 46 per cent., butter by 51 per cent., and cheese by 44 per cent. The average price of potatoes in 1952, viz., 5.6d. per lb., was more than double the price in 1939 and nearly five times the 1946 price.

The effect of a good or bad season on primary production is not generally evident in the prices shown in Table 837, since it is disguised by the general inflationary trend since 1939, and by the additional effect of price control and subsidies. In this respect, the slight fall in mutton prices which occurred in 1949 is an exception. The price of eggs is subject to definite seasonal variations, being higher in the autumn and winter months, when supplies are smaller, than in the other seasons, when supplies are more plentiful.

Flour and bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is controlled under a stabilisation scheme administered by the Australian Wheat Board (see chapter "Agriculture"). Commonwealth subsidy schemes which affect the retail prices of butter and fresh milk (only from April, 1944, to September, 1948, in the case of milk) are discussed in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping", and those relating to potatoes and tea on pages 910 and 911. The subsidy on potatoes ceased from 31st December, 1948. The price of sugar is controlled under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland (see page 909).

### HOUSE RENTS.

The census of 30th June, 1947, disclosed that in New South Wales there were 352,916 private dwellings occupied by tenants, including 218,988 in the metropolis. At the census of 30th June, 1933, the total was 270,740 (metropolis, 160,260). The proportion of all private dwellings which were in the occupation of tenants increased slightly during the intercensal interval, from 47 to 48 per cent.

The information tabulated from the census concerning rent was restricted to the actual rent paid per week by tenants occupying unfurnished private dwellings. A classification of the private dwellings in 1933 and 1947 according to rent per week (unfurnished) is shown in Table 603A of Year Book No. 51. The table revealed that at the census of 30th June, 1947, the average weekly rental per unfurnished private dwelling was 29s. 1d. in the metropolitan area, 23s. 3d. in provincial urban centres, and 16s. 8d. in rural areas, with an overall average for the State of 25s. 9d., compared with 18s. 10d. at the census of 30th June, 1933.

At the 1947 census, 48 per cent. of the tenants of unfurnished private dwellings were paying a rental of 25s. per week or less, as compared with 78 per cent. in 1933. Those with rentals of between 25s. and 50s. comprised 21 per cent. in 1933 and 48 per cent. in 1947, and houses at rentals exceeding 50s. a week represented 1.5 and 4.0 per cent. in the respective years.

A large proportion of the tenanted dwellings in New South Wales are of three to six rooms with walls of wood, brick or stone. The next table, based on the 1947 census, shows the average rentals of unfurnished private houses (one family) and of flats (including shares of flats) in this group, and for purposes of comparison the corresponding averages for all tenanted unfurnished private houses (3 to 6 rooms) in 1933 are included. Particulars of rentals of flats are not available for 1933.

**Table 838.—Average Weekly Rental of Unfurnished Dwellings of 3 to 6 Rooms Occupied by Tenants.**

Area.	Private Houses*.						Flats.†
	Wood.		Brick or Stone.		Wood, Brick or Stone.		Wood, Brick or Stone.
	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.	1947.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Metropolis ...	15 0	20 2	21 1	27 0	19 10	25 11	37 5
Urban Provincial ...	14 7	20 7	17 10	24 3	15 7	21 10	30 3
Rural ...	11 3	15 0	16 2	22 5	11 10	16 2	27 5
Total, N.S.W. ...	13 8	18 6	20 6	26 6	17 7	23 5	36 9

\* All tenanted private houses in 1933; private houses (one family) in 1947. † Including shares of flats.

#### CHANGES IN AVERAGE RENTS OF HOUSES, SYDNEY.

A comparative statement of average weekly rents in Sydney from 1865 to 1920 is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, 1919-20, and for later years to 1936 in the Statistical Register, 1935-36.

Information regarding rents of unfurnished houses containing four and five rooms is collected by the Commonwealth Statistician from a representative number of house agents in the capital cities and a number of towns in each State for use in the compilation of price index numbers. The agents' returns, supplied quarterly, show the rentals of a substantial number of houses, selected by field officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as being representative and providing an indication of the quarterly ratio of changes in weekly rentals of houses.

The relative increases in average rentals so ascertained are shown below. The averages are essentially indices measuring changes for a constant standard; they do not indicate the average amount of rental actually paid for *all* rented houses. In many cases, the rents of vacant or new houses would be considerably higher than the rates shown in the table.

**Table 839.—Changes in Weekly Rents of Unfurnished Houses,\* Sydney.**

Year.	Four Rooms.†		Five Rooms.†		Weighted Average, 4 and 5 Rooms.†
	Wooden.	Brick.	Wooden.	Brick.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1936	15 10	19 3	19 6	22 5	20 4
1939	19 1	22 7	21 2	25 5	23 3
1940	19 4	22 8	21 3	25 7	23 5
1941	19 4	22 9	21 4	25 7	23 5
1942 to 1945	19 5	22 8	21 5	25 7	23 5
1946	19 6	22 8	21 6	25 6	23 5
1947	19 7	22 9	21 5	25 6	23 5
1948	19 9	22 9	21 6	25 7	23 6
1949	19 10	22 10	21 6	25 8	23 7
1950	19 11	22 10	21 6	25 8	23 7
1951	20 1	22 11	21 7	25 9	23 8
1952	20 11	24 7	22 3	27 9	25 3

\* See text preceding table. † Kitchen is included as a room.

As a result of the fair rent controls which have operated since 1939, there has been very little change in the average rents shown in the table. However, the weighted average of rents for four- and five-roomed houses increased by 7 per cent. in 1952 as compared with 1951, as a result of an alteration introduced in 1951 in the procedure for determining the fair rents in certain cases (see page 922).

#### CONTROL OF RENTS.

Leases of dwellings in New South Wales are subject to the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1899, and its amendments. Provisions which operated under this Act in 1939 and earlier years in relation to the control of rents and evictions from dwellings, are summarised briefly in the Official Year Book for 1938-39.

Provision for the wartime control of rents in New South Wales was made by the State Fair Rents Act, 1939 (described on page 541 of the Official Year Book for 1940-41), but from 28th November, 1941, the provisions of the Act in regard to the determination of fair rents were virtually superseded by the Commonwealth National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations (described on page 735 of Year Book No. 50).

Commonwealth control of rents under the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations ceased from 16th August, 1948. Thereafter, the control of rents in New South Wales was effected under the Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1948, which was passed by the State Parliament in August, 1948, and, in general, continued the system which had been established under the Commonwealth regulations. An outline of the principal provisions of this Act, as amended since 1948, is given below in two parts, viz., (a) Fair Rents, and (b) Recovery of Possession. In general, the Act is not binding on the Crown or the Housing Commission.

*Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1948-52.**(a) Fair Rents.*

The fair rents provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1948-52, apply to all premises other than farm properties, holiday premises not let continuously for more than eight weeks, or premises specifically exempted by order of the Governor. Administration is shared in the manner indicated below between (a) the Rent Controller, and (b) the Fair Rents Boards, which consist of a stipendiary magistrate in each district where there is a petty sessions court. The rents of premises to which the Act applies are fixed as at 1st March, 1949, or as determined by a Fair Rents Board or the Controller after that date. Where the premises were not in existence on 1st March, 1949, the rent is fixed as at 1st November, 1951, or as determined after the latter date. Caravans used as dwellings have been subject to rent control since 1952.

The lessor (landlord) or lessee (tenant) of any premises subject to the Act may apply to the nearest Fair Rents Board for a determination of the fair rent. In determining the fair rent, the Board must take into account such matters as the capital value of the premises at 1st March, 1949 (or, if not in existence at that date, the value when completed), the annual cost of rates, insurance premiums, repairs and maintenance, and any hardship which might be caused to the lessor or lessee or other person. In the case of a dwelling house, the fair rent (as computed on an annual basis) may not be increased by more than 6 per cent. of the sum expended by the lessor on any necessary improvement or structural alteration since the date when the fair rent was last fixed or determined. For the purposes of the Act, "lessor" includes "sub-lessor", and "lessee" includes "sub-lessee".

Under the amending Act of 1951, special provisions apply to premises which were in existence on 31st August, 1939, and in respect of which the fair rent was fixed by the 1948 Act or was determined by the Rent Controller or a Fair Rents Board prior to 28th December, 1951, the object being to facilitate the procedure whereby a lessor might have his rent increased to cover the cost of higher rates, insurance premiums, etc. The lessor may apply in writing to (a) the Rent Controller, if the premises are situated in the metropolitan area (taken as the County of Cumberland), or to (b) the Clerk of the nearest Fair Rents Board, where the premises are outside the metropolitan area. The Controller or the Clerk, as the case may be, then determines the fair rent by adding to the existing rent an amount to cover the increase in annual costs (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance) since the rent was last fixed or determined. The lessee is required to receive notice of the increase from the authority concerned, and may lodge an objection within 28 days, whereupon the case is dealt with by the nearest Fair Rents Board in the usual way.

In the case of shared accommodation, the determination of the fair rent is a function of the Rent Controller. Before determining the fair rent, the Controller is required to arrange for the shared accommodation to be inspected. In these cases, appeal against a decision of the Controller may be made to a Fair Rents Board.

With the object of preventing evasion of the fair rents provisions, the Act prohibits conditional payments in connection with the renting of premises, such as any payment (in addition to rent) for the possession of the key.



The Act also prohibits any person from refusing to let a dwelling house to an applicant with a family.

Appeal on matters of law may be made to the Supreme Court.

*(b) Recovery of Possession.*

If a lessor wishes to recover possession of his premises, he may apply to a court of petty sessions for an order for recovery; but he must first give notice on one of the various grounds prescribed by the Act, and the period of the notice must have expired. The period of notice prescribed is seven days, plus an additional seven days for each completed six months of occupation. However, a lessor must not give notice to quit within six months after the determination of the fair rent by the Rent Controller or a Fair Rents Board.

The principal grounds, as prescribed by the Act, on which notice to quit may be given are as follows:—

- (a) Failure of the tenant to pay rent for 14 days if the period of occupation does not exceed twelve months, or for 28 days in other cases.
- (b) Failure of the lessee to perform some term of the lease, or to take reasonable care.
- (c) The lessee has caused annoyance to neighbours.
- (d) The premises are reasonably required by the lessor for occupation by himself or by a dependant who ordinarily resides with him; or, in the case of premises other than a dwelling house, they are required in connection with the lessor's trade or profession.
- (e) The lessor has agreed to sell the premises under an agreement requiring at least one quarter of the purchase money to be paid within twelve months, together with vacant possession for the purchaser, provided that the premises are reasonably required by the purchaser or his dependant.
- (f) The premises are reasonably required for reconstruction or demolition.
- (g) The lessee of a dwelling house has obtained possession, or parted with possession (since 21st July, 1948), or sub-let, without the permission of the lessor.
- (h) The lessee, by sub-letting, is making a profit at least 20 per cent. greater than the value of the rent paid to the lessor.

In the case of the purchase of a dwelling house, the new lessor must not give notice to quit, within six months after the date of agreement to purchase, on the ground that he requires the house for occupation by himself or his dependant. Where the dwelling was sold between 30th June, 1949, and 1st January, 1952, this waiting period is two years, provided that the new lessor is not a "protected person", i.e., a member or discharged member of the forces or his dependant.

In the case of proceedings for recovery of possession, the court is required to take into account the possibility of hardship to either party. Where application is made on the grounds (d), (e) or (f) listed above, it must also consider whether suitable alternative accommodation is available to either party. In particular, before making an order on grounds (d), (e) or (f) in relation to a dwelling house, the court must be

satisfied that the lessor has provided suitable alternative accommodation, unless—

- (i) the lessor is a protected person, and the lessee is neither a protected person nor an age pensioner; or
- (ii) the court is satisfied that the lessor is required by law to reconstruct or demolish; or
- (iii) the lessor is 60 or more years of age or is a widow, and acquired the dwelling before 3rd September, 1939 (provided that he has given the lessee at least six months notice of his intention of serving notice to quit).

If possession of a dwelling house is recovered by a lessor for occupation by himself, it must not again be leased or sold for at least twelve months.

Where a dwelling house is vacant or about to become vacant, a protected person may apply to a court of petty sessions for a warrant to take possession. The court is required to consider the question of hardship in relation to the applicant, the owner or other person, but unless there is reasonable ground for not doing so, it must grant the application. However, the application must not be granted if:—

- (a) The owner is a protected person and requires the house for himself;
- (b) The house was erected or acquired for a particular person or class of persons;
- (c) The house has not previously been occupied, and is required for occupation by the owner; or
- (d) The house has been newly erected by the owner for sale, and has been unoccupied for not more than two months.

The Act also contains provisions relating to the rental of farms by protected persons, and prohibits the eviction of a dependant of a member of the forces from a dwelling house without the permission of the court. This last provision is binding on the Crown and the Housing Commission.

#### *Applications for Determination of Fair Rent.*

Statistics of applications made for the determination of fair rents in respect of properties situated in the County of Cumberland (i.e., the metropolitan area and its immediate environs) indicate that there has been a very steep increase in the last three years. The number of applications for determination of the fair rent of a dwelling house (complete unit) was 6,766 in 1949-50, 13,785 in 1950-51, 52,131 in 1951-52, and 77,343 in 1952-53. The figures for the last two years include applications made in the first instance, as prescribed by the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1951 (see above), to the Rent Controller, viz., 20,280 in 1951-52 and 28,547 in 1952-53. The balance in each year (viz., 31,851 in 1951-52, and 48,796 in 1952-53) includes cases of appeal against a decision of the Controller, as well as original applications. Applications for determination of the rent of shared accommodation in the County of Cumberland numbered 2,694 in 1950-51, 2,571 in 1951-52, and 2,949 in 1952-53.

In the year ended December, 1952, the total number of applications for determination of fair rents made in all parts of the State outside the County of Cumberland was 9,629. This figure includes cases (estimated at 6,162 or 64 per cent. of the total) where application was made in the first instance to the Clerk of a Fair Rents Board.

## RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Retail price index numbers for Sydney and other Australian cities and towns are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The earliest index related to the prices of food and groceries and rents of all houses, with the year 1911 as the base. It was known as the "A" series index, and has been superseded by the "C" series index.

The latter series originated in the findings of the Royal Commission, appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1919, which investigated the cost of living in each capital city of Australia for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under 14 years of age in November of each year from 1914 to 1920 at a standard which it determined. Following the recommendations of the Commission, the Commonwealth Statistician extended the scope of collection of retail prices to cover all the main groups of household expenditure on the basis of a regimen similar to that adopted by the Commission, in order to compile the "C" series index numbers. The groups of household expenditure covered by the series are food and groceries, rent of four- and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous items, including fuel and light. Full particulars of the index are contained in the "Labour Report" published annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The "C" series retail price index numbers for Sydney, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are shown below. Since 1923, the index has been compiled for each quarter, and the annual figures in the table represent the mean of the four quarters. Separate particulars are stated for the various groups of expenditure. The base of each group of household expenditure is the weighted average for that group in the six capital cities of Australia during the quinquennium 1923-1927, taken as 1000.

Table 840.—Retail Price Index Numbers—"C" Series—Sydney.

(Base of each group: Weighted average, six capital cities of Australia, 1923-27 = 100.)

Period.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Food, Groceries, and Housing Combined.	Clothing.	Mis- cellaneous.	Total "C" Series Index.
Year—1929 ...	1090	1162	1115	983	1046	1073
1933 ...	800	864	822	742	988	832
1939 ...	936	1035	972	843	940	936
1940 ...	952	1042	985	950	984	974
1941 ...	962	1043	992	1119	1051	1028
1942 ...	1040	1043	1039	1302	1105	1107
1943 ...	1042	1042	1040	1450	1166	1151
1944 ...	1025	1043	1030	1440	1171	1144
1945 ...	1035	1043	1036	1425	1163	1142
1946 ...	1039	1043	1038	1516	1170	1165
1947 ...	1110	1044	1082	1572	1216	1212
1948 ...	1258	1047	1173	1766	1268	1318
1949 ...	1388	1049	1252	2022	1364	1439
1950 ...	1572	1050	1365	2329	1470	1593
1951 ...	2099	1053	1686	2806	1711	1933
1952 ...	2654	1118	2049	3116	1980	2265
Quarter—						
1952—Mar. ...	2526	1059	1948	3025	1877	2167
June ...	2727	1089	2082	3098	1997	2284
Sept. ...	2705	1137	2088	3125	2020	2298
Dec. ...	2657	1188	2078	3214	2024	2312
1953—Mar. ...	2664	1245	2105	3246	2039	2338
June ...	2669	1274	2119	3305	2044	2360

The total "C" series index in Sydney reached a peak of 1073 in the boom year 1929. During the economic depression which followed, the number fell rapidly, and in 1933 it was only 832. Thereafter, with the gradual improvement in economic conditions, it rose steadily to 936 in 1939. The upward trend continued during the war years, but largely as a result of wartime controls over prices and markets, the aggregate increase between 1939 and 1946 was comparatively small, viz., 24.5 per cent. After 1946, with the gradual removal of wartime controls and the rapid increase in world market prices, the index number for all items increased more rapidly, and the number in 1952, viz., 2265, was 94.4 per cent. higher than the number for 1946. The greatest increase in any one year occurred in 1951, when the number rose to 1933 from 1593 in the previous year.

Of the items comprised in the "C" series index, the greatest increase since 1939 has been recorded in respect of clothing. The index number for this item in 1952 was 3116, or 270 per cent. higher than in 1939. The number for food and groceries in 1952, viz., 2654, was 184 per cent. higher than in 1939, and the number for the miscellaneous group (1980) was 111 per cent. higher. Rent controls enforced by the Commonwealth during the war years and by the State since 1948, have been mainly responsible for the comparative stability of the index number for housing. The index number for this item was only 1118 in 1952, as compared with 1035 in 1939, but partly as a result of an amendment of the State Landlord and Tenant Act which facilitated the procedure whereby a landlord might obtain an increase in the fair rent (see page 922), the number has increased more rapidly since the beginning of 1952. Between March quarter, 1952, and June quarter, 1953, the index number for housing increased from 1059 to 1274, or by 20.3 per cent. Even so, it was still only 23.1 per cent. greater than the 1939 figure, whereas the total index in June quarter, 1953, was 153.1 per cent. greater.

Since June, 1952, except for the housing index number, the quarterly retail price index numbers for Sydney have shown less variation than for some years. The total "C" series index in June quarter, 1953, was only 3.3 per cent. higher than in June quarter, 1952. The number for food and groceries declined from a peak of 2727 in June quarter, 1952, to 2657 in December quarter, 1952, but in June quarter, 1953, it rose again to 2669, a figure which was very little higher than the average for the year 1952. The number for clothing in June quarter, 1953, viz., 3305, was 6.1 per cent. higher than the average for 1952, and the number for the miscellaneous group (2044) was 3.2 per cent. higher.

#### RETAIL TRADE—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES.

Statistics of retail sales were compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1952-53, from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia. Estimates of the value of retail sales were made in respect of the intervening years on the basis of returns collected from a representative sample of retail establishments. A detailed analysis of the 1947-48 figures for New South Wales was published in Year Book No. 52 on page 310 *et seq.*

Particulars of the value of retail sales by commodity groups in New South Wales are given in the table below for each year since 1947-48. The figures relate to retail sales of goods (as distinct from services, repairs, accommodation, entertainments, meals, etc.) in retail establishments (shops, kiosks, etc.). Hotels, wine saloons and refreshment rooms are included in respect of goods sold, but clubs and guest-houses are entirely excluded. The table covers approximately 90 per cent. of retail expenditure on goods by consumers, but it includes some producer expenditure at retail level, mainly in respect of motor vehicles, petrol, etc.

Table 841.—Retail Trade—Value of Sales in New South Wales.

Commodity Group.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1948.	1949.	1950.†	1951.†	1952.†	1953.†
	£ million.					
Groceries ... ..	50.8	57.0	*	*	90.5	99.6
Butcher's Meat ... ..		26.3	*	*	46.4	47.5
Other Food† ... ..	62.9	46.7	*	*	77.0	85.0
Total Foodstuffs ... ..	113.7	130.0	*	*	213.9	232.1
Beer, Wine and Spirits ... ..	*	39.3	*	*	61.0	69.7
Clothing, Drapery, Piecegoods and Footwear ... ..	81.9	97.5	*	*	138.6	134.6
Hardware ... ..	*	31.6	*	*	54.9	54.2
Electrical Goods ... ..	*	13.2	*	*	25.6	24.2
Furniture ... ..	*	18.7	*	*	27.9	25.3
Other Goods§ ... ..	*	66.4	*	*	108.6	106.1
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) ... ..	342.7	396.7	*	*	630.5	646.2
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. ... ..	42.8	61.5	*	*	124.2	115.1
Total ... ..	385.5	458.2	533.4	668.9	754.7	761.3

\* Not available. † Preliminary. ‡ Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and some delivered bread. § Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., newspapers, books and stationery, chemist's goods, grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, etc.

A considerable part of the increase in the value of retail sales since 1947-48 has been due to the continuous upward trend of prices.

The value of retail sales in New South Wales rose from £533 million in 1949-50 to £669 million in 1950-51, or by 25 per cent., but in the next year (1951-52) the increase was only 13 per cent. In 1952-53, as compared with 1951-52, there was an increase of only 1 per cent. in the value of retail sales, although the "C" series retail price index for Sydney increased by 8 per cent. This suggests that there was a decline of some significance in the actual volume of retail sales in New South Wales in 1952-53.

The total value of retail sales in 1952-53 was £761 million, and of this amount foodstuffs comprised £232 million or 30 per cent. Other important commodity groups were clothing and piecegoods (£135 million, or 18 per

cent.), motor vehicles and parts, petrol, etc. (£115 million or 15 per cent.), liquor (£70 million or 9 per cent.), and hardware (£54 million or 7 per cent.).

The total value of retail sales in the Commonwealth in 1952-53 was £1,962 million. Of this figure, sales in New South Wales represented 39 per cent.

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## EMPLOYMENT

### CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT.

The State Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions, administrative work in connection with industrial arbitration and conciliation within the jurisdiction of the State, workers' compensation, the inspection of factories and shops, and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training and welfare of youths. Information regarding departmental activities, new industrial legislation, industrial awards and agreements, etc., is given in the New South Wales *Industrial Gazette* issued monthly by the Department.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service administers the re-instatement and apprenticeship provisions of the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52, provides advice to industry on personnel practice, working conditions, and other matters of industrial welfare, and it is responsible for the maintenance of the Commonwealth Employment Service, the regulation of industrial relations in the Commonwealth sphere, and the control of industrial training under the Commonwealth reconstruction training scheme. The Department is also responsible for the administration of the National Service Act, 1951-53.

### RE-ESTABLISHMENT AND RE-EMPLOYMENT.

The Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52, provides for the re-establishment in civil life of ex-service personnel and of certain other qualified persons, and for preference in employment for these persons for ten years. The Act also established the Commonwealth Employment Service. A summary of the provisions of the Act is given on page 682 of Year Book No. 51.

### COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth organisation in 1946, a system of Labour Exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service, which functions under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52, was established to provide "services and facilities in relation to employment for the benefit of persons seeking to change employment or to engage labour." The Service maintains a nation-wide employment service organisation which includes specific functions in relation to the re-establishment of ex-service personnel and war workers, the placement of migrants, and the placement of

persons who are physically or mentally handicapped. It is also the agency which receives claims for unemployment and sickness benefits. In New South Wales vocational guidance is provided by the State Department of Labour and Industry on behalf of the Commonwealth Employment Service.

In New South Wales the Service has a central office in Sydney, 46 District Employment Offices in the principal towns, and 56 agents in other centres. The number of applications handled in this State in 1951-52 was 131,972, and 89,448 persons were placed in employment.

### EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Between 1891 and the census of June, 1933, statistics of employment were obtained only at the decennial censuses.

From July, 1933, to June, 1941, monthly estimates were prepared of the number of wage and salary earners (including rural workers and females in private domestic service) in employment. These estimates were based on information supplied by employers in remitting the wages tax levied by the State Government, supplemented by returns of persons in governmental employment and annual factory and farmers' returns collected under the Census Act, 1901.

A new series of monthly estimates of employment, commenced in July, 1941, relates to wage and salary earners in private or governmental employment (exclusive of rural workers and females in private domestic service), and is based on the record of employment shown on pay-roll tax returns furnished by employers. (For details of this tax and the classes of employers not taxable, see the chapter "Public Finance".) This information is supplemented by monthly collections of governmental employment and annual factory returns collected under the Census Act, 1901.

Particulars of persons occupied in rural industry are obtained from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901. Details of certain other groups (*viz.*, employers, workers on own account, females in private domestic service, and unpaid helpers), are obtainable only from a census or quasi-census. Between the census of June, 1933, and that of June, 1947, the following quasi-censuses were held: National Register in July, 1939 (which covered males aged 18 to 64 years); the Supplementary Civilian Register in June, 1943 (which covered civilians aged 14 years and over); and the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945 (also covering civilians aged 14 years and over). The next full census will be taken on 30th June, 1954.

### OCCUPIED PERSONS.

The following table shows the number of occupied persons in New South Wales as recorded at the census and quasi-census enumerations since June, 1933. The table shows particulars for each sex and distinguishes those occupied (*a*) in the defence forces (net enlistments, including servicemen overseas), (*b*) as employers or workers on own account in business or on farms, and (*c*) as wage and salary earners, whether as fully-employed or casual part-time, intermittent, or seasonal workers. Unemployed persons and government relief workers are excluded (see page 938 for unemployment statistics).



Unpaid helpers (male and female) in non-rural industries have been included with the wage and salary earners group. Unpaid male helpers in rural industry have been included with employers and workers on own account, on the assumption that they work as unofficial partners or as learners with farm owners. Most of the unpaid female helpers on farms are engaged mainly in home duties, and these, with all other women occupied in unpaid home duties, have been excluded altogether from the category of occupied persons.

Table 842.—Occupied Persons.

Date.	Employers and Workers on Own Account.			Wage and Salary Earners.				Total Occupied Civilians.	Defence Forces.	Total Occupied Persons.	
	Rural Indus- try.	Other Indus- tries.	Total.	Rural Indus- try.	Females in Private Domestic Service.	Other.	Total.				
Thousands.											
MALES.											
1933—June	...	93.3	93.9	187.2	65.6	...	380.6	446.2	633.4	2.9	636.3
1939—July	...	95.0	121.2	216.2	66.3	...	529.9	596.2	812.4	4.9	817.3
1943—June	...	82.6	58.4	141.0	38.6	...	525.1	563.7	704.7	257.4	962.1
1945—June	...	90.2	74.0	164.2	42.8	...	534.1	576.9	741.1	229.1	970.2
1947—June	...	86.0	111.5	197.5	51.8	...	671.8	723.6	921.1	23.1	944.2
FEMALES.											
1933—June	...	4.1	20.5	24.6	1.5	38.9	125.8	166.2	190.8	...	190.8
1939—July	...	4.1	24.3	28.4	1.1	51.7	168.0	220.8	249.2	...	249.2
1943—June	...	3.7	12.5	16.2	9.0	13.3	254.4	276.7	292.9	15.9	308.8
1945—June	...	5.1	16.2	21.3	7.3	19.0	247.7	274.0	295.3	16.6	311.9
1947—June	...	4.1	21.3	25.4	2.7	14.1	252.0	268.8	294.2	0.3	294.5
PERSONS.											
1933—June	...	97.4	114.4	211.8	67.1	38.9	506.4	612.4	824.2	2.9	827.1
1939—July	...	99.1	145.5	244.6	67.4	51.7	697.9	817.0	1,061.6	4.9	1,066.5
1943—June	...	86.3	70.9	157.2	47.6	13.3	779.5	840.4	997.6	273.3	1,270.9
1945—June	...	95.3	90.2	185.5	50.1	19.0	781.8	850.9	1,036.4	245.7	1,282.1
1947—June	...	90.1	132.8	222.9	54.5	14.1	923.8	992.4	1,215.3	23.4	1,238.7

With the gradual recovery from the economic depression of the early nineteen-thirties, the total number of occupied civilians rose from 824,200 in June, 1933, to 1,061,600 in July, 1939, an increase of 29 per cent. The change to a war economy, which took place during the next four years, caused the number of persons in the defence forces to increase from 4,900 to 273,300 in June, 1943, and the number of occupied civilians to decline by 6 per cent. to 997,600. By June, 1947, demobilisation of the wartime defence forces was virtually completed, and the post-war expansion in industry and employment had begun. The total number of occupied civilians at this date was 1,215,300, or 15 per cent. more than in July, 1939; the number of females represented 24 per cent. of the total at both dates.

Of the total number of occupied civilians in June, 1947, 222,900, or 18 per cent., were employers and workers on own account, and 992,400, or 82 per cent., were wage and salary earners. Employers and workers on own account included 90,100, or 41 per cent. in rural industry, and the wage and salary earners included 54,500, or 5 per cent. in rural industry. Females comprised a smaller proportion (11 per cent.) of the employers and workers on own account, than of the wage and salary earners (27 per cent.). Between July, 1939, and June, 1947, the number of employers and workers on own account declined by 8 per cent., and the number of wage and salary earners in rural industry fell by 19 per cent. Females in private domestic service numbered only 14,100 in June, 1947, as compared with 51,700 in July, 1939, and 38,900 in June, 1933.

### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the estimated number of wage and salary earners in employment in New South Wales in certain months since June, 1933. The estimates exclude workers in rural industry, females in private domestic service, government relief workers, and persons on the paid strength of the defence forces, and they distinguish between persons in the employ of governmental authorities and of private employers.

**Table 843.—Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment.**

(Excluding rural workers, females in private domestic service, and defence forces.)

Month,	Governmental.*			Private.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Thousands.									
1933—June ...	103.2	16.8	120.0	277.4	109.0	386.4	380.6	125.8	506.4
1939—July ...	136.5	19.4	155.9	393.4	148.6	542.0	529.9	168.0	697.9
1941—July ...	141.5	21.7	163.2	406.2	196.6	602.8	547.7	218.3	766.0
1943—July ...	156.9	46.1	203.0	365.2	207.7	572.9	522.1	253.8	775.9
1945—Aug. ...	155.6	42.8	198.4	386.4	205.3	591.7	542.0	248.1	790.1
1946—June ...	169.0	33.4	202.4	449.5	208.9	658.4	618.5	242.3	860.8
1947—June ...	178.2	32.3	210.5	493.6	219.8	713.4	671.8	252.1	923.9
1948—June ...	186.1	33.6	219.7	516.2	228.3	744.5	702.3	261.9	964.2
1949—May ...	193.8	35.7	229.5	527.6	234.2	761.8	721.4	269.9	991.3
1950—June ...	202.7	39.1	241.8	538.1	239.4	777.5	740.8	278.5	1,019.3
1951—June ...	207.2	41.4	248.6	551.0	249.6	800.6	758.2	291.0	1,049.2
Nov. ...	206.9	41.4	248.3	558.1	253.8	811.9	765.0	295.2	1,060.2
1952—June ...	214.0	41.9	255.9	540.4	228.6	769.0	754.4	270.5	1,024.9
July ...	214.3	41.8	256.1	533.9	226.1	760.0	748.2	267.9	1,016.1
Aug. ...	213.1	41.3	254.4	528.0	224.0	752.0	741.1	265.3	1,006.4
Sept. ...	211.5	40.6	252.1	523.8	223.2	747.0	735.3	263.8	999.1
Oct. ...	207.1	39.8	246.9	523.2	223.8	747.0	730.3	263.6	993.9
Nov. ...	205.5	39.6	245.1	523.3	224.4	747.7	728.8	264.0	992.8
Dec. ...	205.0	39.0	244.0	522.1	225.5	747.6	727.1	264.5	991.6
1953—Jan. ...	201.3	39.0	240.3	522.6	223.3	745.9	723.9	262.3	986.2
Feb. ...	203.7	39.6	243.3	524.9	225.6	750.5	728.6	265.2	993.8
Mar. ...	205.0	39.4	244.4	526.8	227.0	753.8	731.8	266.4	998.2
April ...	205.4	39.3	244.7	526.9	227.5	754.4	732.3	266.8	999.1
May ...	206.3	39.3	245.6	527.8	227.3	755.1	734.1	266.6	1,000.7
June ...	206.8	39.3	246.1	527.5	226.9	754.4	734.3	266.2	1,000.5

\* Employees of Commonwealth, State, local and allied governmental authorities.

As a result of the mobilisation of labour for war purposes, the number of wage and salary earners in civil employment at the end of the war in August, 1945, viz., 790,100, was 13 per cent. higher than the number in

July, 1939. Demobilisation of the forces and the post-war industrial expansion caused a further increase to 860,800 in June, 1946, and to 923,900 in June, 1947. Thereafter the number continued to expand, though at a somewhat less rapid rate, until it reached a peak of 1,060,200 in November, 1951. From 1948, a large part of the additional labour supply came from immigration.

A decline in business and industrial activity which began at the end of 1951, caused the total number in civil employment to fall steadily from the peak figure of November, 1951, to 986,200 in January, 1953. In the next month, February, 1953, the number rose to 993,800, and it continued to increase each month thereafter to 1,000,700 in May, 1953. The figure for June, 1953, was 1,000,500, representing an increase of 14,300 or 1.5 per cent. above the figure for January, 1953, and a decline of 59,700 or 5.7 per cent. as compared with the peak of November, 1951.

During the war years, the withdrawal of men from civil employment for enlistment in the defence forces was compensated to some extent by the absorption of those who had been unemployed before the war, and the re-employment of retired men, etc., so that the number of males in civil employment fell by only 7,800 between July, 1939, and July, 1943. However, the principal sources of additional civilian employment (as shown in Table 843) during the war were women (especially married women) who were not at the time engaged in paid employment, and women who had previously been engaged in private domestic service. The number of females in civil employment increased by 50,300 between July, 1939, and July, 1941, and by a further 35,500 between the latter date and July, 1943. The number fell from 253,800 in July, 1943 to 242,300 in June, 1946, mainly because of the return of ex-servicemen to civil occupations, but the heavy demand for labour which resulted from the post-war industrial expansion, caused the number of females to rise to a peak of 295,200 in November, 1951, representing an increase of 76 per cent. above the figure for July, 1939. Thereafter the number fell to 262,300 in January, 1953, but rose again to 266,600 in June, 1953. The proportion of females in civil employment (excluding private domestics) in June, 1953, was 27 per cent., as compared with 24 per cent. in July, 1939.

The number of persons in governmental employment in June, 1953, was 246,100, or 25 per cent. of the total, as compared with 155,900, or 22 per cent. in July, 1939. In June, 1953, females comprised 16 per cent. of the persons in governmental employment and 30 per cent. of those in private employment, excluding private domestics. Further particulars of wage and salary earners in governmental employment are given on page 936.

#### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

In the next statement, the wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and females in private domestic service) in employment in New South Wales in various months since June, 1933, are classified in broad industrial groups. Employees of governmental authorities have been included in the appropriate industrial groups.

Table 844.—Wage and Salary Earners in Industrial Groups.

(Excluding rural workers, females in private domestic service, and defence forces.)

Year and Month.	Mining and Quarrying.	Factories.	Building and Construction.	Transport and Communication.	Finance and Property.	Wholesale Trade, etc.	Retail Trade.	Personal and Professional Services.*	Other.†	Total Wage and Salary Earners.
Thousands.										
MALES.										
1933—June ...	18.1	94.5	55.1	65.0	.....	78.4	.....	44.2	25.3	380.6
1939—July ...	24.7	158.8	57.9	77.4	.....	59.0	.....	44.0	56.6	515.5
1941—July ...	26.0	202.1	54.0	76.8	.....	14.9	28.7	41.6	49.3	547.7
1943—July ...	25.1	217.8	30.1	79.9	.....	10.5	22.9	28.7	39.6	522.1
1945—August ...	24.9	216.9	32.3	86.7	.....	11.4	24.9	30.5	46.5	542.0
1946—June ...	25.8	236.3	44.1	96.8	.....	16.5	33.4	40.6	56.1	618.5
1947—June ...	26.6	252.1	55.7	102.8	.....	18.8	37.6	46.4	62.4	671.8
1948—June ...	28.1	265.2	60.1	107.9	.....	19.5	39.8	49.3	64.7	702.3
1949—May ...	27.5	269.5	64.7	111.0	.....	20.4	42.7	50.2	66.5	721.4
1950—June ...	28.1	277.2	67.9	114.4	.....	21.2	45.2	50.3	67.2	740.8
1951—June ...	29.6	282.4	73.1	114.1	.....	21.8	47.9	51.0	67.2	758.2
1951—November...	30.2	284.4	76.3	112.6	.....	21.8	50.2	51.7	66.8	765.0
1952—June ...	31.6	274.7	76.1	115.2	.....	22.0	47.3	49.0	67.2	754.4
1953—June ...	30.1	272.2	63.3	113.5	.....	22.2	46.2	48.8	67.1	734.3
FEMALES.										
1933—June ...	0.1	36.3	0.3	3.7	.....	33.6	.....	49.4	2.4	125.8
1939—July ...	0.1	59.3	0.5	4.2	.....	8.5	.....	36.0	49.1	168.0
1941—July ...	0.2	76.0	0.7	8.2	.....	8.3	9.5	41.0	60.2	218.3
1943—July ...	0.2	94.6	0.7	12.9	.....	9.9	10.7	38.5	65.9	253.8
1945—August ...	0.2	86.0	0.7	14.6	.....	10.6	10.8	37.8	70.3	248.1
1946—June ...	0.2	82.3	0.9	13.0	.....	10.1	10.9	39.1	73.3	242.3
1947—June ...	0.2	86.5	1.0	12.8	.....	10.4	11.9	40.7	77.1	252.1
1948—June ...	0.2	90.2	1.1	13.9	.....	10.9	12.9	43.0	79.6	261.9
1949—May ...	0.3	93.5	1.1	14.6	.....	11.6	13.5	43.4	81.8	269.9
1950—June ...	0.3	97.2	1.3	15.3	.....	12.6	14.3	43.7	83.1	278.5
1951—June ...	0.3	102.0	1.5	16.1	.....	13.9	16.0	45.9	83.9	291.0
1951—November...	0.3	102.5	1.6	16.4	.....	14.2	17.0	47.4	84.7	295.2
1952—June ...	0.4	84.2	1.7	15.7	.....	14.6	15.7	42.8	83.6	270.5
1953—June ...	0.3	86.0	1.8	14.0	.....	14.2	15.1	41.0	82.2	266.2
PERSONS.										
1933—June ...	18.2	130.8	55.4	68.7	.....	112.0	.....	93.6	27.7	506.4
1939—July ...	24.8	218.1	58.4	81.6	.....	67.5	.....	80.0	105.7	697.9
1941—July ...	26.2	278.1	54.7	85.0	.....	23.2	38.2	82.6	109.5	766.0
1943—July ...	25.3	312.4	30.8	92.8	.....	20.4	33.6	67.2	105.5	775.9
1945—August ...	25.1	302.9	33.0	101.3	.....	22.0	35.7	68.3	116.8	790.1
1946—June ...	26.0	318.6	45.0	109.8	.....	26.6	44.3	79.7	129.4	860.8
1947—June ...	26.8	338.6	56.7	115.6	.....	29.2	49.5	87.1	139.5	923.9
1948—June ...	28.3	355.4	61.2	121.8	.....	30.4	52.7	92.3	144.3	964.2
1949—May ...	27.8	363.0	65.8	125.6	.....	32.0	56.2	93.6	148.3	991.3
1950—June ...	28.4	374.4	69.2	129.7	.....	33.8	59.5	94.0	150.3	1,019.3
1951—June ...	29.9	384.4	74.6	130.2	.....	35.7	63.9	96.9	151.1	1,049.2
1951—November...	30.5	386.9	77.9	129.0	.....	36.0	67.2	99.1	151.5	1,060.2
1952—June ...	32.0	358.9	77.8	130.9	.....	36.6	63.0	91.8	150.8	1,024.9
1953—June ...	30.4	358.2	65.1	127.5	.....	36.4	61.3	89.8	149.3	1,000.5

\* Includes Education, Health, Law, Hotels and Restaurants and other Professional and Personal Services.

† Includes governmental employees not classifiable to the groups shown, and persons engaged in Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, and Workshops not embraced by the statistical definition of "Factories."

Factory employment occupies a larger proportion of wage and salary earners in New South Wales than any other industrial activity. The number of persons employed in factories in June, 1953, was 358,200 or 36 per cent. of the total. In the same month, the number of persons employed in wholesale and retail trade was 151,100 or 15 per cent. of the total, in professional and personal services 149,300 or 15 per cent., and in transport and communication 127,500 or 13 per cent. The mining industry employed 30,400 or 3 per cent. of the total, and building and construction 65,100 or 6 per cent.

Most of the female wage and salary earners are employed in factories or in professional and personal services. Of the total number of female employees in June, 1953, 86,000 or 32 per cent. worked in factories, and 82,200 or 31 per cent. in professional and personal services. The number of women employed in the mining and building industries is negligible.

Between July, 1939, and June, 1953, the number of employees in factories rose by 64 per cent., and the number in the transport and communication industry by 56 per cent. The number of employees in the mining and building industries in June, 1953, was 23 per cent. and 11 per cent., respectively, higher than in July, 1939. During the same period, the increase in employment in all other industries (except rural industry and private domestic service) was 30 per cent.

The number of wage and salary earners in employment in June, 1953, viz., 1,000,500, was 59,700 less than the peak figure of November, 1951. Most of this decline occurred in factories (28,700), wholesale and retail trade (15,200), and building and construction (12,800).

#### *Persons Engaged in Rural Industry.*

Particulars of persons engaged in rural industry are available from census and quasi-census enumerations and from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901, from the occupiers of rural holdings of one-acre or more. The annual farmers' returns in respect of 1941-42 and earlier years showed the number of owners, lessees, and sharefarmers, unpaid relatives, and employees receiving wages who worked permanently full-time during the year. Farmers' returns for 1942-43 and later years show the total number of persons working on the holding at 31st March, distinguishing owners, etc., unpaid relatives, and employees working permanently full-time and those working temporarily for wages or on contract. Females engaged in home duties, unpaid helpers under fourteen years of age, and other persons working only part-time on the holding are omitted from the returns in all years.

The next table shows the number of persons (males and females combined) engaged in rural industries in New South Wales in various years since 1933. Permanent full-time workers are classified as owners, lessees, and sharefarmers, unpaid helpers, and as wage and salary earners. The number of persons working temporarily is given for the years available. Further particulars of rural employment are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

**Table 845.—Persons Engaged in Rural Industries.**

(Excluding females engaged in domestic duties and others working only part-time.)

At 31st March.	Working Permanently Full-time.				Working Temporarily on Wages or Contract.	Total Permanent and Temporary
	Owners, Lessees, and Sharefarmers.	Unpaid Helpers.	Employees Receiving Wages.	Total.		
•1933	71,698	23,663	29,779	130,140	†	†
•1939	68,881	22,997	41,522	133,400	†	†
1944	67,034	23,038	26,129	116,201	14,360	130,561
1945	70,616	21,518	25,020	117,154	21,596	138,750
1946	73,891	17,442	28,757	120,090	†	†
1947	76,128	16,940	27,643	120,711	†	†
1948	75,011	16,804	32,103	123,923	23,842	147,765
1949	73,111	15,317	33,990	122,418	22,197	144,615
1950	72,926	15,701	35,919	124,546	23,808	148,354
1951	71,914	14,707	35,940	122,561	26,938	149,499
1952	70,900	14,773	34,212	119,885	29,544	149,429
1953	72,405	14,010	35,621	122,036	30,550	152,586

\* During year ended March. † Not available.

The number of persons working permanently full-time in rural industry in March, 1953, was 122,036, or 9 per cent. fewer than in 1939. Since 1944, the number of persons working temporarily on farms for wages or on contract has increased from 14,360 to 30,550, or by more than 100 per cent.

Owners, lessees and sharefarmers numbered 72,405 in March, 1953, or 5 per cent. more than in 1939, but there were 39 per cent. fewer unpaid helpers and 14 per cent. fewer employees receiving wages. Of the total working permanently full-time in March, 1953, owners, etc., represented 59 per cent., employees 29 per cent., and unpaid helpers 12 per cent.

*Governmental Employment.*

The next table shows the extent of governmental employment at intervals since June, 1933. Persons on the paid strength of the defence forces, including employees absent on military leave, and government relief workers have been omitted throughout.

**Table 846.—Government Employees in New South Wales.**

Month.	Commonwealth Government.			State Government.			Local Government.			Total Govt. Em- ployees.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Thousands.										
1933—June	12.7	2.4	15.1	76.5	13.4	89.9	14.0	1.0	15.0	120.0
1939—July	19.2	3.5	22.7	94.7	14.3	109.0	22.6	1.6	24.2	155.9
1941—July	23.1	5.3	33.4	95.4	15.2	110.6	18.0	1.2	19.2	163.2
1943—July	47.9	23.7	71.6	91.0	19.0	110.0	13.9	1.8	15.7	203.0
1945—August	38.3	19.6	57.9	96.0	19.5	115.5	14.8	1.8	16.6	198.8*
1947—June	40.0	12.8	52.8	117.1	17.7	134.8	20.7	1.7	22.4	210.5*
1948—June	44.2	13.2	57.4	120.1	18.6	138.7	21.8	1.8	23.6	219.7
1949—May	46.3	13.9	60.2	124.3	19.9	144.2	23.2	1.9	25.1	229.5
1950—June	53.6	16.3	69.9	125.2	20.7	145.9	23.9	2.1	26.0	241.8
1951—June	55.9	17.3	73.2	126.0	21.9	147.9	25.3	2.2	27.5	248.6
1952—June	54.5	15.8	70.3	135.3	23.8	159.1	24.2	2.3	26.5	255.9
1953—June	55.4	14.1	69.5	127.0	22.8	149.8	24.4	2.4	26.8	246.1

\* Includes employees of wartime allied governments.

The outstanding feature of Table 846 is the increase in the number of Commonwealth Government employees in New South Wales since 1939. As a result of the organisation of the Australian economy for war purposes, the number rose from 22,700 in July, 1939, to 71,600 in July, 1943,

but it fell considerably towards the end of the war, and in June, 1947, it was only 52,800. Thereafter, under the influence of the general post-war industrial expansion, the number increased again to 73,200 in June, 1951, but mainly owing to reduction in staff by the Commonwealth Government, it declined by 3,700 to 69,500 in June, 1953. The number of State Government employees in June, 1953, was 149,800, or 38 per cent. more than in July, 1939, as compared with an increase of 206 per cent. in Commonwealth employees during the same period. The number of State Government employees fell by 9,300 between June, 1952, and June, 1953, mainly as a result of retrenchments in the transport undertakings. The number of local government employees in June, 1953, viz., 26,800, was slightly greater than in July, 1939.

Of the total number of governmental employees in New South Wales in June, 1953, the Commonwealth Government accounted for 28 per cent., the State Government for 61 per cent., and local government authorities for 11 per cent. At the same date, females employed by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales numbered 14,100, or 20 per cent. of all Commonwealth employees in the State and those employed by the State Government numbered 22,800 or 15 per cent. of the total. Very few females are employed by local government authorities.

The following statement shows the number of persons employed (excluding those on military leave) in various State and Commonwealth governmental instrumentalities in New South Wales at 30th June, 1953. These particulars afford some indication of governmental employment according to the nature of the services provided. Departmental employment may vary greatly as the result of new functions undertaken, inter-departmental transfers, and changes in practice in the construction of works by day labour or under contract. (The figures do not include employees of contractors engaged on governmental works.)

**Table 847.—Employees of Certain Governmental Authorities in N.S.W.,  
30th June, 1953.**

Commonwealth Authority.	Males.	Females	Persons	State Authority.	Males.	Females	Persons
Civil Aviation ... ..	1,092	69	1,161	Agriculture ... ..	2,232	278	2,510
Trans-Australia Airlines ...	518	150	668	Forestry ... ..	1,719	182	1,901
Air ... ..	517	87	604	Mines ... ..	1,022	55	1,077
Army ... ..	934	202	1,136	Water Conservation and			
Navy ... ..	4,970	329	5,299	Irrigation ... ..	2,831	114	2,945
Supply ... ..	813	141	954	Attorney-General ... ..	786	207	993
Defence Production ... ..	1,988	243	2,231	Police ... ..	4,989	142	5,131
Australian Broadcasting				Education (incl. Teachers and			
Commission ... ..	340	312	652	Child Welfare) ... ..	11,863	11,527	23,390
Commonwealth Bank ... ..	4,351	1,467	5,818	Health ... ..	2,342	1,990	4,332
Commonwealth Scientific and				Labour and Industry ... ..	451	215	666
Industrial Research Organ-				Lands ... ..	1,009	182	1,191
ization ... ..	879	383	1,262	Housing Commission ... ..	631	226	857
Labour and National Service				Public Works ... ..	3,116	201	3,317
(incl. Employment Divi-				Rural Bank ... ..	1,182	614	1,796
sion) ... ..	413	270	683	Insurance Office ... ..	227	282	509
Immigration ... ..	407	308	715	Maritime Services Board ...	1,870	71	1,941
Commonwealth Hostels ... ..	514	369	883	Main Roads ... ..	3,593	162	3,755
Postmaster-General ... ..	23,085	5,121	28,206	Meat Industry Board ... ..	1,784	37	1,821
Oversea Telecommunications				Fire Commissioners ... ..	1,265	36	1,301
Commission ... ..	435	78	513	Metropolitan Water, Sewer-			
Repatriation ... ..	1,772	1,449	3,221	age and Drainage Board ...	6,778	174	6,952
Social Services ... ..	494	466	960	Hunter District Water Board	699	79	778
Taxation ... ..	1,570	1,039	2,609	Railways ... ..	52,296	2,419	54,715
Trade and Customs ... ..	906	203	1,109	Government Transport ...	11,687	762	12,449
Works and Housing ... ..	3,112	185	3,297	Motor Transport ... ..	581	313	894
Interior ... ..	474	144	618	Stores ... ..	592	997	1,589
Snowy Mountains Hydro				State Dockyard ... ..	1,507	59	1,566
Electric Authority ... ..	4,120	296	4,416	Electricity Commission ...	5,288	168	5,456

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

## UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.

The number of unemployed persons has been recorded only at the various censuses and quasi-censuses. The following table gives the number unemployed in New South Wales at the censuses of 1933 and 1947, the National Register, 1939, the Civilian Register, 1943, and the Occupation Survey, 1945. The table also shows the proportion of all wage and salary earners represented by the unemployed at the dates indicated.

Table 848.—Unemployment (All Causes).

Date.	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed*.			Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	thousands.			per cent.		
1933—June ...	216·2	48·5	264·7	32·6	22 6	30·2
1939—July ...	112·4	11·6	124·0	15·9	5·0	13·2
1943—June ...	7·7	2·4	10·1	1·3	0·9	1·2
1945—June ...	18·4	7·5	25·9	3·1	2·7	3·0
1947—June ...	25·8	6·8	32·6	3·6	2·5	3·3

\* Includes some normally self-employed who were without gainful occupation.

The figure shown for 1933 is the census figure adjusted to make allowance for a number of youths and girls who normally would have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, had never sought employment and were not shown in the schedules as (unemployed) wage and salary earners. Particulars for 1943 are based on the Civilian Register of that year, and those for 1945 were obtained from the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945. The particulars obtained at the quasi-censuses are not strictly comparable with those obtained at the censuses.

The proportion of wage and salary earners unemployed in July, 1939, was estimated at approximately 13 per cent. By June, 1943, as a result of the mobilisation of manpower for war purposes, practically the only unemployment was that due to sickness, accident, etc. The higher level of unemployment recorded in June, 1945, and June, 1947, was largely due to voluntary unemployment (persons not actively seeking work on account of sickness, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, etc.); involuntary unemployment was negligible and almost confined to unemployables.

## RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

*Unemployment Benefits.*—Details of the Commonwealth scheme of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, which came into operation on 1st July, 1945, are given in the chapter "Social Condition."



*Labour Exchanges.*—The activities of the Commonwealth Employment Service in relation to the placement of labour are described on page 929.

*Private Employment Agencies.*—The Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales provides for the licensing and supervision of private employment agencies. At 31st December, 1952, there were 21 licensed agencies, of which 9 were in Sydney, 5 in the suburbs, and 7 outside the metropolitan area.

#### APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act, a series of Apprenticeship Councils has been established, each under the chairmanship of the Apprenticeship Commissioner. The other members of each council are the members (representing employers and employees respectively) of the Conciliation Committee established for the particular industry, and they sit as assessors only. Each council has exclusive power to make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial tribunals do for other employees. In addition, the councils may:—

- (i) Require apprenticeship as a condition of employment of minors;
- (ii) Decide the period of apprenticeship;
- (iii) Fix a proportion of apprentices to tradesmen;
- (iv) Decide to what extent technical education shall be compulsory; and
- (v) Require the attendance of apprentices at a technical school during ordinary working hours.

Appeal from decisions of the apprenticeship councils may be made to the Industrial Commission.

The taking of a premium or any similar reward for entering into a contract of apprenticeship or training is prohibited.

In addition to the traditional system of apprenticeship by indentures where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, there is an alternative trainee system of apprenticeship, introduced in 1933, which does not require any written contract and is usually on the basis of a weekly hiring. Another important difference between this and the older method of apprenticeship is that the employer does not undertake to train his apprentice, but agrees that, while the opportunity exists, the trainee apprentice shall be given all facilities to learn the particular trade. The Department of Labour and Industry takes special care to ensure that employers who take trainee apprentices have the necessary facilities for the employees to learn the trades.

The Apprentices Act, 1901, remains in force (see page 331 of Year Book No. 52), in most cases, its provisions have been superseded by awards of various industrial tribunals.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth tribunal has been established for apprentices. Since the Act requires the Court or a Conciliation Commissioner to take into consideration any State scheme of apprenticeship in connection with the settlement of any dispute, Commonwealth apprenticeship awards usually apply only where there is no State award or regulations.

During the war (1939-45), the rights of apprentices and trainee apprentices whose training was interrupted by war service or other wartime conditions were protected by legislation. Selected persons were given courses of intensive training and suitable employees were advanced to tradesmen status with the approval of committees constituted to supervise the wartime dilution of skilled labour.

Under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52, apprenticeships or trainee apprenticeships interrupted by war service may be revived by the appropriate apprenticeship authority upon application within two months of date of discharge, with the original employer, where practicable, or with another employer, by transfer of the apprenticeship contract. Terms and conditions of apprenticeship may be modified and an allowance may be awarded to increase earnings to what they would have been had the apprenticeship not been suspended.

The number of new registrations of indentured apprentices and trainees in New South Wales during 1952 and earlier years is shown below. The distribution of indentured apprentices amongst the various trades at the end of 1947 and earlier years is shown in the 51st and earlier editions of the Year Book; particulars in respect of later years are not available.

**Table 849.—New Apprentices Registered During Year.**

Year.	Indentured Apprentices.	Trainee* Apprentices.	Total.	Year.	Indentured Apprentices.	Trainee* Apprentices.	Total.
1930	1,005	...	1,005	1944	3,903	616	4,519
1932	403	...	403	1945	4,536	840	5,376
1933	529	58	587	1946	5,552	1,605	7,157
1934	813	373	1,186	1947	5,447	1,239	6,686
1937	1,436	1,347	2,783	1948	5,171	1,030	6,201
1938	1,427	3,800	5,227	1949	4,828	964	5,792
1939	1,317	1,645	2,962	1950	4,879	1,116	5,995
1942	3,625	738	4,363	1951	4,773	1,046	5,819
1943	3,910	554	4,464	1952	5,459	1,076	6,535

\* System introduced in last quarter of 1933.

The following statement shows the number of new registrations of indentured apprentices and trainees in 1952 and earlier years, classified according to industry or award:—

**Table 850.—New Apprentices Registered—Industry or Award.**

Industry or Award.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.		
						Indentured.	Trainees.	Total.
Bakers ... ..	134	142	115	120	79	130	...	130
Boilermakers ... ..	175	101	105	93	77	235	1	236
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers ... ..	168	169	119	110	104	42	54	96
Cabinetmakers ... ..	319	321	310	349	313	109	96	205
Carpenters and Bricklayers ... ..	879	763	846	1,066	1,138	583	356	939
Coachmakers (Road) ... ..	98	86	100	112	143	155	24	179
Electricians ... ..	705	673	560	619	609	525	164	689
Engineers ... ..	1,809	1,771	1,583	1,448	1,590	1,871	168	2,039
Hairdressers ... ..	608	469	322	462	266	275	...	275
Painters ... ..	100	83	96	71	115	64	42	106
Pastrycooks ... ..	120	168	118	119	67	91	...	91
Pharmacists ... ..	187	195	171	164	245	209	...	209
Plumbers and Gasfitters ... ..	332	258	236	295	272	185	146	331
Sheet Metal Workers ... ..	103	81	63	80	65	60	...	60
Other ... ..	949	921	1,048	947	736	925	25	950
Total ... ..	6,686	6,201	5,792	5,995	5,819	5,459	1,076	6,535

**INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY.**

In both State and Commonwealth Departments of Public Health, sections have been created to deal with industrial hygiene. The work of these units embraces the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice regarding measures which safeguard the health of the workers. Responsibility for health conditions in the coal mining industry devolves upon the Joint Coal Board.

State legislation relating to factories and shops, scaffolding and lifts, and mining and shipping imposes upon employers the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. In 1946 it was provided that new factories or structural alterations and additions to factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory Welfare Board was established in New South Wales in June, 1942, to advise the State Minister in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises representatives of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories as Chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops must be registered annually by the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare. The employment of women and juveniles in factories is subject to limitations. Outworkers in the clothing trades must be licensed by the Industrial Registrar of New South Wales. Lift-attendants, crane-drivers, hoist-drivers, scaffolders, etc., must obtain certificates of competency. Inspection with the object of securing compliance with the law is conducted by inspectors of the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

**INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.**

Under various enactments relating to industrial hygiene, employers are required to notify the statutory authority of accidents which cause injury to workers, but the available data do not afford a comprehensive record of such occurrences. In factories, employers are required to report accidents causing loss of life; accidents due to machinery or to hot liquid or other hot substance, to explosion, escape of gas or steam, to electricity or to acid or alkaline solutions, if an employee is prevented thereby from returning to his work in the factory within forty-eight hours; and other accidents if an employee is disabled for seven days or more. New requirements introduced in 1946 were the notification of every case of lead, phosphorous, arsenical, or mercurial poisoning or poisoning due to work in connection with radio-active substances, or any other disease due to any cause which may be specified by order, and the submission by factory occupiers of a six-monthly return of all accidents and diseases which have occurred.

The following table shows particulars of (a) accidents in factories and (b) accidents connected with lifts, scaffolding and cranes, as reported to the Department of Labour and Industry:—

**Table 851.—Accidents in Factories, etc.—Casualties.**

Year.	Factory Accidents—Number of Casualties.				Accidents connected with Lifts, Cranes, etc.	
	Fatal.	Permanent Injury.	Temporary Injury.	Total.	Fatal.	Other.
1939 ... ..	21	126	9,042	9,189	6	*
1946 ... ..	21	142	16,225	16,388	9	524
1947 ... ..	20	181	18,756	18,957	16	284
1948 ... ..	12	178	15,102	15,292	14	412
1949 ... ..	14	180	11,776	11,970	14	291
1950 ... ..	19	266	11,578	11,863	24	486
1951 ... ..	23	235	9,147	9,405	17	339
1952 ... ..	25	195	7,719	7,939	*	*

\* Not available.

Particulars of accidents in mines and details of road, railway, tramway and omnibus accidents are given elsewhere in this Year Book.

### WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

In New South Wales, workers (and their dependants) are compensated for injury sustained in connection with their employment under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-53, and under other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) and Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Acts, and the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Pensions" and "Police", provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of duty, and Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as that of seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Commission described in the chapter "Law and Crime", and the administrative expenses of the Commission are paid from the Commission's Fund, to which insurers contribute by annual levy on workers' compensation insurance premiums. Separate committees (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of the workers, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to silicosis and to workers disabled by dust diseases contracted in the mines at Broken Hill. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these committees lies to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

An Insurance Premiums Committee, comprising the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission, a member nominated by insurers, and an officer of the public service, is responsible for the application of a fixed loss ratio scheme (see page 944) in respect of insurance effected under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is required to levy contributions

from insurers to meet the cost of compensation under the Silicosis Act (see page 953). The Committee has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into matters affecting workers' compensation insurance referred to it by the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

For information relating to workers' compensation additional to that given in this Year Book, reference should be made to the annual reports of the Workers' Compensation Commission.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1926-53.

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers whose remuneration, exclusive of overtime payments, bonuses, and special allowances, does not exceed £2,000 per annum and who become incapacitated for any period of time, are entitled to compensation. Contractors engaged on particular types of rural work are also eligible provided they carry out portion of the work themselves.

The limit of income has been raised three times since 1942, viz., from £550 to £750 in July, 1942, from £750 to £1,250 in December, 1948, and from £1,250 to £2,000 in November, 1953. The minimum period of disability was seven days prior to July, 1942, and three days from July, 1942, to December, 1948, when it was abolished.

Compensable injury is defined under the Act as personal injury arising "out of or in the course of the employment", including a disease contracted in the course of employment to which the employment was a contributing factor. Diseases caused by silica dust are compensable under this Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines. Compensation is payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between place of abode and place of employment.

Injured workers and their dependants, including wife and children under age 16 years, receive compensation in the form of weekly payments, as well as the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss of limbs, digits, sight or hearing, the injured worker is also entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments. (Prior to 1945, the full amount of the weekly payments was deducted from any such lump sum, and from 1945 to 1953, deductions of weekly payments were not permitted to exceed 50 per cent. of any lump sum.)

From 1947, compensation was made payable in respect of workers, engaged by employers in New South Wales, who suffer injury in the course of employment in other parts of the Commonwealth, unless compensation therefor had been received otherwise than under the New South Wales Act.

Every employer is required to insure with a licensed insurer against his liability to pay compensation, unless he is authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on his own account. An employer must also be insured for at least £3,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his

employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may pay from the Workers' Compensation Fund an aggregate amount not exceeding £5,000 in any year in respect of awards made against employers who were not insured; in such cases the employer must reimburse the Commission.

*Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme.*

A Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in connection with workers' compensation insurance was introduced from 1st July, 1945. Under this scheme, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee.

The maximum rates of premium are those which prevailed in 1945-46, and the fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. If insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to disburse the difference partly in rebates of renewal premiums to employers, and partly in payments to the Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

The following statement shows the proportion of premium income expended on claims and the proportion of rebate to policy holders in each year since the inauguration of the scheme:—

**Table 852.—Workers' Compensation—Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme.**

Year ended 30th June.	Proportion of Claims to Premium Income.	Rebate to Policy Holders.	To Equalisation Reserve (approx).	Fixed Loss Ratio.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1946... ..	63·84	5	1·16	70
1947... ..	62·67	5	2·33	70
1948... ..	52·90	5	12·10	70
1949... ..	47·14	15	7·85	70
1950... ..	44·53	25	0·46	70
1951... ..	40·50	25	4·49	70
1952... ..	39·24	25	5·75	70

Contributions for compensation under the Silicosis Act are not taken into account in determining the loss ratio under this scheme.

*Coal Mining Industry Scheme.*

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, September, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

*Workers' Compensation—Rates of Benefit Payable.*

As in November, 1953, the amount of weekly compensation payable under the Workers' Compensation Act is calculated at 75 per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings, to a maximum of £8 16s., plus £2 10s. for a dependent wife or other female, and £1 for each dependent child. The maximum weekly payment to a worker and his dependants is £12 16s.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is £2,500, plus an additional amount of £100 in respect of each dependent child.

The employer is also required to pay medical benefits to a maximum of £150, and hospital benefits to the same maximum figure, but the Commission may order these amounts to be increased in appropriate cases. A further amount of £25 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and damages any artificial members or aids such as eyes, teeth, spectacles, etc., he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of £25.

Lump sums payable in respect of the loss of members include the following: arm, £1,900; leg, £1,750; hand, £1,600; foot, £1,450; loss of sight of one eye, £975; complete deafness of one ear, £650; joint of thumb, £400; toe or joint of finger, £200.

*Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics.*

Insurers are required to supply returns to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. The number of cases for which returns are supplied does not represent the actual number of injuries sustained by workers in the course of their employment, because some injuries are not compensable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and there are groups of employees outside the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act. Injuries which did not result in incapacity for work for at least three days were not compensable until 20th December, 1948; in respect of these injuries, only limited information is available.

The following statement shows for 1951-52 and earlier years (a) the number of reported cases of compensable injury in each year, *excluding* cases of injury sustained in a previous year but compensated partly or wholly in the current year, and *including* cases arising in the current year but "unclosed" (payments incomplete) at the end of that year; and (b) the amount of compensation paid in each year, *including* payments during the year on cases that were "unclosed" at the beginning of the year, and *excluding* outstanding liability on cases "unclosed" at the end of that year. The number of cases therefore cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid, nor can the amount of compensation per case nor the average duration of cases be calculated.

Table 853.—Workers' Compensation Act—Cases and Claims.

Year ended June.	New Compensation Cases.					Claims Paid.†		
	Death or Incapacitation for 3 Days or more.			Incapacity for less than 3 Days.*	Minor Injury (Medical Treatment only).	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More.	Other.	Total.
	Fatal.	Other.	Total.					
1942 ...	157	74,187	74,344	...	18,268	£ 1,400,803	£ 28,952	£ 1,429,755
1944 ...	164	94,457	94,621	...	22,082	1,736,754	43,704	1,780,458
1946 ...	114	97,903	98,017	...	26,284	2,200,726	42,678	2,243,404
1947 ...	224	113,138	113,362	...	34,664	2,471,921	124,698	2,596,619
1948 ...	265	97,325	97,590	...	46,962	2,414,339	174,112	2,588,451
1949 ...	103	90,280	90,388	2,807†	49,103	2,378,511	131,818	2,510,329
1950 ...	340	83,481	83,821	11,422	47,636	2,552,781	167,926	2,720,707
1951 ...	184	76,184	76,368	12,458	52,666	2,521,333	182,539	2,703,872
1952 ...	179	72,143	72,322	13,784	51,287	3,170,356	216,971	3,387,327

\* Commenced from 20th December, 1948.

† Six months only.

‡ Excludes legal costs, etc. (£253,973 in 1951-52).—see below.

The total number of new compensation cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more rose from 74,344 in 1941-42 to a peak of 113,362 in 1946-47, but thereafter it declined each year to 72,322 in 1951-52, or 36 per cent. less than in the peak year. The decline from 1946-47 was partly the result of various improvements in working conditions, such as the introduction of the forty-hour week in State awards from July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from January, 1948, and the inclusion of sick leave and annual recreation leave in most awards.

In addition, the post-war industrial expansion has been accompanied by a high level of employment and rapid increases in prices and wages. Under these conditions, in spite of several increases in weekly compensation rates in recent years, many workers sustaining minor injury prefer to remain in employment rather than to accept compensation. Furthermore, prior to 1952, the shortage of labour encouraged employers to keep injured workers in employment, where practicable, by transferring them to duties for which they were not incapacitated. A further indication of the tendency of slightly injured workers to remain in employment is the increase in cases of minor injury receiving medical treatment only, from 18,268 in 1941-42 to 34,664 in 1946-47 and 51,287 in 1951-52.

The amount of compensation claims paid in 1951-52 was £3,387,327, including £3,170,356 for death or incapacity for three days or more, £45,357 for incapacity of less than three days, and £171,614 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Of the total amount, £270,302 or 8 per cent. was paid by self-insurers and the balance by licensed insurers.

The particulars of total claims paid, as shown in Table 853, exclude legal costs, alternative benefits under common law, ex-gratia payments, and transport and investigation expenses. The additional sum represented by these items in 1951-52 was £253,973, including alternative benefits £126,964, and legal costs £71,319.

#### *Workers' Compensation—Classification of New Cases.*

The following statement classifies the new compensation cases reported in each of the last seven years, distinguishing those arising from industrial diseases and those resulting from accident:—



**Table 854.—Workers' Compensation Act—New Cases Reported.**  
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Year ended June.	Injury by Industrial Disease.		Injury by Accident.						Total Cases Reported.	
			On Journey to or from Employment.		In course of Employment.		All Cases.			
	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*
MALE WORKERS.										
1946	9	2,398	17	2,426	86	85,800	103	88,226	112	90,624
1947	23	2,736	41	3,275	156	99,387	197	102,662	220	105,898
1948	31	2,208	60	3,101	171	85,198	231	88,299	262	90,507
1949	18	1,673	8	3,016	78	79,183	86	82,199	104	83,872
1950	42	1,793	67	3,120	230	71,849	297	74,969	339	76,762
1951	29	1,638	19	3,038	133	65,314	152	68,352	181	69,990
1952	25	1,419	24	3,142	124	62,863	148	66,005	173	67,424
FEMALE WORKERS.										
1946	1	534	...	621	1	6,238	1	6,859	2	7,393
1947	1	511	...	803	3	6,645	3	7,453	4	7,964
1948	1	494	2	768	...	5,821	2	6,589	3	7,083
1949	...	333	...	720	4	5,463	4	6,183	4	6,516
1950	...	443	...	912	1	5,704	1	6,616	1	7,059
1951	...	314	3	916	...	5,148	3	6,064	3	6,378
1952	1	400	2	755	3	3,743	5	4,498	6	4,898
MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.										
1946	10	2,932	17	3,047	87	92,038	104	95,085	114	98,017
1947	24	3,247	41	4,083	159	106,032	200	110,115	224	113,362
1948	32	2,702	62	3,869	171	91,019	233	94,888	265	97,590
1949	18	2,006	8	3,736	82	84,646	90	88,382	108	90,388
1950	42	2,236	67	4,032	231	77,553	298	81,585	340	83,821
1951	29	1,952	22	3,954	133	70,462	155	74,416	184	76,585
1952	26	1,819	26	3,897	127	66,606	153	70,503	179	72,322

\* Includes "fatal" injuries.

The incidence of industrial disease is much higher in the case of women than men; in 1951-52 the proportion of compensation cases due to industrial disease was 2.1 per cent. for male workers and 8.2 per cent. for females. Of the total number of accident cases in 1951-52, viz., 70,503, female workers comprised 4,498 or 6 per cent.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1951-52, 70 per cent. resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 15 per cent. from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 15 per cent. from industrial disease. For all cases (including fatal) the proportions were: in the course of employment, 92 per cent.; on journey to or from employment, 5 per cent.; and industrial disease, 3 per cent.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1951-52 were most numerous in metal and machinery works, viz., 13,147 or 19 per cent. of the total, followed by mining and mineral treatment (7,499 or 11 per cent.). Other important industrial groups in the case of male workers were building and woodworking (9,557 or 14 per cent.), construction and maintenance (6,291 or 9 per cent.), transport (5,512 or 8 per cent.), and rural industries (6,473 or 9 per cent.). Amongst female workers, 37 per cent. of the injuries reported in 1951-52 occurred in manufacturing industries, 26 per cent. in domestic and personal employment, and 16 per cent. in wholesale and retail trade.

*Workers' Compensation Act—Causes of Injuries.*

An analysis of the principal causes of injuries in respect of which workers' compensation was paid is given in the next table for each year since 1948-49:—

**Table 855.—Workers' Compensation Act—New Cases—Causes of Injuries.**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Cause of Injury.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.		
				Males.	Females.	Persons.
Machinery ... ..	10,127	12,941	13,229	9,774	649	10,423
Motor Vehicles ... ..	1,561	2,578	2,557	2,403	77	2,480
Explosives, Electricity, Fires, etc. ... ..	3,844	3,456	2,930	2,808	299	3,107
Fall of Persons ... ..	15,475	14,111	13,412	11,261	1,465	12,726
Stepping on or Striking Object ... ..	8,132	5,226	5,318	5,422	478	5,900
Falling Objects ... ..	6,175	5,270	4,972	5,134	112	5,246
Objects being Handled ...	26,183	21,049	17,811	15,811	839	16,650
Hand Tools ... ..	10,446	9,300	7,607	7,748	271	8,019
Other Accident Cases ...	6,439	7,654	6,580	5,644	308	5,952
Industrial Diseases ...	2,006	2,236	1,952	1,419	400	1,819
Total ... ..	90,388	83,821	76,368	67,424	4,898	72,322

The principal cause of injuries to male workers in 1951-52 was objects being handled (15,811 or 23 per cent. of the total), followed by fall of persons (11,261 or 17 per cent.). Other important factors in the case of male workers were machinery (15 per cent.) and hand tools (11 per cent.). The most important cause of injury to female workers was fall of persons (1,465 or 30 per cent. of the total), followed by objects being handled (839 or 17 per cent.).

Particulars of the day and hour of accidents responsible for compensable injury to workers indicate that more accidents to male workers occur on Mondays than on any other day, in spite of the custom of observing public holidays on Mondays in preference to other week-days. Tuesday is next in order, followed by Friday. The proportions in 1951-52 were: Mondays, 20.8 per cent.; Tuesdays, 19.4 per cent.; Wednesdays, 17.8 per cent.; Thursdays, 17.8 per cent.; Fridays, 18.4 per cent.; Saturdays, 4.1 per cent.; and Sundays, 1.7 per cent. In the case of female workers, the accidents tend to be more evenly spread over the week-days.

Statistics of the time of day and the hour at which accidents to workers occur are affected by variations in rest periods, and by differences in the time and length of the working periods each day. If allowance is made for these factors, it is apparent that the risk of accident increases with the lapse of time from the commencement of the day's work or resumption after the mid-day rest period. In 1951-52, for instance, 14.0 per cent. of the

injuries to male workers occurred in the fourth hour of work, as compared with 6.4 per cent. in the first hour, and 12.1 per cent. in the seventh hour, as compared with 8.6 per cent. in the fifth. A higher proportion of accidents to male workers occurs between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. than at any other time of the day, followed by the hour from 11 a.m. to noon. In the case of female workers, the proportion of injuries is highest between 11 a.m. and noon.

*Male Workers Compensated—Age Distribution and Nature of Injury.*

The following table shows particulars of the ages of male workers compensated in each year since 1945-46:—

**Table 856.—Workers' Compensation Act—Ages of Male Workers Compensated.**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Age Group.	New Cases—Year ended June.						
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Years.							
Under 15 ...	1,217	1,058	874	751	724	731	708
15-19 ...	13,501	14,446	11,841	10,336	9,130	7,906	7,103
20-24 ...	11,229	18,003	15,985	15,032	12,937	11,543	10,220
25-29 ...	12,000	14,986	12,689	11,874	10,561	9,964	9,622
30-34 ...	11,140	13,419	11,248	10,092	9,266	8,251	8,255
35-39 ...	10,419	11,569	9,842	9,355	8,616	8,060	7,962
40-44 ...	8,186	8,880	7,844	7,445	7,028	6,359	6,664
45-49 ...	6,817	7,712	6,569	6,194	5,908	5,557	5,284
50-54 ...	5,639	5,559	4,829	4,635	4,046	3,929	4,208
55-59 ...	5,104	5,080	4,478	4,102	3,772	3,601	3,206
60-64 ...	2,368	2,391	2,231	2,088	2,228	1,991	2,086
65 and over ...	1,022	988	906	907	862	909	1,053
Not stated ...	1,982	1,307	1,171	1,061	1,684	1,189	1,053
Total ...	90,624	105,398	90,507	83,872	76,762	69,990	67,424

In each year since 1946-47, a higher proportion of accidents to male workers has occurred in the age group 20-24 years than in any other age group, the proportion in 1951-52 being 15.5 per cent. The proportion in this group in 1945-46 was comparatively small because demobilisation had not been completed. Since 1945-46 there has been a steady decline in the proportion in the 15-19 years group, largely owing to the fall in the number of births in the nineteen-thirties. Of the total number of male workers compensated in 1951-52, 27,653 or 42 per cent. were less than 30 years of age.

Particulars of the nature of the injury in the case of male workers compensated are given in the next table:—

**Table 857.—Workers' Compensation Act—Male Workers—Nature of Injury.**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Nature of Injury.	New Cases—Year ended June.				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Loss of—					
Sight of one eye ... ..	87	58	93	126	82
Hearing of one ear ... ..	3	7	8	6	9
Arm, hand or five fingers ... ..	148	85	139	192	132
Leg or foot ... ..	46	50	50	48	77
Finger or toe or joint thereof... ..	771	601	804	807	788
Total Amputation cases ...	1,055	801	1,094	1,179	1,088
Injury to—					
Head, face or neck ... ..	9,065	8,821	7,271	6,936	6,216
Trunk ... ..	15,362	14,146	13,275	11,682	12,563
Upper extremities ... ..	38,248	34,719	31,191	28,068	25,688
Lower extremities ... ..	24,529	23,567	21,953	20,418	20,424
Not stated ... ..	40	145	185	69	26
Industrial Diseases—					
Occupational ... ..	2,163	1,640	1,737	1,609	1,386
Other ... ..	45	33	56	29	33
Total ... ..	90,507	83,872	76,762	69,990	67,424

Most of the amputation cases (72 per cent. in 1951-52) consist of the loss of one or more fingers or toes. The most numerous injuries (excluding amputation cases) are those affecting the upper or lower extremities (arms and legs). In 1951-52, cases of injury to the extremities numbered 46,112 or 68 per cent. of all male workers compensated.

The majority of injuries to male workers are bruises, cuts and lacerations; in 1951-52, the number of such cases was 35,011 or 52 per cent. of the total. In the same year, the number of strains and sprains was 14,679 or 22 per cent. of the total, and the number of fractures was 6,921 or 13 per cent.

#### *Workers' Compensation Act—Duration of Cases.*

The following table relating to the duration of compensation in cases compensated by weekly payments relates to cases *terminated during the year*, and differs in basis from the preceding tables, which refer to cases *arising during the year*. Cases which commenced by way of weekly payments but were terminated in lump sum payments, are not included.

**Table 858.—Workers' Compensation Act—Duration of Cases Terminated in 1951-52.**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Duration of Compensation (Weekly Payments).	Cases Terminated during Year.			Proportion of Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	No.	No.	No.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 1 week ...	12,106	896	13,002	18.2	16.8	18.1
1 week and under 2 ...	25,710	1,946	27,656	38.7	36.4	38.6
2 weeks " " 3 ...	11,083	937	12,020	16.7	17.5	16.7
3 " " 4 ...	5,642	479	6,121	8.5	8.9	8.5
4 " " 8 ...	8,018	684	8,702	12.1	12.8	12.1
8 " " 12 ...	2,140	207	2,347	3.2	3.9	3.2
12 " " 24 ...	1,308	143	1,451	2.0	2.7	2.2
24 weeks and over ...	378	52	430	0.6	1.0	0.6
Total ...	66,385	5,344	71,729	100.0	100.0	100.0

The duration of weekly compensation payments was less than two weeks in 56.7 per cent. of the cases terminated in 1951-52, and less than eight weeks in 94 per cent. of such cases. There is no significant variation in the duration of cases as between male and female workers. The average duration in 1951-52 was 2.9 weeks for male workers and 3.3 weeks for females.

*Workers' Compensation Paid and Cost of Insurance.*

The following table shows the amount of compensation paid under the Workers' Compensation Act in 1951-52 and earlier years. Since the compensation paid during the year includes payments for cases reported in earlier years and excludes payments yet to be made on claims not completed at the end of the year, the following figures cannot be related to the number of new cases reported during the year:—

**Table 859.—Workers' Compensation Act—Compensation Paid.**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Year ended 30th June.	Fatal Cases.	Disability Cases.						Total Cases.
		Lump Sum.	Weekly Payments for—				All Disability Cases.	
			Worker.	Depend- ants.	Medical Treatment etc.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947 ...	82,563	314,335	1,331,472	401,934	341,617	2,075,023	2,389,358	2,471,921
1948 ...	109,818	340,622	1,264,071	359,027	340,801	1,963,899	2,304,521	2,414,339
1949 ...	109,034	348,545	1,246,210	342,889	331,833	1,920,932	2,260,477	2,378,511
1950 ...	133,140	456,620	1,257,725	338,487	366,809	1,963,021	2,419,641	2,552,781
1951 ...	136,930	494,779	1,206,695	307,849	375,080	1,889,624	2,384,403	2,521,333
1952 ...	138,721	561,098	1,630,501	390,367	449,669	2,470,537	3,031,635	3,170,356
Males ...	136,286	520,709	1,517,347	389,894	410,510	2,317,751	2,838,460	2,974,746
Females	2,435	40,389	113,154	473	39,159	152,786	193,175	195,610

Of the total payment in respect of disability cases in 1951-52, viz., £3,031,635, 18 per cent. was in the form of lump sums, 67 per cent. in the form of weekly payments to workers and their dependants, and 15 per cent. as weekly payments for medical treatment.

Particulars of the average amount of compensation paid per case are based on cases terminated in the year, and therefore include payments made in previous years in respect of such cases. As computed on this basis, the average amounts of compensation per case (of three or more days' incapacity) in 1951-52 were as follows:—fatal cases, £821 1s.; disability compensated by lump sum, £307 3s.; weekly payments, £23 13s. (workers and dependants £18 19s., medical treatment £4 14s.).

The next table shows the estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act in 1951-52 and earlier years:—

**Table 860.—Workers' Compensation Act—Cost of Insurance.**

Year ended 30th June.	Estimated Cost to Employers.	Estimated Wages Paid to Insured Workers.	Approximate Average Cost of Insurance per £100 Wages.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£
1947 ...	4,172*	242,068	1.72
1948 ...	5,148*	297,268	1.73
1949 ...	6,484	323,959	2.00
1950 ...	7,231	394,852	1.83
1951 ...	8,784	518,767	1.69
1952 ...	12,102	631,499	1.92

\* Excludes Commonwealth Government assistance in respect of the coal-mining industry.

The estimated cost to employers represents the sum of premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by self-insurers.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS.

The Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, and Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act, provide compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement. At Broken Hill there is a Bureau of Medical Inspection for the examination of men selected for employment in the mines and of employees with symptoms of lead poisoning, pneumoconiosis, or tuberculosis.

Compensation in cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines is paid by the mine owners without contribution by the Government if the worker entered employment in the mines after 31st December, 1920. For other cases, the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis Fund is maintained by contributions—one-half by the Government of New South Wales and one-half by the mine owners. The following statement shows particulars of compensation by mine owners and from the Broken Hill Fund in 1951-52 and earlier years:—

**Table 861.—Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts—Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments.**

Year ended June.	Compensation entirely by Mine Owners.				Compensation from the Fund.				Total Compensation Payments.
	Cases.*	Beneficiaries.*		Payments.	Cases.*	Beneficiaries.*		Payments.	
		Workers.	Depen- dants.			Workers.	Depen- dants.		
No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£		
1947 ...	88	52	96	17,843	553	179	524	100,817	118,660
1948 ...	85	49	86	17,467	534	166	500	93,887	111,354
1949 ...	88	50	86	20,832	513	155	477	97,974	118,856
1950 ...	91	51	89	20,582	500	147	464	94,337	114,919
1951 ...	90	47	80	24,196	485	135	452	102,456	126,652
1952 ...	94	47	98	27,190	461	123	425	106,001	133,191

\* At 30th June.

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS) ACT.**

The Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act provides for a comprehensive scheme of compensation in respect of death or disablement through exposure to silica dust of workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners covered in that respect by the Acts described in preceding pages. The scheme, which commenced from 1st July, 1942, is administered by the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee.

Part of the cost of this scheme is met by an annual government grant, and the balance of the cost is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by all insurers and self-insurers under the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined, and the contributions are collected, by the Insurance Premiums Committee.

Employees in the following industries in 1951-52 were insured under the silicosis scheme against injury caused by silica dust: abrasive soaps and powders, asbestos, bricks, tiles, pottery, refractory materials, glass making, metal mining, metal trades, ore milling, paint manufacturing, and sandstone working. The rate of contribution on each £100 of wages paid to workers in these classes of employment in 1951-52 was £1.05 in the metal trades industry and £3.6 in other silica hazard industries. In the case of all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita), the rate of contribution per £100 of wages paid was 6d.

Particulars of operations of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund in 1951-52 and earlier years are given in the following table:—

**Table 862.—Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund—Income and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Awards made to Silicotic Workers.	Income.			Compensation Payments.			
		Employers' Contributions.	Treasury Grant.	Total.	Compensation.	Deposits on Trust for Dependents.	Medical Expenses, etc.	Total.
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947 ...	92	84,518	20,000	104,518	86,463	12,420	2,831	101,714
1948 ...	63	96,200	20,000	116,200	92,709	10,238	2,056	105,003
1949 ...	35	90,000	20,000	110,000	95,632	8,203	2,037	105,872
1950 ...	47	93,000	20,000	113,000	100,925	9,803	2,073	112,801
1951 ...	35	95,000	20,000	115,000	97,923	8,421	2,286	108,635
1952 ...	30	150,000	20,000	170,000	136,045	23,227	2,355	161,627

The number of workers to whom weekly payments were being made under silicosis awards current on 30th June, 1952, was 572.

### SHOPS REGISTERED.

The Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936, provides for the annual registration of shops in proclaimed shoppings districts. The metropolitan shopping district is the County of Cumberland, and the Newcastle shopping district is the City of Newcastle; all other municipalities and most of the unincorporated country towns are also shopping districts.

The following particulars of registered shops and employees engaged in or associated with the retail sale of goods have been compiled from returns supplied in connection with the annual registration of shops. Comparisons from year to year are affected to some extent by variations in the proportion of returns supplied, and by alterations in the shop registration districts. Persons engaged in the manufacture of goods, commercial travellers, newsboys, sellers in theatres, hairdressers working in saloons attached to shops selling hairdressers' goods, and mechanics working in garages where petrol is sold have been excluded, but waiters and waitresses have been included as shop employees in restaurants.

Table 863 shows the number of shops and employees in proclaimed shopping districts in New South Wales at 30th June, 1952, and earlier years:—

**Table 863.—Shops in Shopping Districts—Number and Employees.**

At 30th June.	Shops.			Employees.						
	With No Employ- ees.	With Employ- ees.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
				Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	13,843	15,904	29,747	30,144	13,959	20,967	16,052	44,103	37,019	81,122
1946	10,871	17,141	28,012	33,753	11,774	27,953	19,689	45,527	47,642	93,169
1947	10,930	18,303	29,233	37,266	11,941	29,444	18,516	49,207	47,960	97,167
1948	10,831	18,142	28,973	37,602	12,021	31,115	18,611	49,623	49,726	99,349
1949	10,754	19,538	30,292	41,809	12,349	32,979	18,286	54,158	51,259	105,417
1950	10,614	20,417	31,031	43,247	11,908	35,399	18,190	55,175	53,589	108,764
1951	9,974	19,617	29,591	45,367	11,357	37,115	18,041	56,724	55,156	111,880
1952	10,172	20,129	30,301	44,354	11,008	34,703	17,399	55,362	51,502	106,864

The total number of registered shops in 1952, viz. 30,301, was slightly greater than in 1939, but the proportion employing labour in 1952, viz., 20,129 or 66 per cent., was considerably higher than in 1939 (15,904 or 53 per cent.). The total number of shop employees in 1952 was 106,864, or 24 per cent. more than in 1939. Slightly less than half the employees in 1952 were females and 27 per cent. were minors.



The following statement shows the number of shop employees in the various shoppings districts at 30th June, 1952, and earlier years:—

**Table 864.—Shops—Number of Employees by Shopping Districts.**

At 30th June.	Metropolitan.			Newcastle.		Other Districts.		All Shopping Districts.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	25,229	25,853	51,082	1,947	1,491	13,927	9,675	44,103	37,019	81,122
1947	28,613	31,509	60,122	2,222	2,713	18,372	13,738	49,207	47,960	97,167
1948	28,571	32,291	60,862	2,407	2,930	18,645	14,505	49,623	49,726	99,349
1949	31,355	33,545	64,900	2,587	2,847	20,216	14,867	54,158	51,259	105,417
1950	31,145	34,291	65,436	2,755	3,009	21,275	16,289	55,175	53,539	108,764
1951	32,992	35,638	68,630	2,545	3,086	21,187	16,432	56,724	55,156	111,880
1952	31,767	32,436	64,203	2,466	2,975	21,129	16,091	55,362	51,502	106,864

Most of the shop employees are in the metropolitan shopping district, the number in 1952 being 64,203, or 60 per cent. of the total. Shop employees in the Newcastle district in 1952 numbered 5,441 or 5 per cent. of the total, and those in other districts numbered 37,220 or 35 per cent. Of the total increase in the number of employees between 1939 and 1952, viz., 25,742, 55 per cent. was in the Metropolitan district, 8 per cent. in Newcastle, and 37 per cent. in other districts. In 1952 there were more females than males in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts, but in other districts males outnumbered females.

The following table shows particulars of shops and employees in June, 1952, according to class of shop:—

**Table 865.—Shops and Employees—Class of Shop, June, 1952.**

Class of Shop.	Registered Shops.			Employees in Registered Shops.						
	With No Em- ployees.	With Em- ployees.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
				Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons
Butcher ...	113	1,099	1,212	2,904	717	383	219	3,621	602	4,223
Chemist ...	75	1,043	1,118	1,024	641	839	878	1,365	1,717	3,382
Confectionery ...	433	397	830	131	90	476	189	221	665	886
Cooked Provisions	204	392	596	290	55	476	191	345	667	1,012
Fish ...	161	190	351	158	44	191	71	202	262	464
Flower ...	131	122	253	32	15	124	97	47	221	268
Fruit and Veget- able ...	675	917	1,592	700	255	619	358	955	977	1,932
Hairdressing										
Goods ...	371	463	834	153	67	494	389	220	883	1,103
Tobacconist ...	789	632	1,421	676	157	267	110	833	377	1,210
Newsagent ...	120	544	664	323	324	452	467	647	919	1,566
Petrol and Oil ...	274	1,148	1,422	4,556	1,247	570	402	5,803	972	6,775
Refreshment ...	409	1,112	1,521	554	243	1,783	674	797	2,457	3,254
Restaurant ...	78	788	866	1,282	271	2,844	638	1,553	3,482	5,035
General (inc. Grocers, Drapers, etc.)	6,339	11,282	17,621	31,571	6,882	24,585	12,716	38,453	37,301	75,754
Total ...	10,172	20,129	30,301	44,354	11,008	34,103	17,399	55,362	51,502	106,864

The classification in Table 865 is not entirely satisfactory as an indication of the number of shops which concentrate on the selling of particular groups of commodities, because more than half of the shops and three-quarters of the employees are classified in the "General" group, which

includes large departmental and chain stores in which the range of goods sold is very wide. Apart from the "General" group, which includes grocery and drapery shops, the classes of shop which were most numerous in June, 1952, were fruit and vegetable (1,592), refreshment (1,521), tobacconist (1,421), butcher (1,212), and chemist (1,118). Service stations selling petrol and oil numbered 1,422 in registered shopping districts, but, in addition to these, there were 659 retailers of petrol and oil (employing 1,011 persons) in parts of the State outside the shopping districts.

A considerable proportion of the shops in most classes employed labour, but in the case of tobacconist, flower and confectionery shops the proportion was less than half. In some groups the proportion employing labour was very high, viz., butcher (91 per cent.), chemist (93 per cent.), news-agents (83 per cent.), petrol and oil (81 per cent.), and restaurants (91 per cent.).

Apart from the "General" group, the total number of employees in registered shops in June, 1952, was 31,110. This figure included 6,775 (or 22 per cent.) employed in shops selling petrol and oil, 5,035 (16 per cent.) in restaurants, and 4,223 (14 per cent.) in butchers' shops. In some shops, such as butchers' shops and service stations, there is a preponderance of male employees and in others, such as refreshment shops and restaurants, female employees predominate.

The following table shows particulars of shops in June, 1952, in the principal shopping districts:—

**Table 866.—Shops and Employees, June, 1952.**

Shopping District.	Registered Shops.			Employees in Registered Shops.					
	With No Em- ployees.	With Em- ployees.	Total.	Shop Assist- ants.	Office Assist- ants.	Others.	Total.		
							Minors.	Adults.	Persons.
Metropolitan ... ..	6,405	10,971	17,376	38,084	9,135	16,984	12,558	51,645	64,203
Newcastle ... ..	574	832	1,406	3,355	860	1,226	1,997	3,444	5,441
Other Districts ... ..	3,193	8,326	11,519	24,720	4,631	7,869	13,852	23,368	37,220
Total ... ..	10,172	20,129	30,301	66,159	14,626	26,079	28,407	78,457	106,864

Of the total employees in shops in June, 1952, shops assistants accounted for 66,159 (males 32,344, and females 33,815), office assistants for 14,626 (males 3,677, and females 10,949), and others for 26,079 (males 19,341, and females 6,738). The number of minors in each of these groups was: shop assistants, 19,322; office assistants, 4,646; and others, 4,439.

#### SHOP ASSISTANTS—AWARD PROVISIONS.

Industrial awards for shop assistants govern the allocation of work between males and females and the proportion of juniors who may be employed. Assistants selling such goods as groceries, mercery, hardware, furniture, sports goods, motor vehicles or bicycles, must be paid at the rates prescribed for males. For the purpose of selling goods such as women's clothing, haberdashery, fancy goods, etc., an employer may employ female assistants only. For the sale of other goods, at least half the assistants

must be males. Generally, the proportion of juniors to seniors must not exceed one to one, a senior being defined as an assistant 23 years of age or over receiving the full rate of wages, and including any employer actively engaged in the shop.

These general provisions vary in minor details according to the different awards applying in different parts of the State.

## TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

### TRADE UNIONS.

The New South Wales Trade Union Act of 1881-1936 provides for the registration of trade unions, the appointment of trustees in whom the union property is vested, and for the registration of rules. If union funds are used for political purposes, payments must be made from a separate fund, to which contribution by members is optional.

Two classes of trade unions are registered, viz., unions of employers and unions of employees, the latter being the more numerous. Any seven or more employers or employees who comply with the prescribed conditions as to rules, etc., may register under the Act as a trade union.

After the introduction of the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration in 1904, some of the unions previously on the State registry became merged into federal associations, but unless a union elects to be regulated exclusively under Commonwealth arbitration law, the branch in New South Wales retains its registration under the Trade Union Act.

Certain provisions with regard to trade unions are contained in the State Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-52. Under this Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to hear legal proceedings dealing with breaches of union rules or breaches of certain agreements between union members, or between a trade union and an employer, or between one trade union and another. If it considers that the rules of a trade union are unreasonable in any respect, the Commission may order their alteration or annulment. The rules of a trade union must not conflict with any award.

The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in 1951 to enable irregularities in the election of union officials to be corrected. On receipt of a complaint as to irregularity in the election of any trade union officers, the Industrial Registrar may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission, which is then required to hold an enquiry into the allegations. The Commission may declare an election void, or declare certain persons elected, or order a new election. On application being made by a trade union, the Industrial Registrar may conduct an election for an office in that union.

If any penalty has been imposed on a trade union (e.g., for participation in an illegal strike), the Industrial Commission may order that the union be wound up by a receiver.

Trade unions must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the trade union has been constituted, and who are not persons of general bad character.

*Unions of Employers.*

Few unions of employers seek registration under the Trade Union Act, so that the available information concerning them is scanty and does not afford any indication of the extent of organisation amongst employers.

The unions of employers registered under the Trade Union Act at the end of 1951 numbered 26. The membership of these unions was 25,471 at the end of the year and the funds amounted to £113,678. The receipts during 1951 amounted to £142,473, and the expenditure to £139,701. The members included 10,265 in the pastoral industry, and 9,642 retail tobacco traders.

*Unions of Employees.*

Statistics of registered trade unions of employees, as compiled by the Industrial Registrar of New South Wales, do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in the State because unions registered only under Commonwealth law are excluded and returns are not supplied by all unions. The following statement shows the number of trade unions of employees in New South Wales registered under the Trade Union Act in 1951 and earlier years:—

**Table 867.—Trade Unions of Employees—Members and Funds.\***

At End of Year.	Number of Unions Registered.	Registered Unions Furnishing Returns.						
		Number of Unions.	Members.			Receipts during Year.	Expendi- ture during Year.	Funds at end of Year.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.			
						£	£	£
1921	197	187	234,898	23,965	258,863	363,067	345,854	194,360
1932	170	166	241,127	39,718	280,845	330,167	316,931	336,574
1939	184	176	278,049	53,889	331,938	534,190	492,862	453,799
1941	184	174	326,551	78,704	405,255	648,625	580,360	562,333
1942	182	175	368,575	80,669	449,244	677,211	625,542	613,023
1943	187	185	366,829	95,979	462,808	773,613	708,574	677,391
1944	186	181	358,852	106,214	465,066	754,380	724,882	706,537
1945	182	173	368,793	96,689	465,482	786,256	745,605	734,922
1946	188	176	387,890	108,343	496,233	834,756	793,615	776,174
1947	192	168	407,527	98,106	505,633	879,346	797,959	840,366
1948	185	173	443,299	113,677	556,976	1,015,151	888,148	962,945
1949	188	176	451,344	119,588	570,932	1,062,710	1,001,141	1,030,295
1950	189	177	476,584	121,230	597,814	1,057,959	987,182	1,104,168
1951	191	175	487,608	124,963	612,571	1,195,839	1,152,619	1,146,629

\* Excludes unions registered under Commonwealth law only.

Between 1939 and 1951, partly owing to the rise in employment, there was an increase of 280,633 or 85 per cent. in trade union membership in New South Wales. The increase in female members (125 per cent.) was much greater than the increase in male members (76 per cent.). The total membership at the end of 1951 was 612,571 persons, of whom 124,963 or 24 per cent. were females.

Most of the unions have a small membership. Of those which supplied returns in 1951, there were 29 unions of less than 100 members; 57 with 100 to 1,000 members; 49 with 1,000 to 5,000 members; 20 with 5,000 to 10,000 members; 8 with 10,000 to 20,000 members; and 7 unions with more than 20,000 members. In 1951 there were thus 15 unions with more

than 10,000 members, compared with 6 such unions in 1940. The average number of members per union in 1951 was 3,500, as compared with 1,886 in 1939.

The receipts during 1951 amounted to £1,195,839, including contributions £1,099,800. The total expenditure (£1,152,619) included payments in respect of benefits (£122,482) and management and other expenses, such as legal charges in connection with industrial awards, etc. (£1,030,137). The total receipts and expenditure are liable to fluctuate under the influence of prevailing industrial conditions, the amounts being inflated in some years by the inclusion of donations for relief from one union to another. The funds at the end of the year include cash and freehold property and assets such as shares in trades halls and newspapers.

The following statement shows particulars of trade unions of employees classified according to industry in the year 1951:—

**Table 868.—Trade Unions of Employees—Industrial Classification\*, 1951.**

Industrial Classification.	Unions	Membership at end of Year.			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Funds at end of Year.	Funds per Member.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	s. d.
Banking and Insurance ...	2	6,010	1,759	7,769	8,480	8,859	6,436	16 7
Building ... ..	11	53,765	400	54,165	122,227	116,023	112,607	41 7
Clerical ... ..	7	8,113	3,237	11,340	35,766	36,366	6,005	10 7
Clothing ... ..	4	15,021	56,164	71,185	50,224	41,537	98,074	27 7
Commerce and Distribution ... ..	11	18,072	6,689	24,761	42,553	40,654	50,946	41 2
Engineering and Metalworking ... ..	13	107,839	6,683	114,522	213,358	196,937	211,656	37 0
Entertainments and Sports ... ..	7	5,297	3,168	8,465	17,132	18,411	45,296	107 0
Food, Drink and Narcotics	19	36,636	14,244	50,880	76,171	79,957	42,049	16 6
Government and Municipal Administration ...	15	43,389	8,914	52,303	101,512	100,241	113,115	43 3
Health Services ... ..	5	5,007	6,259	11,866	15,408	14,287	3,855	6 6
Manufacturing, n.e.i. ...	21	26,254	3,898	30,152	54,700	53,757	56,387	37 5
Mining and Smelting ...	13	19,588	26	19,614	117,453	109,629	183,904	187 6
Pastoral ... ..	3	28,747	2,239	30,986	55,436	57,992	21,415	13 10
Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	4	12,327	4,370	16,697	46,226	37,070	50,338	60 3
Railways and Tramways	13	52,143	2,007	54,150	123,083	128,273	86,944	32 1
Other Land Transport ...	4	29,780	419	30,149	47,295	46,529	5,250	3 6
Shipping and Sea Transport ... ..	10	8,735	100	8,835	33,177	32,999	12,737	28 10
Miscellaneous ... ..	8	10,335	4,397	14,732	19,763	19,523	21,250	28 10
Associations of Trade Unions ... ..	5	...	...	...	15,875	13,575	18,365	...
<b>Total Unions of Employees</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>487,608</b>	<b>124,963</b>	<b>612,571</b>	<b>1,195,839</b>	<b>1,152,619</b>	<b>1,146,629</b>	<b>37 5</b>

\* Excludes particulars of 16 unions for which returns were not furnished.

Of the total number of members of trade unions registered under the State Act in 1951, 114,522 or 19 per cent. were in the engineering and metalworking industry, 54,165 or 9 per cent. in the building industry, and 54,150 or 9 per cent. in the railways and tramways industry. Of the females organised in trade unions, 56,164 or 45 per cent. were in the clothing industry and 14,244 or 11 per cent. in the food, drink and narcotics industry. At the end of 1951, the thirteen trade unions associated with the mining and smelting industry had considerably more funds per member, viz. £9 7s. 6d., than any other union.

In the main industrial centres of the State, associations of trade unions have been established. These are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are charged to the affiliated unions on the basis of their respective membership.

The Australasian Council of Trade Unions, founded by the All-Australia Trade Union Congress in 1927, comprises four representatives elected by and from the annual All-Australia Trade Union Congress and two representatives appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

*Trade Unions of Employees—Australia.*

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns furnished by the unions, are shown in the next table. The figures for New South Wales in this table are consistently higher than those in Table 867, because they include unions registered under Commonwealth law only, as well as those registered under State law. With regard to the number of separate unions, a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

**Table 869.—Trade Unions of Employees in Australia.**

At end of Year.	New South Wales. *	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	A.C.T.	Australia.
Number of Separate Unions.									
1939	200	149	114	117	141	79	4	15	†380
1948	214	156	128	136	150	90	10	21	†364
1949	212	150	125	138	152	97	12	21	†349
1950	222	152	128	138	156	98	14	28	†360
1951	225	156	128	137	152	101	17	29	†359
Number of Members.									
1939	358,391	216,803	180,653	67,282	67,833	22,032	761	1,685	915,470
1948	596,867	370,886	238,597	119,032	87,834	36,767	2,293	3,482	1,455,808
1949	606,139	382,503	259,339	127,292	97,703	40,700	2,860	4,375	1,520,914
1950	642,145	406,317	262,586	137,504	103,582	45,044	2,438	5,728	1,605,344
1951	678,338	433,407	277,037	140,037	105,507	47,413	2,764	5,738	1,690,271

\* Includes unions not registered under State law.  
text above table).

† Excludes interstate duplication (see.

Of the total number of trade union members in Australia at the end of 1951, viz., 1,690,271, forty per cent. were in New South Wales.

The Commonwealth Statistician has estimated that 60 per cent. of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales in 1951 were members of trade unions (67 per cent. in the case of males and 42 per cent. in the case of females).

Many Australian trade unions have branches in two or more States. Particulars of such interstate or federated unions in 1951, and the number of States in which they had branches, are as follows: 12 with branches in two States (36,437 members); 15 in three States (47,636 members); 15 in four States (93,109 members); 38 in five States (442,507 members); and 60 in six States (882,229 members).

## INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.

*Industrial Unions Registered by the State.*

Applications on behalf of employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only by an industrial union, i.e., a trade union which has been further registered under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act. An application for registration as an industrial union may be refused if it appears that the organisation is not a genuine trade union or would not be a genuine industrial union. Registration may also be refused if the interests of the employees concerned are protected by an industrial union already registered. Industrial unions exist in practically all classes of employment in New South Wales.

Registration as an industrial union of employers may be granted to persons or groups of persons who have employed not less than fifty employees during the six months preceding application for registration. Prior registration under the Trade Union Act is not prescribed as in the case of unions of employees.

The Industrial Commission may cancel registration at its discretion, or upon the request of the union (unless an award or agreement relating to its members is in force, or if the union is accessory to an illegal lockout or strike). At 30th April, 1953, there were 236 unions of employers and 155 unions of employees on the register.

*Industrial Unions registered by the Commonwealth.*

Under the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration, associations of not less than 100 employees, or an employer who has (or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate) at least 100 employees, may apply for registration. Employees may submit disputes to Commonwealth industrial tribunals only through registered organisations, but in the case of employers, registration is not essential.

Registered unions include both interstate associations and those operating within one State only.

At the end of 1951, there were 148 unions of employees registered under Commonwealth law, with 1,399,110 members. At the same date there were 54 employer associations on the register.

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## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees, viz., the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

Under Commonwealth law there are special tribunals to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the public service of the Commonwealth and in the stevedoring industry, and there is a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal in respect of the coal mining industry. Further particulars are given in the chapters "Shipping" and "Mining Industry".

During the 1939-45 war, the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth in industrial arbitration and conciliation was extended by regulations under the National Security Act as described on page 968.

### *Commonwealth-State Relations in Industrial Arbitration.*

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. An award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration is held to be a Commonwealth law and therefore awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunal override these made by State tribunals.

The Commonwealth jurisdiction is delimited by the Constitution Act to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its



influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably New South Wales and Victoria, have adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration have been adopted for State awards and agreements, replacing declarations by the Industrial Commission (see page 980). The Industrial Court of Queensland also adjusts its basic wage after giving consideration to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series retail price index numbers.

A survey taken by the Commonwealth Statistician in March, 1948, showed that of 423,000 male workers in private employment in New South Wales, 46 per cent. were covered by State Industrial Awards and 39 per cent. by Commonwealth awards, the balance (15 per cent.) not being subject to any award. Of 180,000 female workers in private employment, 47 per cent. worked under State awards and 43 per cent. under Commonwealth awards.

## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

### INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

The principal State industrial tribunals are:—(a) the Industrial Commission; (b) Conciliation Commissioners; and (c) Conciliation Committees. The Industrial Commission comprises six members, each of whom has the status of a Supreme Court judge. Three members may constitute a sitting of the Commission, but in respect of any particular matter it may delegate its powers and functions to any one member. In practice, this last provision is frequently made use of.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the functions (described below) conferred by the Industrial Arbitration Act on a conciliation committee, the chairman of a conciliation committee, the Industrial Registrar and Industrial Magistrates, as well as certain functions which belong to the Commission alone.

The principal function of a conciliation commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a conciliation committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lock-out or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a conciliation commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. If no agreement is reached, he may make an order or award in settlement, or he may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

At present (September, 1953) there are four conciliation commissioners, one of whom acts as Apprenticeship Commissioner, but provision exists for the appointment of an additional commissioner. Conciliation commissioners hold office for seven years, and the Industrial Commission is required to summon them at least once every four months to a conference to discuss the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act, and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

Conciliation committees are established by the Minister on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission for any industry or calling or combination of both. They consist of the chairman (a conciliation commissioner) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. When application is made to the Industrial Commission for the establishment of a particular conciliation committee, notice is served on all organisations likely to be affected or interested, and at the hearing they have the right to present their views. If it is decided to recommend the establishment of the committee, the Commission also includes recommendations as to the industries and callings to be covered, the number of members to be appointed, and the organisations on each side which are to have the right to nominate the proposed members. Each committee may inquire into and make an order or award determining any "industrial matter" in the industry or calling for which it has been constituted. The term "industrial matter" is given a very wide definition in the Industrial Arbitration Act, and both Act and definition have been the subject of numerous court decisions.

No award may be made for the payment of wages or salary in excess of £35 per week or £1,750 per annum. Appeal from the decision of a conciliation commissioner or a conciliation committee may be made to the Industrial Commission. Appeal from the decision of a single member of the Industrial Commission acting by delegation may be made to the full bench of the Commission.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. For example, one of the parties to a dispute may apply formally for settlement in the first instance either to the appropriate conciliation committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to his own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission. If application is made to the Commission, the matter may be dealt with by a full bench of three members, or it may be delegated to a single member or referred to a conciliation commissioner.

The Industrial Arbitration Act provides for the registration of trade unions (i.e., unions registered under the Trade Union Act) as industrial unions. Employees may approach the industrial tribunals only through a registered industrial union, but application may be made by any employer of not less than twenty employees in the industry, or by any industrial union of employers. An award is binding on all employees and employers

in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the conciliation committee or the Industrial Commission directs. It also applies within a specified locality, and for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Further particulars of the industrial tribunals are published in the chapter "Law and Crime".

#### INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Industrial unions and trade unions may make written agreements with employers which, when filed in the prescribed manner, become binding between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned.

The maximum term for which an agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties. An industrial agreement may not provide for wages for adults (except for apprentices or trainee apprentices) lower than the basic wages prescribed for the industry and area concerned, and upon any variation of the basic wages the rates of pay in an agreement may be adjusted accordingly by the Industrial Registrar upon application by any party to the agreement.

#### NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS.

The number of awards made and agreements filed by the State industrial tribunals during each year since 1945 is shown below:—

**Table 870.—State Industrial Awards and Agreements.**

Year ended 30th June.	Awards Published.		Agreements Filed.	In Force at 30th June.	
	Principal.	Subsidiary.		Awards. †	Agreements. †
1945	40	664	19	661	172
1946	66	1,119	21	676	179
1947	105	1,605	28	*	*
1948	97	1,486	40	*	*
1949	175	1,879	48	*	*
1950	69	1,626	93	670	188
1951	81	1,761	44	694	208
1952	100	2,341	51	657	228
1953	64	2,539	60	668	257

\* Not available.

† Principal only.

Excludes subsidiary variations.

The subsidiary awards include a large number made by the Industrial Registrar in consequence of variations in the basic wage and other automatic variations directed by statute. Their number has increased greatly in recent years, partly as a result of the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, which provided for an increase of 19s. per week in the basic wage for State awards. Further variations of existing awards resulted from statutory amendments in 1951 and 1952 relating to the basic wage, long service leave, sick leave, preference in employment to unionists, and the right of union officials to enter employers' premises.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings may also be taken by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions, and the cases are dealt with by industrial magistrates.

#### ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Under the State arbitration system, all lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in any illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of £1,000 is prescribed. In addition, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) Strikes by employees of the Crown, semi-governmental and local government bodies;
- (b) Strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement; however, an industrial union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the members approve; and
- (c) Strikes commenced prior to the expiry of fourteen days' notice given to the Minister.

Trade unions whose members take part in or assist any illegal strike are liable to a maximum penalty of £500, but the union may avoid this penalty if, by the enforcement of its rules or other means, it has endeavoured to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike.

There are also provisions for the holding of a secret ballot, as directed by the Minister, in order to prevent or put an end to a strike, and to discourage picketing or declaring commodities black in connection with strikes. In addition, where a union instigates or aids any other union or any of its members in a strike or lockout for which a penalty is prescribed under the Act, the Industrial Commission may cancel the union's registration or any industrial award or agreement relating to that union or its members.

#### COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

The main authorities in the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration are the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Conciliation Commissioners. The Court, which began to function in 1905, consists of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor-General, with life tenure. The Conciliation Commissioners, created under an amending Act in 1926, are appointed by the Governor-General, and hold office until the age of 65 years. Conciliation Commissioners may be assigned to a particular industry or group of industries by the Chief Judge; otherwise the work of the Commissioners is organised and allocated by the Chief Conciliation Commissioner. Each judge and each Conciliation Commissioner is charged with the duty of endeavouring to reconcile the parties in industrial disputes, and for the purpose may convene compulsory conferences.

Important changes in the respective powers and functions of the Judges and the Conciliation Commissioners were introduced under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1947, but they have since been modified. The court may make awards: (a) altering the basic wage for adult males and the principles on which it is computed; (b) determining and altering the basic wage for adult females and the principles on which it is computed; (c) altering the standard hours of work in any industry; and (d) granting or altering any provision for long service leave with pay. Jurisdiction in these matters may not be exercised except by three judges of the Court.

All other matters which may be dealt with in awards, notably the fixing of margins above the basic wage, are the function of Conciliation Commissioners. The Court, however, has exclusive jurisdiction in the enforcement of Federal awards and in certain judicial matters. When this division of jurisdiction was introduced in 1947, appeals from the Commissioners to the Court were abolished, but since 1952 a limited right of appeal has existed where matters of paramount public interest are involved.

The Commissioners have wide powers to go to the cause of impending or existing industrial trouble in endeavours to conciliate the disputants. A Commissioner may act on his own volition and must act upon advice of a dispute or impending dispute from an employer or from a Minister to him or to the Registrar.

Failing success by conciliation, and only then, and without further formalities, the Commissioner acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award. An award or order of a Conciliation Commissioner may not be challenged or questioned, or be subject to prohibition, mandamus, or injunction in any Court whatsoever.

The Court or a Conciliation Commissioner may refer for report matters of dispute to a Local Industrial Board, consisting of a State industrial authority, or a board (consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman constituted by the Court or a Commissioner) and may delegate to the Board all or such of its or his powers as are deemed necessary to enable the Board to settle the dispute by amicable agreement.

Provision may be made in any award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms. Such boards serve a useful purpose in implementing awards and in removing causes of friction between employers and their employees.

The industries subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements include shipping, pastoral industries, shipbuilding, timber trades, clothing factories, breweries, glass works and rubber works, metal and printing trades, railway and tramway employees, journalists, and engine drivers.

### **CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION.**

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the Government of New South Wales and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment, viz., wages, rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work, preference to unionists, and deductions for board and residence.

There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees not in the Special Division and whose salary does not exceed £1,750 per annum.

The State Public Service Act provides that the Public Service Board may enter into an agreement as to salaries with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such an organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration may make awards in respect of employees of the State Government.

For the public service of the Commonwealth, rates of pay and conditions of employment are regulated by a special tribunal constituted by an Arbitrator appointed by the Governor-General, with a limited right of appeal to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Decisions of the Arbitrator may be disallowed by a resolution of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament.

#### **INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION—WARTIME REGULATIONS.**

During the war years and in the immediate post-war period, industrial relations were regulated largely under regulations made under the National Security Act. Commonwealth tribunals had jurisdiction over industrial disputes, including those confined to any single State, and Commonwealth awards might be applied as common rules or industry-wide awards. Additional Conciliation Commissioners and conciliation officers were appointed, and special tribunals were set up for certain specific industries (e.g., coal mining, maritime, stevedoring) and to deal with wages and conditions for the employment of women. These wartime arrangements are described briefly on page 780 of Year Book No. 50.

#### **HOURS OF WORK.**

With the development of the industrial arbitration system, the working hours in organised trades and callings have become subject to awards and agreements.

Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of the industrial tribunals in regulating hours of work. Thus the Eight Hours Act of 1916 prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920 the 44-hour week was proclaimed in many industries on the recommendation of a special court, but in September, 1922, the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hour week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. From 4th January, 1926, until 1st July, 1947, the standard was 44 hours, except that in the latter half of the year 1930 the hours were 48 per week.

As required by an Act of 1932, the Industrial Commission conducted a public inquiry in June, 1933, after which it announced its decision to declare 44 hours per week as the standard applicable to industry generally, to be applied with a degree of elasticity—as under former statutes—in order to meet the varying needs of different industries.

A standard 40-hour week was introduced under the (State) Industrial Arbitration (Forty Hours Week) Act, 1947, as from 1st July, 1947, and in respect of workers under Commonwealth awards as from 1st January, 1948, in accordance with a judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration given on 8th September, 1947.

The New South Wales Act prescribes as maximum working time 8 hours during any consecutive 24 hours, 40 hours per week, or, in periods of 14, 21, and 28 consecutive days, of 80, 120, and 160 hours, respectively. A measure of elasticity in working the 40-hour week is afforded by permitting the 8 hours in a day to be exceeded if a working week of less than six days is observed, or less than 8 hours are worked on other days of the week under an award or agreement.

The Commonwealth Court's decision applies to workers in industries in which standard hours were not expressly fixed and those in which the standard hours were 44; in industries in which hours exceeded 44, a reduction in hours on the basis of the judgment might be sought of and granted by a Judge or the Conciliation Commissioner concerned, by whom also the hours and days during which the work should be performed would be determined. Overtime may be permitted under certain conditions or it may be prohibited or restricted for the purpose of relieving unemployment by distributing the work available.

The hours of work in factories and shops are restricted in a general way by provisions of the Factories and Shops Act which prohibit the employment of youths under 16 years of age and of women for more than 44 hours in any week, though overtime not exceeding 3 hours in any day is allowed on 24 days in a year, or where necessary to meet the exigencies of trade, by written permission of the Minister, on 48 days.

Ordinarily the closing times of shops in shopping districts are the hours fixed by the industrial awards and agreements for the cessation of work by the employees. The closing hours of general shops, such as grocery, drapery, ironmongery, radio, millinery, boot, furniture, glassware and crockery shops and second-hand shops, are 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon Saturday in the metropolitan shopping district, 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon Saturday, in the Newcastle district, and 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday and 12.30 p.m. Saturday (except in towns specifically exempted by awards) in the country districts. In some country centres the weekly half-holiday is observed on days other than Saturdays.

Hairdressers must close at 5.45 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 12.45 p.m. Saturday. Chemists close at 7 p.m. Monday to Friday and 12.30 p.m. Saturday (1.0 p.m. in country shopping districts) with the option of reopening between 6.30 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. on Saturday. Fish, cake, cooked provisions, confectionery, and soft drinks shops and milk bars must close at 11.30 p.m., and restaurants, fish cafes, etc., at midnight Monday to Saturday. Fruit and vegetable shops close at 7.30 p.m. Monday to Thursday and Saturday and 8.30 p.m. Friday in the metropolitan district and at 11.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday in the Newcastle and country districts. Newsagencies close at 7 p.m. Monday to Saturday in the metropolitan, 8 p.m. Monday to Thursday and Saturday and 9 p.m. Friday in the Newcastle district, and 9 p.m. Monday to Saturday in country districts.

The opening and closing times fixed for shops for the sale of motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories are Monday to Friday 6 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.,

and Saturday, Sunday and public holidays 7 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. (except Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Anzac Day, which are close holidays).

Tobacconist shops in all districts must close at 11.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday.

The ordinary hours of work per shift in the coalmines as fixed by an industrial award dating from 1st January, 1917, were eight hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Monday to Friday and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The usual number of shifts was eleven per fortnight, though in many collieries there was no work in winning coal on Saturdays.

In 1939 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration reduced the maximum hours in coal mines ("from face to waggon") of underground workers to 40 per week, worked in shifts of eight hours, including one half-hour per shift for meal time counted as time worked, Monday to Friday inclusive. The ordinary hours of surface workers were fixed at 86 per fortnight in shifts of eight hours and one Saturday shift of six hours, including crib time (30 minutes) in all shifts counted as time worked. In 1942 the hours of work for all employees in the coal-mining industry were made uniform when the Central Reference Board (see chapter "Mining Industry") reduced the ordinary hours of work for surface workers to 40 per week. The hours of underground workers in coal mines are reckoned from the time the first person working on a shift leaves the surface to the time the last man on the same shift returns to the surface.

The following statement compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for each State of the Commonwealth shows the average number of hours in a full working week (without overtime) for adult male workers in industrial occupations, except shipping and rural industries:—

**Table 871.—Hours of Work per Week, Adult Males, in Australia.**

At 31st December.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1916	48·51	48·22	48·27	48·14	48·11	48·55	48·33
1921	45·66	46·95	45·52	47·07	46·24	46·84	46·22
1931	44·22	46·88	44·98	46·83	45·55	46·76	45·51
1939	43·92	44·61	43·46	45·83	45·10	45·33	44·35
1942	43·52	43·94	43·32	44·25	43·11	43·51	43·65
1943	43·52	43·94	43·18	44·21	43·11	43·37	43·62
1944	43·50	43·91	43·18	44·21	43·16	43·39	43·61
1945	43·50	43·91	43·18	44·07	43·15	43·38	43·59
1946	43·50	43·82	43·18	44·07	43·15	43·38	43·57
1947	41·11	43·68	43·18	42·84	43·15	43·27	42·51
1948	40·00	39·99	40·00	40·00	39·57	40·00	39·96
1949	39·99	39·99	40·00	40·00	39·54	40·00	39·96
1950	39·99	39·99	40·00	40·00	39·54	40·00	39·96
1951	39·99	39·98	40·00	40·00	39·51	40·00	39·95
1952	39·99	39·98	40·00	40·00	39·51	40·00	39·95



The average nominal working week for adult males in New South Wales was reduced from 48.5 hours in 1916 to 45.7 hours in 1921. Thereafter, except for a temporary increase of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours in 1930, the average declined steadily to  $43\frac{1}{2}$  hours in 1946. The figures for 1947 and 1948 reflect the introduction of the 40-hour week by New South Wales law in July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from January, 1948, resulting in observance of the shorter working week throughout Australia during 1948. Since 1949, the average nominal working week for males in New South Wales has remained at 39.99 hours.

#### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Certain days are observed as public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other services where the employees work on holidays, they receive recreation leave in lieu thereof, and in most cases extra wages for the time worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout the State as public holidays are as follows:—1st January (New Year's Day), 26th January (the Anniversary of the first settlement in Australia), Good Friday, Easter Monday, 25th April (Anzac Day), Christmas Day, 26th December (Boxing Day), and the Queen's Birthday.

If a public holiday falls upon a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls upon a Monday, the following day is usually a holiday. The Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II is 21st April, 1926, but the holiday is usually observed on the second or third Monday in June. Anniversary Day is usually observed on a Monday.

In addition to the days listed above, the day after Good Friday and the first Monday in August are bank holidays, observed in respect of banks and many other financial institutions and public offices.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or any part of the State. It is customary in certain districts to proclaim a day in each year as Six Hour Day. In the County of Cumberland, the first Monday in October is Six Hour Day.

#### ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

In New South Wales, an annual holiday with full pay has long been customary in some classes of employment, e.g., governmental services, banking and insurance, and in many commercial and industrial occupations. The High Court of Australia decided in 1912 that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Industrial Arbitration might award holidays with pay, and a number of current Commonwealth awards contain provision for annual leave with pay, usually for from one to two weeks.

In 1915 the Court of Industrial Arbitration in New South Wales decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board in a proper case might grant a claim for annual holidays. The Annual Holidays Act, passed by the State Government in December, 1944, entitles every worker, including rural and domestic workers and those not covered by awards (but excluding workers under Commonwealth awards), to two weeks' holiday on full ordinary pay after twelve months' continuous service. The holidays must be taken within six months of becoming due (unless in exceptional circumstances the Industrial Registrar otherwise approves) in two consecutive weeks, or by arrangement between employer and employee, in two separate periods.

Employers may not pay, and workers may not accept, money in lieu of holidays, and the worker must be given a week's notice of, and be paid in advance for, the holiday period. Should employment endure less than twelve months, the worker must be paid holiday pay when his employment is terminated in an amount equal to one-twenty-fifth of ordinary pay for the period of employment. Subsisting rights to holidays conferred otherwise than under the Act are preserved where such rights are more favourable to the worker than those which the Act provides.

#### LONG SERVICE LEAVE.

Under an amendment of the State Industrial Arbitration Act which came into operation from 1st July, 1951, employees working under State industrial awards are entitled to long service leave on full ordinary pay. The amount of the long service leave is three months after twenty years' service with one employer, but where the period of service is less than twenty years but more than ten, and the employee's services are terminated by the employer for any other reason than serious misconduct, or by the employee on account of illness, incapacity, or domestic or other necessitous circumstances, the employee is entitled to a proportionate amount of leave on the basis of three months for twenty years' service.

Applications have been made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for long service leave generally in Federal awards, but up to September, 1953, these had not been determined.

For many years, State public servants have been entitled to three months' long service leave after fifteen years' service, a further three months after twenty years, and three months for each additional ten years' service, to a maximum of twelve months in all. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to four and a half months' long service leave after fifteen years' service, plus additional leave for each subsequent year of service up to a maximum of twelve months' leave in all. In 1949 the Coal Industry Tribunal awarded long service leave in the coal mining industry, as indicated in the chapter "Mining Industry".

#### SICK LEAVE.

In recent years there has been an increasing tendency for industrial awards to provide for a limited amount of sick leave on full pay (usually one week per year). A survey in 1945 showed that sick leave provisions had been inserted in about 100 State awards. In 1950, out of 560 State awards examined, 350 provided for at least one week's sick leave on full pay each year.

Under the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1951, on application being made to the State Industrial Commission or a Conciliation Committee, a provision must be inserted in any State industrial award or agreement entitling every employee covered by the award or agreement to one week's sick leave on full pay for each year of service with an employer. Most State awards now current (September, 1953) contain this provision.

#### PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN.

Both State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals have authority to embody the principle of preference to unionists in their awards, etc., but this may not operate to prevent the employment of discharged Service men

and women to whom preference in employment is given under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945.

The State industrial tribunals may prescribe by award that preference of employment must be given to members of industrial unions. It is a general rule to grant preference to a union which substantially represents the trade concerned.

The Commonwealth Court is authorised to grant preference to members of registered organisations, but in the exercise of the authority the Court adheres to the general principle that only in case of strong necessity should there be any interference with the employer's discretion in choosing his employees. Usually it refuses to order preference if the respondents undertake not to discriminate against unionists. In 1932, however, preference to unionists was awarded in respect of women and girls in clothing factories.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Records relating to industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are kept by the Department of Labour and Industry. The statistics do not measure the extent of all industrial dislocations attributable to industrial disputes. Dislocations caused to firms by industrial disputes in which they are not directly involved are not recorded.

In compiling the statistics, it is the rule to count as one dispute a stoppage by a section of employees in an industry and its subsequent extension to other employees in that industry in the same or in other localities. On the other hand, if employees in other industries cease work in sympathy with the striking unions, the sympathy strikes are counted as another dispute, that is, in addition to the original dispute.

The number involved in a dispute in a coal mine is counted as the number who cease work, or as the full complement of the mine, according to whether the mine is not, or is, obliged to cease operations because of the dispute. In any year some workers may be involved in more than one dispute, and the total for each year is the sum of the workers involved in each separate dispute.

In calculating the duration of the disputes, only working days (days on which work would ordinarily be performed) are counted. It is also assumed that work would have been continuous if the dispute had not occurred; where this assumption is not valid, because of intermittency of work and (particularly in the coal mining industry) the incidence of absenteeism, the duration of the disputes as shown tends to be overstated.

In analysing statistics of industrial disputes, especially in comparing them with those of other countries, careful consideration should be given to the method of computation and the definition of terms, as shown herein, because the practices vary greatly in different countries.

The following statement shows, so far as can be ascertained, the number of workers involved and the time lost in industrial disputes in 1939 and the last eleven years. Particulars are shown separately regarding disputes which originated during the year specified, and those which commenced at an earlier date.

Table 872.—Industrial Disputes, New South Wales.

Year.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.
1939 ...	1	532	533	50	211,565	211,615	850	445,633	446,483
1942 ...	1	667	668	169	193,221	193,390	169	417,560	417,729
1943 ...	5	812	817	1,037	355,597	356,634	10,710	993,536	914,246
1944 ...	3	994	997	291	312,211	312,502	1,566	732,425	733,991
1945 ...	...	1,158	1,158	...	324,491	324,491	...	1,878,753	1,878,753
1946 ...	3	983	986	960	262,195	263,155	17,020	898,731	915,751
1947 ...	2	1,326	1,328	7,655	291,276	298,926	379,000	747,560	1,126,560
1948 ...	...	1,506	1,506	...	276,551	276,551	...	775,055	775,055
1949 ...	3	1,300	1,303	627	215,405	216,032	39,123	978,391	1,017,519
1950 ...	...	1,694	1,694	...	359,192	359,192	...	619,150	619,150
1951 ...	...	1,443	1,443	...	479,181	479,181	...	736,822	736,822
1952 ...	3	1,294	1,297	166	374,409	374,575	3,248	755,274	758,522

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY.

A classification of the disputes according to mining and non-mining industries reveals that disputes leading to a suspension of work occur more frequently and are more extensive in the mining industry than in any other. Moreover, as a general rule, the time lost in coal-mining exceeds the aggregate loss in other industries.

The following statement shows the particulars of the disputes in mining and in other industries which commenced in 1929 and later years. The working days during each dispute have been assigned to the year in which the cessation of work occurred, and for this reason the figures differ from those in the previous table, which show the workings days lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which disputes originated.

Table 873.—Industrial Disputes According to Year of Commencement.

Year of Commencement.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.
1929 ...	300	30	330	94,692	5,984	100,676	3,689,891	746,486	4,436,377
1939 ...	497	35	532	202,621	8,944	211,565	382,458	64,771	447,229
1942 ...	540	127	667	139,501	58,720	193,221	228,129	200,141	428,270
1943 ...	668	144	812	181,863	173,734	355,597	344,822	560,280	905,102
1944 ...	780	214	994	205,660	106,551	312,211	450,165	282,260	732,425
1945 ...	915	213	1,158	222,344	102,147	324,491	653,264	1,245,499	1,898,763
1946 ...	878	105	983	180,852	81,343	262,195	299,570	992,301	1,291,871
1947 ...	1,183	143	1,326	220,570	70,706	291,276	392,091	355,469	747,560
1948 ...	1,379	127	1,506	228,630	47,921	276,551	532,900	281,283	814,183
1949 ...	1,186	114	1,300	166,379	49,026	215,405	733,474	244,917	978,391
1950 ...	1,526	168	1,694	221,092	138,100	359,192	293,783	325,367	619,150
1951 ...	1,247	196	1,443	335,228	143,953	479,181	408,448	331,622	740,070
1952 ...	1,105	189	1,294	193,928	180,481	374,409	273,573	481,701	755,274

Disputes which originated in 1929 involved 100,676 workers and caused the loss of 4,436,377 working days, of which 3,689,891 days were in respect of 94,692 mine workers. Of the total number of working days lost in 1939 as a result of industrial disputes, 382,458 or 85 per cent. were due to disputes in the mining industry. During the ten years 1943 to 1952,

losses of man-working days from industrial disputes averaged 947,954 per annum (438,209 in mining and 509,745 in non-mining industries). The average number of workers involved in respect of each industrial dispute in 1952 was 290, and the average number of days lost was 584.

The greatest loss of working days since 1939 occurred in 1945. In this year the number of days lost was 1,898,763, including 653,264 in the mining industry and 901,138 in the iron and steel industry. Disputes in these industries were also responsible for heavy losses in the following year (1946). Further particulars of working days lost through industrial disputes, classified according to industry, are given in the next table:—

**Table 874.—Industrial Disputes—Working Days Lost, Classified by Industry.**

Industry.	1939.	1947.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.		
						Metro- polis.	Other Districts.	Total.
Mining—Coal and Shale	381,963	387,659	732,223	293,532	381,098	...	256,323	256,323
Other...	495	4,432	1,251	251	27,350	...	17,250	17,250
Total, Mining	382,458	392,091	733,474	293,783	408,448	...	273,573	273,573
Other Industries—								
Building ...	49	43,690	222	3,010	21,056	2,438	1,730	4,168
Gas and Electric	*	3,692	771	4,249	2,413	4,632	4,520	9,152
Power ...	*	134,442	147,830	78,247	93,256	87,954	137,215	225,169
Iron and Steel	38,925	4,276	13,162	79,521	85,651	71,581	5,805	77,186
Manufacturing, Other	10,050	4,104	18,194	12,268	17,350	13,741	300	14,041
Slaughtering...	2,820	14,791	35,686	16,162	15,343	22,018	168	22,186
Transport ...	*	87,141	10,628	109,788	80,502	103,597	13,037	116,634
Waterside Workers	12,927	63,333	18,424	22,122	16,051	9,292	3,873	13,165
Miscellaneous								
Total, Other Industries	64,771	355,469	244,917	325,367	331,622	315,253	166,448	481,701
Grand Total	447,229	747,560	978,391	619,150	740,070	315,253	440,021	755,274

\* Not available; included in "Miscellaneous".

In recent years, apart from the mining industry, most of the working days lost through industrial disputes have been caused by disputes in the waterside workers', iron and steel, and other manufacturing industries. Of the total number of days lost in 1952, mining accounted for 273,573 or 36 per cent., iron and steel for 225,169 or 30 per cent., waterside workers for 116,634 or 15 per cent., and other manufacturing for 77,186 or 10 per cent. The proportion of mining disputes in 1952 was less than usual.

Most of the industrial disputes other than mining occur in the metropolitan area. In 1952 the number of working days lost through disputes in industries other than mining was 481,701, and of this figure 315,253 or 65 per cent. related to the metropolitan area. Of the total number of days lost through industrial disputes in the iron and steel industry in 1952, 87,954 or 39 per cent. resulted from disputes in the metropolitan area, and 127,215 or 61 per cent. from disputes in other areas. (mainly Newcastle and Port Kembla).

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—DURATION.

The following table shows particulars of the duration of industrial disputes which originated during the last six years:—

**Table 875.—Industrial Disputes—Duration.**

Year of Commence- ment.		Duration in Working Days.						
		Under 1 Day.	1 Day.	Over 1 to 10 Days.	Over 10 to 50 Days.	Over 50 to 100 Days.	Over 100 Days.	Total.
Number of Disputes.								
1947	...	46	840	416	22	2	...	1,326
1948	...	99	816	533	53	4	1	1,506
1949	...	116	803	223	156	1	1	1,300
1950	...	160	1,152	360	20	2	...	1,694
1951	...	174	866	363	36	3	1	1,443
1952	...	100	794	371	22	7	...	1,294
Number of Workers Involved.								
1947	...	5,780	174,998	100,668	8,555	1,275	...	291,276
1948	...	19,202	142,225	100,870	13,587	267	400	276,551
1949	...	24,313	124,123	47,626	18,226	100	1,017	215,405
1950	...	46,129	239,657	68,720	3,703	983	...	359,192
1951	...	77,967	314,406	81,605	5,085	108	10	479,181
1952	...	23,484	265,274	78,238	3,160	4,253	...	374,409
Number of Working Days Lost.								
1947	...	3,891	174,998	362,733	118,388	87,550	...	747,560
1948	...	4,264	144,323	334,854	268,206	7,464	55,072	814,183
1949	...	4,083	124,123	144,764	586,442	6,100	112,879	978,391
1950	...	11,505	239,657	238,134	58,571	71,283	...	619,150
1951	...	26,975	314,406	271,772	115,881	9,176	1,860	740,070
1952	...	10,511	265,274	295,484	65,713	118,292	...	755,274

Many disputes are of short duration, but they often involve large numbers of workers, and the resultant loss in working time is very considerable. For example, of the working days lost in 1952, 76 per cent. resulted from disputes which endured for periods up to 10 days, and 9 per cent. from disputes lasting for over 10 and up to 50 days. Fifteen per cent. of the disputes which originated in 1952 lasted for more than 50 days.

The unusually large number (586,442) of working days lost in 1949 through disputes which lasted from 10 to 50 days was due to a general coal mining strike in that year.

Of the total number of workers involved in disputes in 1952, 366,996 or 98 per cent. were concerned in disputes lasting not more than 10 days.

The next table shows particulars of the duration of disputes in mining and other industries in 1952:—

**Table 876.—Industrial Disputes—Duration, 1952.**

Duration in Working Days.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.		
	Mining	Non-mining	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.
Under 1 Day ...	77	23	100	4,616	18,868	23,484	2,333	8,178	10,511
1 Day ...	750	44	794	145,976	119,298	265,274	145,976	119,298	265,274
Over 1 to 10 Days ...	271	100	371	43,151	35,087	78,238	123,768	171,716	295,484
Over 10 to 50 Days	7	15	22	185	2,975	3,160	1,496	64,217	65,713
Over 50 to 100 Days	...	7	7	...	4,253	4,253	...	118,292	118,292
Over 100 Days ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,105	189	1,294	193,928	180,481	374,409	273,573	481,701	755,274

Most of the disputes of short duration in 1952 occurred in the mining industry. Of the total number lasting one day or less, mining accounted for 827 or 92 per cent. However, disputes in the mining industry, though more numerous than in other industries, involved relatively fewer workers, with the result that mining disputes lasting one day or less were responsible for only 54 per cent. of the working days lost through such disputes. Mining disputes were responsible for 73 per cent. of the disputes lasting from 1 to 10 days, and 42 per cent. of the working days lost thereby. Most of the disputes which endured for more than 10 days occurred in non-mining industries.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—CAUSES.

The causes of industrial disputes, as classified by the Department of Labour and Industry, are shown in the following table up to the year 1951. In this table, disputes regarding the employment of non-union labour are included in the category "employment of persons, etc.". Those pertaining to the recognition of a union and the enforcement of union rules are classified under the head of "trade unionism." Disputes involving more than one cause are allocated to the cause which appears to be the principal issue. The general coal strike of 1949, however, was not treated in this way; claims related to wages, hours, and long service leave, and arbitrary allocation to any one of these causes could not reasonably be made.

Table 877.—Industrial Disputes—Causes—Working Days Lost.

Year of Commencement.	Wages.	Hours.	Working Conditions.	Employment of Persons or Classes of Persons.	Trade Unionism.	Sympathy.	Miscellaneous.	Not Stated.	Total, All Causes.
MINING INDUSTRY.									
1946 ...	49,720	1,212	110,217	53,735	15,119	7,037	49,017	13,513	299,570
1947 ...	97,553	1,526	71,184	34,310	30,417	51,046	82,453	23,602	392,091
1948 ...	139,116	5,209	79,528	66,389	75,149	77,487	61,721	28,301	532,900
1949 ...	55,488	8,597	22,627	23,640	1,186	16,468	590,737*	14,731	733,474
1950 ...	38,392	5,605	73,321	50,328	7,735	7,802	90,793	19,807	293,783
1951 ...	178,384	3,830	80,909	26,929	7,524	27,514	61,440	21,918	408,448
INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINING.									
1946 ...	657,093	57,990	91,876	124,160	676	43,671	16,835	...	992,301
1947 ...	200,941	88,772	14,850	12,441	21,671	490	15,604	700	355,469
1948 ...	98,255	21,447	2,860	41,409	103,406	1,469	10,337	1,500	281,283
1949 ...	170,786	1,119	2,564	29,396	4,772	19,018	17,242	20	244,917
1950 ...	170,772	2,209	16,003	71,658	21,015	450	43,179	81	325,367
1951 ...	98,842	185	26,451	34,694	49,611	13,879	107,710	250	331,622
ALL INDUSTRIES.									
1946 ...	708,813	59,202	202,093	177,895	15,795	50,708	65,852	13,513	1,291,871
1947 ...	288,494	90,298	86,034	46,751	52,088	51,536	98,057	24,302	747,560
1948 ...	237,371	26,656	82,388	107,798	178,555	78,956	72,658	29,801	814,183
1949 ...	226,274	9,716	25,191	53,036	5,958	35,486	607,979*	14,751	978,391
1950 ...	209,164	7,814	89,324	121,986	28,750	8,252	133,972	19,888	619,150
1951 ...	277,226	4,015	107,360	61,623	57,135	41,393	169,150	22,168	740,070

\* Includes general coal strike, 548,422 working days, claiming long service leave, 35-hour week, and 30s. per week wage increase.

Disputes in regard to wages are normally responsible for a greater proportion of the working days lost in all industries than any other single cause. Of the total number of days lost in 1950 and 1951, wages disputes were responsible for 34 per cent. and 38 per cent., respectively. Working conditions are also an important cause of disputes, especially in the mining industry; in the six years ended in 1951, disputes over working conditions were responsible for 17 per cent. of the aggregate number of days lost in the mining industry and 6 per cent. in other industries.

The basis of the classification of causes was altered in certain respects in 1952, and the particulars for this year, as shown in the next table, are not strictly comparable with those in Table 877. In particular, details of disputes regarding the employment of non-unionists are included under the heading "Trade Unionism" in the new classification.

Table 878.—Industrial Disputes—Causes, 1952.

Cause.	Disputes.		Workers Involved.		Working Days Lost.		
	Mining.	Non-Mining.	Mining.	Non-Mining.	Mining.	Non-Mining.	Total.
Terms of Employment—							
Wages ...	50	37	21,627	116,291	23,209	191,417	214,626
Hours ...	...	10	...	11,791	...	40,729	40,729
Leave, Pensions, etc. ...	1	2	112	486	112	1,358	1,470
Managerial matters ...	432	79	56,927	24,597	86,074	85,462	171,536
Physical working conditions ...	257	9	30,061	3,063	53,803	6,073	59,876
Trade Unionism—							
Sympathy... ..	9	10	27,165	2,080	36,206	24,195	60,401
Other ...	156	18	18,552	7,098	30,352	109,825	140,177
Miscellaneous ...	63	20	20,303	13,359	21,703	15,510	37,213
Not stated ...	137	4	19,181	1,716	22,114	7,132	29,246
Total ...	1,105	189	193,928	180,481	273,573	481,701	755,274



Disputes in regard to wages in 1952 numbered 87 and involved 137,918 workers, the number of days lost being 214,626 or 29 per cent. of the total. Disputes in regard to trade unionism caused 26 per cent. of the days lost, managerial matters (discipline, promotion procedures, etc.) 22 per cent., physical working conditions 8 per cent., and hours of work 5 per cent. Sympathy strikes comprised 54 per cent. of the days lost as a result of disputes relating to trade unionism in the mining industry, and 18 per cent. in the case of other industries.

## WAGES

Wages paid to industrial workers in New South Wales are regulated for the most part by the industrial arbitration tribunals and special authorities described in the preceding chapter. The wages fixed by these authorities are minimum rates only, and there is no restriction on the payment of higher rates.

### WARTIME CONTROL OF WAGES

During the war (1939-45), the payment of wages either higher or lower than award rates (except for merit, special ability, etc.) was prohibited, and special measures governed women's wages, largely to encourage them to enter employment. From February, 1942, wage rates were stabilised, except for correction of anomalies or for the purpose of promotion, incremental progression, and automatic cost of living adjustments.

Wage pegging was relaxed in March, 1946, to the extent of permitting variation by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of standard hours, the basic wage, and the principles of its determination. From December, 1946, industrial authorities were permitted to raise wage rates in certain circumstances, within limits prescribed by a "formula", which allowed increases in male marginal rates of up to 25 per cent. over pre-war rates; to award rates of wages to females up to 75 per cent. of the male rates; to adjust marginal rates in order to relate them to those ruling in other occupations; and to adjust piece, penalty, and shift rates.

From 9th April, 1947, industrial authorities were empowered to alter remuneration in any type of case.

Further particulars of the wartime and early post-war control of wages are given on pages 790 to 792 of Year Book No. 50.

### THE BASIC WAGE.

#### THE LIVING WAGE IN STATE AWARDS FROM 1914 TO 1937.

Within the State jurisdiction, the Court of Industrial Arbitration adopted the practice of fixing a living or minimum wage for the guidance of the wage-fixing tribunals in 1914, and in 1918 the living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal after inquiry into the cost of living became a statutory right of men and women working under industrial awards. Information relating to the standard of living and living wage determinations up to April, 1937, the date of the last declaration by the State tribunal, is given on page 670 of the Year Book for 1938-39. In October, 1937, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted by the State for the sake of uniformity.

The following statement shows the variations in the living wages from February, 1914, to April, 1937, as determined by the Court of Industrial Arbitration in the years 1914 to 1916, by the Board of Trade from 1918 to 1925, and later by the Industrial Commission:—

**Table 879.—Living Wages Declared by New South Wales Industrial Authority.**

Date of Declaration.	Living Wage, per week.		Date of Declaration.	Living Wage, per week.	
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.		Adult Males.	Adult Females.
1914—Feb., 16	s. d. 48 0	s. d. ...	1923—Apr., 10	s. d. 79 0	s. d. 40 0
1915—Dec., 17	52 6	...	—Sept., 7	82 0	41 6
1916—Aug., 18	55 6	...	1925—Aug., 24	84 0	42 6
1918—Sept., 5	60 0	...	1927—June, 27	85 0	46 0
—Dec., 17	...	30 0	1929—Dec., 20	82 6	44 6
1919—Oct., 8	77 0	...	1932—Aug., 26	70 0	38 0
—Dec., 23	...	39 0	1933—Apr., 11	68 6	37 0
1920—Oct., 8	85 0	...	—Oct., 20	66 6	36 0
—Dec., 23	...	43 0	1934—Apr., 26	67 6	36 6
1921—Oct., 8	82 0	...	1935—Apr., 18	68 6	37 0
—Dec., 22	...	41 0	1936—Apr., 24	69 0	37 6
1922—May, 12	78 0	...	—Oct., 27	70 0	38 0
—Oct., 9	...	39 6	1937—Apr., 24	71 6	38 6

The family unit covered by the living wage for men consisted of a man, wife, and two children from 1914 to 1925, inclusive; a man and wife only in 1927; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929 and later. Men's wages were supplemented (subject to income qualifications) by family allowances paid by the State for dependent children under statutory school leaving age from June, 1927, one child in each family being excluded from endowment from December, 1929.

#### THE BASIC WAGE IN STATE AWARDS SINCE 1937.

The living wage determinations of the Industrial Commission applied generally throughout the State to all industries within its jurisdiction. When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted by the State in October, 1937, provision was made for assessing different rates for certain districts, according to the practice of the Commonwealth Court. As explained on page 982, the basic wage under the Commonwealth jurisdiction is not related to a defined family unit, and consists of the "needs basic wage", which is subject to periodical adjustment, and a constant loading addition. The "needs basic wage" fixed by the Court for the metropolitan area and the districts of Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla is adjusted according to the retail price index numbers for Sydney, and the rate for the County of Yancowinna according to the index numbers for Broken Hill. Prior to July, 1951, the rate for other localities was 3s. per week less than the metropolitan rate. The usual fixed loading addition was 6s. per week, but in certain awards, such as those covering Crown employees (i.e., employees of the State Government and statutory bodies), the fixed loading was 5s. per week.

On 12th October, 1950, the Commonwealth Court announced its decision in the 1949-50 basic wage case, which resulted in an increase of 19s. in the basic wage for adult males in New South Wales. The New South Wales

Parliament then enacted the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, under the authority of which the Industrial Commission increased the Sydney basic wage for males under State awards by 19s. from the first pay period in December, 1950. The amending Act also determined the fixed loading at 5s. in all awards, and incorporated both the increase of 19s. and the loading of 5s., with the adjustable or "needs" part of the basic wage (see page 984).

A further amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act, assented to in June, 1951, provided that the basis for all State industrial awards and agreements (including those covering Crown employees) was to be the basic wage for Sydney, except in the case of employees in the County of Yancowinna, where the basic wage for Broken Hill was to apply. The effect of this amendment was to remove the difference of 3s. between the basic wage for the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla areas, and the basic wage for other parts of the State (excluding the County of Yancowinna).

Up to August, 1953 (see page 985), except where an award or agreement provided otherwise, the basic wages were subject to adjustment at quarterly intervals according to the retail price index numbers of the preceding quarter. From December, 1937, to December, 1939, inclusive, the adjustments were made in March, June, September, and December, and from February, 1940, to August, 1953, the rates were adjusted a month earlier—in February, May, August, and November.

Particulars of the Sydney basic wage for adult males, which has been the same for State and Commonwealth awards since 1937, are given in Table 880.

A brief statement of the position with regard to the basic wage for adult females is given on page 986. Particulars of the basic wage applicable to adult females under State awards at various dates between 1937 and 1950 was published on page 365 of Year Book No. 52.

#### BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS.

The principles to be adopted for the determination of the basic wage are not defined in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, although the Act prescribes that cases relating to alterations in the basic wage or the principles on which it is computed are to be decided by the Chief Judge and at least two other Judges. A definition of the basic wage was incorporated in the Act for the first time in 1949 (see page 984).

The general principles observed by the Court were stated in 1941 by the Chief Judge in the following terms: "The Court has always conceded the 'needs' of an average family should be kept in mind in fixing the basic wage. But it has never, as the result of its own inquiry, specifically declared what is an average family or what is the cost of a regimen of food, clothing, shelter, and miscellaneous items necessary to maintain it in frugal comfort, or that a basic wage should give effect to any such finding. In the end, economic possibilities have always been the determining factor. . . . What should be sought is the independent ascertainment and prescription of the highest basic wage that can be sustained by the total of industry in all its primary, secondary, and ancillary forms. . . . More than ever before, wage fixation is controlled by the economic outlook".

The major decisions which governed basic wage determinations between 1908 and 1947, traced below, are reviewed in greater detail on pages 795 to 797 of Year Book No. 50.

In 1908 the Court adopted the "Harvester rate" (apparently based on the needs of a family "of about five persons") as the standard wage. In the period of rapidly rising prices after the 1914-18 war, it became the practice to adjust the wage in accordance with changes in the cost of living as indicated by retail price index numbers. The "Powers 3s." was added to the Harvester equivalent in 1921 to cover possible increases in prices in intervals between adjustments. During the depression, from February, 1931, rates of wages (including basic and margin elements) were reduced by 10 per cent. by order of the Court.

In April, 1934, the Court abolished the "Powers 3s.", restored the 10 per cent. to margins, and simplified in the method of assessment and adjustment. The "C" series index numbers (described on page 925) then became the basis of adjustments, and separate rates were prescribed for certain provincial towns and in certain industries.

From June, 1937, to December, 1950, the basic wage comprised (a) the needs basic wage, which was varied with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a fixed loading (6s. in New South Wales, with some exceptions), known as the "prosperity loading" added by the Court in 1937. In the same year, the Court introduced its own quarterly index numbers for the periodical adjustments, known as the "Court series," based upon the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series indexes. Adjustments prior to February, 1940, were made two months after the end of each quarter, and after that date, from the first pay period in February, May, August, and November. The minimum variation in the basic wage was 2s. from April, 1934, until June, 1937, when it became 1s., with the weekly rates adjusted to the nearest shilling.

The Court commenced the hearing of an application by certain Australian trade unions for an increase in the basic wage in August, 1940, and in its judgment of 7th February, 1941, the Court refused to grant any increase, mainly owing to the uncertainty of the economic outlook under existing war conditions, but deferred the application for further consideration. In this judgment, the Court commended the proposed Commonwealth system of child endowment (which commenced on 1st July, 1941—see page 304), and stated that such a system would greatly simplify future determinations of the basic wage. The question of an increase in the basic wage was revived in October, 1946, and on 13th December, 1946, the Court gave an interim judgment directing an increase of 7s. in the basic wage and continuing the existing loadings unchanged. Existing relationships between male, female, and juvenile award rates were preserved, but rates for females whose remuneration had been fixed under certain wartime controls were not affected by the judgment.

On 22nd February, 1949, the Court commenced the hearing of a series of union claims relating to the basic wage, which included the following:—

- (a) A claim for an immediate interim increase of £2 per week for all adults;
- (b) A determination of the actual cost of living (a man, wife and three children) based on a standard of living relating to socially necessary requirements and the productive capacity of industry;
- (c) A basic wage of £10 per week for all adults, subject to differences to allow for different costs of living in different capital cities;
- (d) Annual adjustments of the basic wage on the basis of the productive capacity of industry;

- (e) Quarterly adjustments of the basic wage to compensate for variations in the cost of living resulting from price variations and other factors;
- (f) A female basic wage equal to that for males.

In May, 1949, the claim for an interim increase in the basic wage was rejected. Subsequently, difficulties arose from the Court's rulings as to its powers in this case, and particularly in relation to the basic wage for females. As a result, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 2), 1949, which came into force in October, 1949, for the first time inserted a definition of the basic wage in the Commonwealth Arbitration Act, viz., that wage or that part of a wage which is just and reasonable for an adult male (or female, as the case may be), without regard to the work or the industry in which he is engaged. The Act also empowered the Court to make an order or award determining or altering the basic wage for adult females, or the principles on which it is computed.

The Court's decision was announced on 12th October, 1950, and, as amplified by subsequent announcements, it had the following effects on the basic wage for males:—

- (a) The former fixed loadings (4s., 5s. or 6s., according to the area) were to be made uniform at 5s. per week;
- (b) An average amount of £1 (£1 1s. where the former fixed loading was 4s., and 19s. where the former fixed loading was 6s.) was to be added to the basic wage; and
- (c) The total of all these sums was in future to be adjustable in accordance with variations in the cost of living, as indicated by the "C" Series Index of Retail Prices, and a new Court Series of Index Numbers was prepared to give effect to this.

The Court fixed the basic wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the male rate.

The increased rates were to operate from the first pay period in December, 1950.

In June, 1952, a number of employers' organisations in the engineering and metal trades industries submitted the following claims to the Arbitration Court:—

- (a) Reductions in the basic wage in various awards ranging up to £2 9s. per week (£2 7s. in the case of the Sydney basic wage);
- (b) A reduction in the female basic wage from 75 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the male basic wage;
- (c) Abandonment of the quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in favour of periodic review by way of enquiry after a fixed term at the Court's discretion or on application by any interested party;
- (d) An increase in working hours from forty to forty-four per week, to be worked in either five or five and a half days.

In its decisions, announced on 12th September, 1953, the Court refused to grant any of the employers' claims except the abolition of quarterly adjustments of the basic wage in awards relating to the twenty-five unions involved in the case. The Court expressed the view that cost of living

adjustments had been a contributing factor in the inflationary spiral, and that there was good ground for expecting that in the immediate future the economy would enter a period of relatively stable prices, especially of consumer goods. It also suggested that the quarterly adjustments should remain suspended so long as the estimate of what was a just and reasonable basic wage continued to be based on the ability of industry to sustain a certain wage level.

Following the decision of September, 1953, the Commonwealth Court was approached by further groups of employers for abolition of the quarterly adjustments in awards applying in their respective industries, and by November, 1953, the quarterly adjustments had been abolished in the overwhelming majority of Commonwealth awards. On 23rd October, 1953, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales ruled that the Commonwealth Court's decision also applied in all State awards.

In fixing basic rates in an award in a particular industry, the Court may have regard to special circumstances affecting the industry and the cost of living in places of its location; consequently, basic rates in various Commonwealth awards may differ considerably.

A statement of the weekly basic wage rates for adult males in Commonwealth awards in each capital city of Australia at intervals since 1929 is given in the next table:—

**Table 880.—Basic Wages (per week) Adult Males, Commonwealth Awards—  
Australian Capitals.**

Date.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Bris- bane.	Adelaide	Perth.	Hobart.	Average Six Capital Cities.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1929—February	91 0	86 0	80 0	84 0	85 0	83 0	87 0
1933—February	66 7	60 4	55 10	55 4	58 1	63 5	61 8
1937—June	72 0	69 0	68 0	69 0	71 0	69 0	70 0
1939—September	81 0	81 0	76 0	78 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
1942—February	91 0	89 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	87 0	88 0
1943—February	98 0	98 0	91 0	93 0	92 0	94 0	96 0
1944—Feb. & May	99 0	97 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	94 0	96 0
1945—February	99 0	98 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	94 0	96 0
1946—February	99 0	98 0	93 0	94 0	94 0	95 0	96 0
1947—February	108 0	107 0	103 0	102 0	103 0	104 0	106 0
1948—February	114 0	113 0	107 0	108 0	107 0	110 0	111 0
1949—February	124 0	123 0	118 0	119 0	118 0	121 0	122 0
1950—February	135 0	134 0	127 0	129 0	131 0	131 0	133 0
1951—February	173 0	170 0	159 0	166 0	166 0	165 0	169 0
1952—February	216 0	209 0	199 0	205 0	205 0	208 0	210 0
May	223 0	212 0	207 0	211 0	214 0	214 0	216 0
August	235 0	224 0	213 0	224 0	222 0	222 0	227 0
November	237 0	228 0	216 0	229 0	228 0	230 0	231 0
1953—February	238 0	229 0	215 0	225 0	229 0	232 0	231 0
May	241 0	232 0	217 0	228 0	231 0	239 0	234 0
August*	243 0	235 0	218 0	231 0	236 0	242 0	236 0

\* Current, December, 1953.

#### THE BASIC WAGE FOR FEMALES.

Prior to 1950, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act provided that the basic wage for females should not be less than 54 per cent. of the corresponding rate for males. This was the usual figure found in New South Wales awards, and it was common, though it cannot be said

to have been general, in Commonwealth awards. During the war (1939-45), the Women's Employment Board awarded rates of 75 per cent., 90 per cent., and even occasionally 100 per cent., of male rates.

There was no Commonwealth statutory provision relating to the female basic wage until 1947, when the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court was empowered to alter the minimum rates of remuneration for adult females in an industry. In 1948 this provision was altered to read "determining or altering" such minimum rates. Finally, during the course of the 1949-50 basic wage case, the power was further clarified by the amendment mentioned above, and a definition of the female basic wage to correspond with that for males was inserted in the Act.

In the judgment of the Commonwealth Court announced on 12th October, 1950, it was decided that the basic rate for women should be 75 per cent. of the male rate. In New South Wales the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, provided that, after considering the Commonwealth judgment, the Industrial Commission was to review the terms of any award for female workers and make such orders as it deemed reasonable and proper, but no such order was to vary rates of pay so as to provide for rates lower than the female basic wage as enunciated by the Commonwealth Court. The Commission gave several lengthy judgments relating to these matters, the effect of which was briefly that, while it might not award rates of pay lower than the new basic wage found by the Commonwealth Court, that basic wage contained an amount of £1 attributable to secondary considerations rather than to needs. This £1 was to be regarded as a marginal rate of wage, and the remaining £5 3s. 6d. of the female basic wage (as it then stood) was to be regarded by all State tribunals as the true or foundational basic wage for females. Nevertheless, the requirement of the Act that no female wage under a State award should fall short of the Commonwealth basic wage for females, had the effect of making the whole rate of £6 3s. 6d. subject to adjustment for changes in retail prices.

Particulars of the Sydney basic wage for adult females in Commonwealth awards since December, 1950, are shown below:—

**Table 881.—Basic Wage for Adult Females, Sydney, Commonwealth Awards.**

Month of Change.	Amount per week.	Month of Change.	Amount per week.	Month of Change.	Amount per week.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1950—Dec.	123 6	1952—Feb.	162 0	1953—Feb.	178 6
1951—Feb.	129 6	May	167 0	May	180 6
May	135 0	August	176 0	August*	182 0
August	144 6	Nov.	177 6		
Nov.	155 0				

\* Current, December, 1953.

#### BASIC WAGE DETERMINATION IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Basic wages are determined by State industrial tribunals in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia under State laws. Since October, 1937, under an amendment of the State Industrial Arbitration Act, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales has been required to adopt (in State awards) basic wages as determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration; formerly the Industrial Commission determined the basic wage to be applied in State awards (see



page 980). The Industrial Court of Queensland has adjusted basic wage rates according to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series index numbers since March quarter, 1942. Victorian wages boards must adopt Commonwealth award rates where applicable, and in Tasmania the standard of the Commonwealth Court is observed to a large extent. Since December, 1946, the "living wage" applied by the South Australian Board of Industry has been the same as the Commonwealth basic wage.

The Western Australian Arbitration Court determines a basic wage in June of each year, which it may review whenever quarterly data relating to the cost of living supplied by the State Statistician reveals a change of 1s. or more a week. Special adjustments were made in the State basic wages of Queensland and Western Australia on the basis of the special increases in the Commonwealth basic wage awarded by the Court from December, 1946, and December, 1950, respectively (see pages 983 and 984).

The State basic wage determinations for adult males are related to family units of a man and wife with three children in Queensland and South Australia, and with two children in Western Australia.

From December, 1950, the Queensland basic wage for females was increased from 63 per cent. to 66 per cent. of the male basic wage, and in Western Australia, the basic wage for females was raised from 54 per cent. to 65 per cent. of the male basic wage from December, 1951. The State basic wages operating in Queensland and Western Australia in November, 1952, were as follows:—

	Male Rate.	Female Rate.
Queensland	£10 16s. 0d. per week	£7 4s. 6d. per week
Western Australia (Perth)	£11 18s. 6d. per week	£7 15s. 0d. per week

### SECONDARY (OR MARGINAL) WAGES.

Awards of industrial tribunals usually add to the minimum or basic wage some further amount (the "secondary" or "marginal" wage) in respect of special features associated with the various occupations, e.g., the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work and the conditions under which it is performed.

In recent years, many unions have approached the various arbitration tribunals for substantial increases in the marginal portions of award rates of pay. The unions have claimed that (a) the real value of the marginal rate has decreased sharply because of steep increases in the cost of living, and (b) since the basic wage has increased steeply (as a result of the automatic cost-of-living adjustments and the special additions awarded by the tribunals themselves), the former relationship between the marginal element and the basic wage element has been destroyed.

In general, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales has ruled, as to the first argument, that margins are fixed from time to time with regard to all the relevant factors prevailing at the time, including the purchasing power of money. The Commission has held that any rise or fall in the purchasing power of money, regardless of its size, is not of itself a basis for a corresponding alteration in the margin.

In regard to the second claim of the unions, the Industrial Commission has rejected the argument that margins are fixed as a percentage of the basic wage and should be maintained at a level which would keep this percentage stable. The Commission has held that it is the whole wage which is to be considered when rates of pay are fixed in any award.

Although the division of functions in the Commonwealth system of arbitration has operated so as to prevent any single tribunal from considering the whole rate of pay (i.e., basic wage and marginal wage combined) to be awarded in any particular case, it is apparent that marginal awards of the Commonwealth tribunals have been based on similar views to those of the New South Wales Industrial Commission.

### RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages for, as distinct from actual earnings in, various occupations at the close of 1921 and later years are shown in the following statement. Except where specified, the figures indicate the minimum amounts payable for a full week's work on the basis of the weekly, daily, or hourly rates fixed by industrial awards and agreements, and for occupations not subject to industrial determination the ruling or predominant rates are stated. The table contains particulars of a few occupations only, but similar information relating to a large number of callings is published annually in the "Statistical Register of New South Wales".

**Table 882.—Award Rates of Wages for Adult Males in Various Occupations, New South Wales.**

Occupation.	At 31st December.									
	1921.	1929.	1939.	1946.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	
<b>Manufacturing—</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Cabinetmaker ... ..	101 9	108 6	108 0	142 0	172 0	182 0	215 0	257 0	287 0	
Boilermaker ... ..	107 6	123 0	112 0	144 0	174 0	184 0	217 0	259 0	289 0	
Coppersmith ... ..	109 6	118 6	113 0	145 0	175 6	185 6	218 6	260 6	290 6	
Fitter ... ..	107 6	118 6	112 0	144 0	174 0	184 0	217 0	259 0	289 0	
Fitter, electrical ...	108 6	118 6	118 0	150 0	186 0	196 0	229 0	274 0	301 0	
Baker, bread ... ..	100 6	128 6	120 0	148 0	177 0	187 0	220 0	267 0	297 0	
Bootmaker ... ..	98 6	102 6	105 0	135 6	156 0	166 0	199 0	244 0	275 0	
Tailor (ready-made) ...	102 6	108 0	101 0	136 0	172 0	181 0	214 0	254 0	285 0	
Compositor (jobbing hand)	105 0	116 0	109 0	141 0	171 6	190 0	223 0	265 0	295 0	
<b>Building—</b>										
Bricklayer ... ..	108 0	126 6	126 6	155 0	188 0	198 0	231 0	291 8	326 8	
Carpenter ... ..	110 0	125 0	126 6	156 6	188 0	198 0	231 0	298 4	331 8	
Painter ... ..	104 0	116 0	115 6	145 6	177 9	190 0	223 0	281 8	315 0	
Plumber ... ..	110 0	127 0	125 6	154 0	194 0	199 0	232 0	290 6	324 0	
<b>Mining—</b>										
Coalwheeler per day*	15 7	18 3	18 8	27 3	33 1	35 1	41 8	50 1	56 1	
<b>Transport—</b>										
Railway loco-driver {	106 0	114 0	108 6	143 6	171 0	181 0	215 0	256 0	286 0	
Railway loco-driver {	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
Wharf-labourer per hour {	130 0	139 0	144 0	179 0	214 0	224 0	258 0	299 0	329 0	
Wharf-labourer per hour {	2 9	2 11	2 10	4 0	4 11	5 3	6 0	7 2 ½	8 2	
<b>Rural Industries—</b>										
Shearer per 100 sheep ...	40 0	41 0†	35 6	46 9	62 3	71 6	109 9	159 6	143 9	
Standard minimum wage‡	82 0	82 6	82 0	108 0	122 0	132 0	165 0	207 0	237 0	

\* Northern district.

† Less 2s. 3d. per week.

‡ State awards.

The wages of coalminers are based on contract rates, which vary according to the conditions of the seams or places where the coal is mined. Particulars of the award rates of wages for various classes of workers in the rural industries are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

### AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES.

The average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult males and adult females in various groups of industries and the weighted average for all groups in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth

Statistician. For the computations, particulars are obtained in respect of 874 male and 85 female occupations. The industrial awards and agreements are the main sources of information, and for the few occupations not subject to industrial determinations, the ruling or predominant rates are ascertained from employers and from secretaries of trade unions.

The occupations are classified into fourteen industrial groups, and the averages are calculated on the basis of the weekly rates payable to adult male employees in the metropolitan district, except in regard to the mining, shipping, and rural industries, which are conducted for the most part outside the metropolitan area.

In determining the average wage in each group, an arithmetic mean is taken (that is, the sum of the rates is divided by the number of occupations), no detailed system of weights being applied owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons employed in each occupation. In computing the average for all the industries combined, the average for each industrial group is weighted in accordance with the relative number of workers employed in that group.

The average rates are nominal, and as they take no account of payments in excess of award rates, for overtime, or as bonuses, etc., they are not a measure of average weekly earnings of wage-earners. Moreover, the weekly rates do not measure changes in the nominal cost of labour in terms of wages because of variations from time to time and as between industries in the normal working week. Consequently, the average nominal hourly rates provide a better basis of comparison for certain purposes.

Index numbers of average weekly and hourly nominal rates of wages at the close of certain years since 1929 for adult males and adult females, as calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician, are given below. These are to be regarded as illustrating trends in wage rates rather than their absolute level.

**Table 883.—Index Numbers of Average Nominal Rates of Wages in N.S.W.**

At 31st December.	Adult Males.		Adult Females.	
	Weekly Rates.*	Hourly Rates.	Weekly Rates.†	Hourly Rates.
1929... ..	201	201	198	222
1936... ..	167	173	168	188
1939... ..	189	196	196	220
1942... ..	231	234	235	263
1943... ..	237	240	250	298
1944... ..	237	241	262	293
1945... ..	238	241	262	299
1946... ..	255	259	296	331
1947... ..	276	300	310	365
1948... ..	312	340	368	452
1949... ..	335	365	398	490
1950... ..	409	445	515	701
1951... ..	497	543	630	773
1952... ..	555	605	714	876

\* Base: Weighted average for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) = 100.

† Base: Weighted average for Australia in April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) = 100.

The table reveals a material reduction in the margin between the average nominal rates of wages of men and women since before the 1939-45 war. Between 1939 and 1946, the weekly rates increased 35 per cent. for adult males and 51 per cent. for adult females, and between 1946 and 1952, the increases were 114 per cent. for men and 137 per cent. for women. In December, 1952, the average nominal weekly wage for men was 193 per cent. and for women 264 per cent. higher than in December, 1939. Between 1939 and 1952, the average nominal hourly rates for adult males increased by slightly more than three times, and those for females by nearly four times.

The increases in the years 1939 to 1942 reflect the increases in the basic wage as shown in Table 880, with the addition of war loadings in some industries. Wage pegging rendered movements negligible from 1942 to 1945, but since the war there has been a rapid and continuous increase in wages as a result of the relaxation of wartime controls and the general post-war rise in prices. The index numbers of average nominal wage rates were also affected by the special interim increase of 7s. in the basic wage awarded in December, 1946, and a further special increase of 19s. in October, 1950 (see pages 983 and 984). Hourly rates rose in 1947 and 1948 as a result of the introduction of the forty-hour week in State awards from July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from 1st January, 1948.

The average nominal weekly wages in the various groups at the end of selected years since 1929 are shown below. In the shipping, pastoral, and domestic industries, where food and lodgings are supplied, their value has been added to the rates of wages. The amounts shown are to be regarded as an index of changes expressed in money terms rather than as actual current averages.

**Table 834.—Average Nominal Weekly Wages\* in Industries, Adult Males.**

Industrial Group.	At 31st December.									
	1929.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber Works, etc....	107 9	102 9	139 8	160 0	170 9	206 2	248 3	279 2		
2. Engineering, Shipbuilding, Smelting, Metal Works, etc....	103 10	100 10	143 1	158 0	168 0	201 0	243 10	273 10		
3. Food, Drink, and Tobacco, Manufacture and Distribution	101 2	99 4	137 0	152 1	166 4	201 2	244 1	275 10		
4. Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, Rope, Cordage, etc....	96 10	92 3	131 7	149 2	160 10	200 7	240 6	271 0		
5. Books, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ....	123 6	120 9	163 7	190 5	205 6	240 1	282 4	312 5		
6. Other Manufacturing ...	103 7	99 1	137 0	155 10	166 5	201 3	245 0	277 2		
7. Building... ..	114 7	110 0	160 11	175 3	185 8	218 10	269 8	305 5		
8. Mining, Quarries, etc. ....	112 9	113 1	142 11	162 8	175 3	212 0	254 1	284 2		
9. Railway and Tramway Services	107 8	97 4	137 0	159 9	170 1	203 10	245 8	277 3		
10. Other Land Transport ...	97 1	96 10	130 8	153 3	163 3	198 4	243 11	273 11		
11. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc....	103 2	99 1	136 3	180 2	190 6	228 4	269 10	301 6		
12. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, etc. ....	100 9	80 2	133 8	162 1	175 10	226 0	281 9	306 0		
13. Domestic, Hotels, etc.†	92 7	92 1	125 4	148 2	161 8	194 11	234 4	264 4		
14. Miscellaneous ... ..	96 5	95 2	132 1	153 3	165 6	199 1	241 4	271 6		
All Industries ... ..	102 11	96 7	137 7	159 9	171 11	209 6	255 0	284 8		

\* See comments above Table 883.

† Average rates include estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

The following table shows the average nominal weekly wages payable to adult females in industry groups in which women are mainly employed:—

**Table 885.—Average Nominal Weekly Wages\* in Industries, Adult Females.**

At 31st December.	Food, Drink, etc. (3).	Clothing, Textiles, etc. (4).	All Other Manufacturing (1, 2, 5 and 6).	Domestic, Hotels, etc.† (13).	Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. (14).	All Groups.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1929 ...	48 8	54 5	53 4	52 9	55 1	53 11
1939 ...	49 7	50 8	49 11	52 6	60 5	53 3
1947 ...	79 4	87 8	91 9	75 3	84 0	84 3
1948 ...	90 3	100 6	101 11	88 0	110 4	100 0
1949 ...	100 0	108 10	110 9	94 9	118 7	108 1
1950 ...	135 5	137 7	145 10	132 0	149 7	139 11
1951 ...	165 8	167 9	178 7	163 6	181 10	171 1
1952 ...	188 2	190 7	202 1	186 0	204 11	193 11

\* See comment above Table 883.

† Average rates include estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

#### INDEX NUMBERS—NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

The foregoing tables relate to the nominal rates of wages, that is, the actual amounts of money payable in return for labour, and in order to show the effective value of these amounts it is necessary to relate them to the purchasing power of money, as in the following statement. For this purpose the average rates of wages have been reduced to index numbers, and these index numbers have been divided by index numbers of retail prices in Sydney computed from the Commonwealth Statistician's total "C" series index numbers (see page 925). The results indicate very approximately the changes in the effective wage.

The nominal wage for each of the years ended June, as shown in the table, represents the mean of the average rates at the end of the four quarters. Index numbers, calculated on the foregoing basis, are as follows:—

**Table 886.—Nominal and Effective Wages in New South Wales.**

Year ended June.	Average Nominal Wage for a Full Week's Work—Adult Males.		Index Number of Retail Prices, Sydney, Total, "C" Series. †	Index Number of Effective Wages (Full Work).
	Amount.	Index Number.		
	s. d.			
1923-27*	96 0	100	100	100
1929	102 10	107	103	104
1933	85 0	88	83	107
1939	95 2	99	91	109
1942	107 6	112	104	108
1943	118 0	123	112	108
1944	121 5	126	112	110
1945	121 3	126	112	113
1946	121 10	127	113	112
1947	129 6	135	116	116
1948	143 3	149	123	121
1949	160 7	167	135	124
1950	173 9	181	150	121
1951	209 10	219	173	127
1952	257 3	268	214	125

\* Calendar years. † Mean of the Commonwealth Statistician's index number for Sydney (base: average six Capital cities in 1923-27 = 100) for the four quarters of each financial year expressed in ratio to the index number for Sydney (102) for the base period 1923-27.

The rates of wages, nominal and effective, as stated in the foregoing tables are based on the rates payable to employees under awards or agreements or predominant rates for work without intermittency or overtime, and not on actual earnings.

The index number of effective wages in 1951-52 was 15 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

### WAGES PAID IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Commonwealth Statistician compiles quarterly estimates of the average weekly total wages paid and the average earnings, based upon employment and wages as recorded in payroll tax returns (which cover about 80 per cent. of total employment) and estimates of the unrecorded balance, but not including pay of members of the armed forces. The figures are not adjusted seasonally, but a seasonally adjusted quarterly index of average weekly earnings in Australia is published in the "Monthly Review of Business Statistics".

The following table shows particulars of the average weekly total wages paid in New South Wales, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, together with the average weekly earnings per male unit, which represents total wages divided by total civil employment expressed in male units. Male units equal the number of males plus a proportion of females, based on the approximate ratio of average female earnings to average male earnings. The figures shown in the table have been revised since the last issue of the Official Year Book.

**Table 887.—Wages and Salaries Paid and Average Earnings per Male Unit, New South Wales.\***

Year ended June.	Total Wages and Salaries Paid—Weekly Average.	Quarter ended—	Total Wages and Salaries Paid—Weekly Average.	Year ended June.	Average Weekly Earnings per Male Unit.	Quarter ended—	Average Weekly Earnings per Male Unit.
	£ thous.		£ thous.		£		£
1946	4,966	1950—Sept.	10,024	1946	6·57	1950—Sept.	10·27
1947	5,838	Dec.	11,233	1947	6·81	Dec.	11·37
1948	6,976	1951—Mar.	11,413	1948	7·73	1951—Mar.	11·41
1949	8,133	June	12,869	1949	8·73	June	12·78
1950	9,018	Sept.	13,387	1950	9·50	Sept.	13·26
1951	11,385	Dec.	14,988	1951	11·46	Dec.	14·75
1952	14,364	1952—Mar.	14,083	1952	14·24	1952—Mar.	13·94
1953	15,090	June	14,998	1953	15·50	June	15·02
		Sept.	14,934			Sept.	15·23
		Dec.	15,729			Dec.	16·24
		1953—Mar.	14,241			1953—Mar.	14·70
		June	15,456			June	15·84

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Since 1945-46 there has been a rapid increase in total wages and salaries paid in New South Wales, partly owing to increased employment and partly to higher wages and salaries. The rise in wage rates is reflected in the average weekly earnings per male unit, which increased by 45 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1949-50, and by 50 per cent. between 1949-50 and 1951-52. The average weekly earnings per male unit in 1952-53 amounted to £15 10s., representing an increase of only 9 per cent. as compared with 1951-52, but 136 per cent. as compared with 1945-46. The weekly average of total wages and salaries paid in 1952-53 was affected by the decline in employment which began towards the end of 1951.

The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal factors. For example, the figures for the December quarter are usually, though not invariably, higher than those for the previous September quarter and the following March quarter.

Actual average weekly earnings (which include overtime, bonus payments, etc.) considerably exceeded the average nominal weekly wage rates for adult males shown in Table 884, notwithstanding that juniors and their earnings are included in the averages, and that there are losses of working time through sickness, absenteeism, adverse weather, and other causes.

#### *Wage Earnings in Industries.*

There are records of actual wage payments in the rural, manufacturing and mining industries and of the payments made to New South Wales and Commonwealth Government employees. At no time has it been practicable to ascertain the total wages paid in private commercial and transport enterprises, the professions, building and construction industries, etc.

Most wage and salary earners in New South Wales are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (see page 943), and as shown on page 952, the estimated amount of wages paid to such workers was £518,767,000 in 1950-51, and £631,499,000 in 1951-52. The amount of salaries and wages paid in factories (distinguishing government and private establishments) is shown in the chapter "Factories", and particulars of wages paid in the mining industry are given in the chapter "Mining". Information regarding wages paid in rural industries is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The following statement shows the amount of salaries and wages paid in New South Wales to employees of the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 888.—Salaries and Wages Paid to Government Employees in N.S.W.**

Year ended June.	New South Wales Government.	Commonwealth Government.	Total.	Year ended June.	New South Wales Government.	Commonwealth Government.	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.		
1939	29,526	5,844	35,370	1947	49,867	17,558	67,425
1941	32,587	8,597	41,184	1948	60,261	22,323	82,584
1943	42,023	19,717	61,740	1949	67,284	27,027	94,311
1944	41,063	20,675	61,738	1950	74,483	33,325	107,808
1945	41,265	18,971	60,236	1951	89,564	44,832	134,396
1946	43,535	17,030	60,565	1952	116,059	53,315	169,374

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to government employees in New South Wales, employees of the Commonwealth Government accounted for 17 per cent. in 1938-39 and 31 per cent. in 1951-52.

## VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The value of production, as shown in this chapter, relates to the primary industries—pastoral, agricultural, dairying and farmyard, mining, forestry, fisheries, and trapping—and to the manufacturing industries. The values of production in some important activities, such as building and construction, transport and trade and commerce, are not included.

The following table shows particulars of the estimated value of production of primary and manufacturing industries in various years since 1928-29. The *gross value at principal markets*, in the case of rural industries, has been ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The *gross value at place of production* excludes marketing costs. In the case of *primary production*, the *net value* excludes the value of seed and fodder used and the value of the principal goods and services provided by other industries. The *net value of manufacturing production* represents the value added to raw materials, and it is taken as the value of the manufactured goods at the factory, less the cost of materials used, fuel, etc. These terms are explained in more detail in the chapters "Agriculture" and "Factories".

**Table 889.—Primary and Manufacturing Industries—Value of Production.**

Year.	Primary Production.*			Manufacturing Industries— Net Value of Production. †	Primary and Manufacturing Industries— Net Value of Production. †
	Gross Value at Principal Markets.	Gross Value at Place of Production.	Net Value at Place of Production.		
£ thousand.					
1928-29	100,509	90,099	82,042	73,627	155,669
1930-31	60,920	51,212	45,008	49,524	95,132
1935-36	86,444	76,759	69,313	69,470	138,783
1938-39	85,653	74,899	63,538	90,266	153,804
1941-42	104,682	93,190	81,446	138,790	220,236
1942-43	123,618	111,035	98,130	153,582	251,712
1943-44	136,775	123,398	108,792	162,726	271,518
1944-45	120,143	109,170	95,216	159,875	255,091
1945-46	146,257	132,432	117,008	153,179	270,187
1946-47	148,959	137,316	121,040	186,546	307,586
1947-48	250,451	230,460	210,326	218,611	428,937
1948-49	249,196	230,364	209,657	251,199	460,856
1949-50	326,904	304,153	283,532	283,201	566,733
1950-51	484,661	460,740	438,616	366,108	804,724
1951-52	390,885	362,335	332,307	443,891	776,198

\* Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Three interim distributions of such profits have been made, viz., £9,742,721 in 1949-50, £9,742,721 in 1951-52, and £6,235,341 in 1952-53.

† At place of production.

The total net value of primary and manufacturing production fell from £156 million in 1928-29 to £95 million in 1930-31, during the economic depression, but it rose again to £154 million in 1938-39. Thereafter, under the combined influence of increased production and the upward trend of prices, the value rose to a peak of £805 million in 1950-51, but it fell in



the next year to £776 million as a result of a 24 per cent. decline in the net value of primary production and a 13 per cent. increase in the value of manufacturing production.

The value of primary production is subject to a much greater degree of fluctuation than the value of manufacturing production, because of its dependence on seasonal conditions and on export markets. The net value of manufacturing production rose each year from £153 million in 1945-46 to £443 million in 1951-52. The net value of primary production, on the other hand, increased from £117 million in 1945-46 to £439 million in 1950-51, but it fell to £333 million in the next year, largely because of a decline in the price of wool and in the quantity produced.

The share of the manufacturing industries in the total net value of production, as shown in Table 889, varies considerably from year to year, mainly because of the greater degree of variation in the value of primary production. The net values of primary and manufacturing production were almost equal in 1935-36, but in 1938-39 the value of manufacturing production exceeded that of primary production by 42 per cent. The value of manufacturing production continued to exceed primary production until 1949-50, when the values were approximately the same, but the value of manufacturing production was 17 per cent. less than the value of primary production in 1950-51 and 33 per cent. greater in 1951-52.

The net value of primary and manufacturing production per head of population in New South Wales in 1951-52 was £231, viz., primary £99, and manufacturing £132.

### ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the estimated gross value of production of the various branches of primary industry, at the place of production, at intervals since 1911. The values for mines and quarries, as stated, for the years 1920-21 to 1930-31 relate to the calendar years 1921 to 1931, and for 1935-36 to 1951-52 to the calendar years 1935 to 1951, respectively.

Table 890.—Gross Value of Primary Production at Place of Production.

Year.	Rural Industries.				Forestry, Fisheries, and Trapping.	Mines and Quarries. *	Total. Primary Industries.
	Pastoral.	Agri- cultural.	Dairying and Farmyard.	Total. Rural Industries.			
	£ thousand.						
1920-21 ...	20,336	32,373	16,447	69,156	4,089	10,192	83,437
1923-29 ...	40,679	19,356	14,559	74,594	5,298	10,207	90,099
1930-31 ...	17,835	12,328	12,039	42,202	2,669	6,341	51,212
1935-36 ...	33,641	16,796	14,112	64,549	4,165	8,045	76,759
1938-39 ...	24,894	18,459	16,359	59,712	3,485	11,792	74,899
1941-42 ...	35,506	20,308	16,558	72,372	6,052	14,766	93,190
1942-43 ...	39,507	29,144	21,384	90,035	5,519	15,481	111,035
1943-44 ...	44,136	32,750	23,544	100,430	7,039	15,929	123,398
1944-45 ...	38,697	21,995	25,403	86,095	7,071	16,004	109,170
1945-46 ...	35,426	44,719	27,308	107,453	8,933	16,046	132,432
1946-47 ...	53,869	26,150	27,048	107,067	10,442	19,807	137,316
1947-48 ...	75,100	87,764	31,916	194,780	9,493	26,187	230,460
1948-49 ...	97,429	53,887	35,409	186,725	10,769	32,870	230,364
1949-50 ...	142,185	75,479	40,744	258,408	10,450	35,295	304,153
1950-51 ...	305,234	50,457	45,785	401,476	13,162	46,102	460,740
1951-52 ...	158,647	65,968	53,492	278,107	16,351	67,877	362,335

\* Calendar year.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in the prices of wool.

In agriculture, wheat is the outstanding product. Seasonal conditions which affect the extent of cultivation and the size of the harvests are the cause of frequent fluctuations in the annual values of agricultural production, apart from the variations in the price of this cereal, which depends upon the state of oversea markets rather than upon local supply and demand. When the influence of both factors—season and price—bears in the same direction, up or down, the fluctuations are considerable.

The gross value of production in the rural industries in 1951-52 was £278,107,000, including pastoral £158,647,000 (or 57 per cent.), agriculture £65,968,000 (or 24 per cent.), and dairying and farmyard £53,492,000 (or 19 per cent.). In the same year the value of mining production was £67,877,000, and forestry and fisheries production £16,351,000.

#### *Gross Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.*

The following table indicates the principal elements in the value of pastoral and dairying production in 1938-39 and the last five years:—

**Table 891.—Pastoral and Dairying Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.**

Season.	Pastoral Production.				Dairying and Farmyard Production.			
	Wool.	Sheep and Cattle Slaughtered. *	Other. †	Total.	Butter, Cheese and Milk.	Poultry.	Other. ‡	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1938-39	17,076	8,032	(—) 214	24,894	9,889	3,853	2,617	16,359
1947-48	61,384	16,753	(—) 3,037	75,100	16,866	10,391	4,659	31,916
1948-49	82,348	19,797	(—) 4,716	97,429	17,872	11,939	5,598	35,409
1949-50	122,188	22,489	(—) 2,492	142,185	21,157	13,403	6,184	40,744
1950-51	281,396	28,902	(—) 5,064	305,234	23,172	14,913	7,700	45,785
1951-52	129,564	33,779	(—) 4,696	158,647	25,353	18,848	9,291	53,492

\* Excludes dairy cows and calves. The value of skin wool obtained from sheep slaughtered is included under "Wool".

† Mainly net interstate imports of cattle.

‡ Mainly dairy cows, calves and pigs slaughtered.

In 1951-52 the value of wool, which is the main item of pastoral production, was £129,564,000, or 82 per cent. of the gross value of all pastoral production. Most of the balance (18 per cent.) represents the value of sheep and cattle slaughtered (exclusive of all calves and dairy cows). The item "Other" consists of (a) the value of stud yearling horses sold, and (b) the value of net interstate imports or exports of sheep and cattle. In 1951-52 the value of the stud yearlings was £306,000, the value of net interstate exports of sheep was £1,369,000, and the value of net interstate imports of cattle was £6,371,000, necessitating a deduction of £4,696,000 from the total gross value of pastoral production. Further particulars of pastoral production are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Butter, cheese and milk normally comprise about half the gross value of dairying and farmyard production; in 1951-52 they amounted to £25,353,000, or 47.4 per cent. of the total. Since 1945-46, milk has been the largest of the three items, its value being consistently greater than that of butter. In 1951-52 the gross value of milk produced was

£15,020,000, butter £9,901,000, and cheese £432,000. Other items in the value of dairying and farmyard production in 1951-52 were: Poultry, £18,848,000, or 35.2 per cent.; dairy cows, calves and pigs slaughtered, £9,037,000, or 16.9 per cent.; and honey and beeswax, £254,000, or 0.5 per cent. The gross value of dairying and farmyard production includes Commonwealth Government subsidies to the dairying industry. The amount of Commonwealth subsidy to dairy farmers in New South Wales was £2,759,000 in 1950-51, and £2,534,000 in 1951-52. Further particulars of dairying and farmyard production are contained in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

*Gross Value of Agricultural Production.*

The next table shows the gross value of the principal items of agricultural production in 1938-39 and the last five years:—

**Table 892.—Agricultural Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.**

Year ended 31st March.	Cereals.		Hay.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Other.	Total.
	Wheat.	Other.					
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1939 ...	6,695	1,510	4,250	1,460	2,688	1,856	18,459
1948 ...	64,758	1,902	5,309	4,351	6,460	4,984	87,764
1949 ...	34,398	3,000	2,775	5,469	5,254	2,991	53,887
1950 ...	50,720	4,307	3,680	5,696	7,602	3,474	75,479
1951 ...	25,661	4,145	3,376	5,788	7,692	3,795	50,457
1952 ...	25,623	7,215	6,273	7,449	13,875	5,533	65,968

The gross value of agricultural production fluctuates considerably from year to year, partly because of variations in the quantities harvested, and partly because of changes in market prices. Wheat, which is the principal agricultural commodity, represents a different proportion of the total value of agricultural production according to the size of the harvest. For instance, the quantity of wheat produced in 1947-48, an exceptionally good year, was 95 million bushels, and its gross value was £65,000,000, or 74 per cent. of the value of all agricultural production, whereas in 1951-52, the harvest was only 40 million bushels, and the value £26,000,000, or 39 per cent. of the total.

Apart from wheat, the principal item in the value of agricultural production in 1951-52 was fruit, the gross value of which was £13,875,000, or 21 per cent. of the total. In the same year, other important items of agricultural production were vegetables (£7,449,000, or 11 per cent.), cereals other than wheat (£7,215,000, or 11 per cent.), and hay (£6,273,000, or 10 per cent.).

The value of agricultural production does not include the value of produce grown on holdings which are less than 1 acre in extent and from which returns are not collected, but this deficiency would only be considerable for certain types of vegetables.

Further particulars of the value of agricultural production are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

*Gross Value of Forestry, Fisheries and Trapping.*

The following table shows separate particulars of forestry, fisheries and trapping production:—

**Table 893.—Forestry, Fisheries and Trapping Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.**

Year ended 30th June.	Forestry.	Fisheries.	Trapping.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1939... ..	2,261	620	604	3,485
1948... ..	5,741	1,224	2,528	9,493
1949... ..	6,561	1,479	2,729	10,769
1950... ..	7,185	1,449	1,816	10,450
1951... ..	8,966	1,730	2,466	13,162
1952... ..	12,461	1,821	2,069	16,351

As Table 893 indicates, fisheries and trapping represent a very small proportion of the gross value of primary production. The total value of forestry, fisheries and trapping production in 1951-52 was £16,351,000, and of this amount forestry comprised £12,461,000, or 76 per cent. Most of the value of trapping production consists of rabbits (valued at £1,922,000 in 1951-52).

Further particulars are given in the chapters "Forestry", "Fisheries", and "Pastoral Industry".

*Gross Value of Mine and Quarry Production.*

Particulars of the principal items of mining production are given in the following table:—

**Table 894.—Mine and Quarry Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.**

Year.	Coal Mining.	Silver-Lead- Zinc Mining.	Other Mining and Quarrying.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1939... ..	7,027	.....4,987.....		12,014
1946... ..	10,535	7,220	2,052	19,807
1947... ..	12,101	11,403	2,683	26,187
1948... ..	14,938	14,539	3,393	32,870
1949... ..	16,122	15,560	3,613	35,295
1950... ..	22,121	19,725	4,256	46,102
1951... ..	31,466	30,536	5,875	67,877

The principal minerals extracted in New South Wales are coal, lead and zinc. In 1951 the gross value of coal produced was £31,466,000, or 46 per cent. of the total value of mine and quarry production, and the value of silver-lead-zinc production was £30,536,000, or 45 per cent. of the total. The major factor responsible for the increase in the value of mining production in recent years was higher prices. Further details of mine and quarry production are contained in the chapter "Mining Industry".

NET VALUE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION—PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Particulars of the net value of manufacturing production according to the principal classes of industry are shown in the following table:—

Table 895.—Manufacturing Production—Net Value at Place of Production.

Year ended 30th June.	Class of Industry.							
	Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	Textiles and Clothing	Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Chemicals, Paint, Oils, etc.	Paper, Stationery, Printing, etc.	Woodworking and Basketware.	Other.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1939 ...	31,691	9,780	16,106	6,393	6,538	3,247	16,511	90,266
1948 ...	90,897	29,551	27,407	14,177	13,380	9,251	33,948	218,611
1949 ...	101,617	34,564	32,722	17,605	15,812	11,101	37,778	251,199
1950 ...	113,059	38,216	34,573	22,191	19,345	12,803	43,014	283,201
1951 ...	152,038	49,306	41,292	28,698	24,705	16,332	53,737	366,108
1952 ...	190,198	54,424	49,781	33,470	30,190	21,539	63,789	443,391

The principal class of manufactures is industrial metals, machines and conveyances. In 1951-52 the net value of production of this industrial group was £190,000,000, or 43 per cent. of the total. Other important groups in 1951-52 were textiles and clothing (£54,000,000, or 12 per cent. of the total), food, drink, and tobacco (£50,000,000, or 11 per cent.), and chemicals, paint and oils (£33,000,000, or 8 per cent.).

PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows particulars of the estimated net value of primary and manufacturing production in various years since 1928-29. As explained earlier, the net value of primary production is the gross value at the place of production less the cost of seed, fodder, etc., and the net value of manufacturing production is the value of the manufactured goods at the factory, less the cost of materials used, etc.

Table 896.—Primary and Manufacturing Production—Net Value at Place of Production.

Year.	Primary Industries.						Manufacturing Industries.	Primary and Manufacturing Industries.
	Pastoral.	Agri-cultural.	Dairying and Farm-yard.	Total Rural Industries.	Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping.	Mining.	Total Primary.	
	£ thousand.							
1928-29	40,356	15,631	12,092	68,079	5,241	8,722	82,042	155,669
1930-31	17,592	9,776	10,383	37,751	2,608	5,249	45,608	95,132
1935-36	32,799	14,139	11,466	58,404	4,117	6,762	69,313	138,783
1938-39	23,613	13,401	13,147	50,161	3,429	9,948	63,538	153,804
1941-42	34,121	16,043	12,834	62,998	6,045	12,403	81,446	220,236
1942-43	38,212	24,444	17,070	79,726	5,507	12,897	98,130	251,712
1943-44	42,580	27,916	18,112	88,608	7,026	13,158	108,792	271,518
1944-45	37,452	17,499	20,080	75,031	7,048	13,137	95,216	255,091
1945-46	34,043	39,345	21,596	94,984	8,908	13,116	117,008	270,187
1946-47	52,666	20,351	21,179	94,196	10,338	16,506	121,040	307,586
1947-48	73,757	79,308	25,692	178,757	9,284	22,285	210,326	428,937
1948-49	95,640	46,205	28,991	170,836	10,623	28,198	209,657	460,856
1949-50	140,027	69,078	33,943	243,048	10,268	30,191	283,532	566,733
1950-51	302,642	44,492	38,852	385,986	12,996	39,634	438,616	804,724
1951-52	154,386	58,393	44,508	257,227	10,195	59,385	332,807	776,198

Details regarding deductions from the gross values are published in the chapters of this volume relating to the rural industries.

# FACTORIES

## BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901, the manufactures of New South Wales were primarily goods for local use, consisting chiefly of food commodities, furniture, bricks, clothing made from imported materials, printing, the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery, and the preliminary treatment of primary products, such as wool-scouring and sawmilling.

Since 1901, the growth of manufacturing has been interrupted by only one major setback, viz., the economic depression of 1929-1932. The following table shows the level of manufacturing activity in significant years between 1901 and 1951-52:—

**Table 897.—Summary of Factories in New South Wales.**

Year.	Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power of Engines Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Value of Production.	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery.
	No.	No.	thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1901 ...	3,387	61,764‡	57	4,945	10,011	13,699
1911 ...	5,039	104,551‡	213	10,048	19,432	25,651
1920-21 ...	5,837	139,211	492	25,619	43,128	59,544
1923-29 ...	8,465	180,756	1,028	38,545	73,627	102,741
1931-32 ...	7,397	126,355	1,383	22,751	46,653	96,741
1935-36 ...	8,486	193,200	1,505	33,315	69,470	101,459
1938-39 ...	9,464	228,781	1,792	44,606	90,266	120,047
1943-44 ...	10,755	323,032	2,267	93,518	162,726	152,782
1945-46 ...	12,287	310,870	2,349	87,647	153,179	152,869
1946-47 ...	13,961	343,119	2,469	103,588	186,546	157,129
1947-48 ...	15,194	363,365	2,539	125,346	218,611	178,574
1948-49 ...	16,087	378,380	2,649	146,536	251,199	201,053
1949-50 ...	16,346	382,385	2,809	162,147	283,201	224,462
1950-51 ...	17,129	406,965	3,057	211,339	366,108	266,960
1951-52 ...	18,144	405,994	3,160	263,651	443,391	320,099

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.  
of working proprietors.

† Excluding drawings  
‡ Estimated.

After federation, a uniform protective customs tariff replaced the duties imposed by the States on oversea and interstate goods, and trade between the States became free. Economic conditions were favourable in the decade after federation and factories expanded steadily. There was a slight recession in 1914, but after the outbreak of war, recovery soon occurred under the influence of the demand for war materials and the general increase in money incomes. Moreover, the curtailment or cessation of the supplies of many imported articles encouraged the expansion of manufactures from local resources.

Under these conditions, the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Large-scale iron and steel works, and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, and during the nineteen-twenties, the scope and range of items manufactured increased considerably.

General industrial depression from 1929 to 1932 caused a severe contraction in activity, but recovery commenced in 1933, and thereafter rapid expansion occurred in established secondary industries and in the development of new industries. The recovery was due partly to improving economic conditions, and partly to changes in tariff policy designed to counteract

the general depression, which resulted in increased protection for local industries. Quotas ranging up to total prohibition were imposed on various classes of imports, and there were numerous increases in the rates of customs duties between November, 1929, and July, 1931, which, coupled with a primage duty imposed on imports from 10th July, 1930, and a depreciation of Australian currency from January, 1931, stimulated local industries. With the improvement of economic conditions, both internal and external, some customs and primage duties were gradually reduced. The net effect of all these influences was to promote substantial new development of local manufactures in the late nineteen-thirties; many overseas firms established subsidiary undertakings in Australia to manufacture their products, partly or wholly.

When war broke out in September, 1939, Australia became a major source of supply for British countries east of Suez, and in meeting these demands, as well as those arising locally because of interruption of oversea importations, existing manufacturing industries expanded, and new enterprises were developed rapidly for the production of munitions, aircraft, ships, machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, etc. The outbreak of war with Japan, the basing of Allied armed forces in Australia, and Australian responsibilities for supplies in the South-west Pacific Area gave added impetus to these developments. The peak in employment during the war occurred in 1943-44, when an average of 323,032 persons was employed in factories. By 1945-46, when general demobilisation took place, employment had declined to 310,870 persons, although, owing to the opening of many small factories, the number of establishments had increased from 10,755 in 1943-44 to 12,287 in 1945-46.

The post-war development of factories, in common with other industries, was influenced by world-wide inflationary tendencies, and the shortage of supplies of many imported manufactures. Between 1945-46 and 1950-51 there was rapid growth of factory activity, retarded principally by shortages of labour and equipment.

Employment in factories increased by 80 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1950-51, as compared with an increase of approximately 20 per cent. in the total work force of the State in the same period. The value of production in factories and the amount of salaries and wages paid, increased by four and five times, respectively, between 1938-39 and 1951-52, partly owing to the substantial increase in the level of prices and wages during this period.

A minor recession, which began at the end of 1951, and continued throughout 1952, reduced employment in manufacturing and in some other industries. Manufacturing industries chiefly affected were clothing, textiles and building materials. As indicated by monthly statistics, the lowest point of the recession was December, 1952, when factory employment was 11 per cent. less than in the peak month of November, 1951. There was a substantial improvement in employment in 1953.

The average number of employees per factory declined from twenty-four in 1920-21 to seventeen in the depression year 1931-32, but rose again during the recovery period to twenty-four in 1938-39. As a result of the increased employment and the wartime restrictions on the opening of new factories, the average number of employees rose to a peak of thirty-one in the war year 1942-43, but with the return to peace-time production and the inauguration of the period of post-war industrial expansion, many



new small factories were opened, and the average number of employees per establishment fell to twenty-two in 1951-52. Between 1945-46 and 1951-52, the number of factories increased by 48 per cent., as compared with an increase of 31 per cent. in factory employees.

The average horse-power per factory increased from 84 in 1920-21 to 122 in 1928-29, but with the elimination of some small establishments during the depression, it increased to 187 in 1931-32. There was little variation in the average horse-power per factory during the nineteen-thirties, but a substantial increase occurred during the war years, and the figure reached a peak of 211 in 1943-44. Thereafter it declined with the rapid increase in the number of new factories with little or no machinery, and in 1951-52 it was only 161. The average horse-power per employee was 7.9 in 1938-39 and 7.7 in 1951-52.

### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFFS.

The Tariff Board, which is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, investigates proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties, and takes into consideration the effect of any changes on Australian industries. The Board reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs, and determinations of fiscal policy and the rates of customs and excise duties or bounties, are made by the Commonwealth Government. Further particulars relating to the Tariff Board are shown on page 50.

### INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION.

#### COMMONWEALTH DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Industrial Development Division of the Commonwealth Department of National Development is responsible for the promotion of decentralisation and regional development of manufacturing industries in Australia. In particular, the division undertakes the systematic study of the structure, capacity and operation of these industries.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, which replaced the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in May, 1949, is governed by an Executive of five members who are nominated by the Commonwealth Government and assisted by an Advisory Council comprising, in addition to the Executive, the chairmen of the six State Advisory Committees and other persons co-opted by reason of their scientific knowledge. It is the function of the Organisation to initiate and conduct research in connection with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardisation of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

#### THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA.

The Standards Association of Australia is governed by a council which comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments,

scientific and professional organisations, and private industry. It receives financial support from private industry and from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Association acts as the national standardising organisation of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

#### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES.

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

#### THE STATE MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The staff of the State Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences assists in the promotion of industrial efficiency and expansion by undertaking research and disseminating scientific and technical information.

#### PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ETC.

A summary of the law concerning patents, trade marks, designs, etc., is given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

#### BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES.

Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products. The statutory provisions usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require bounty to be withheld or reduced if a manufacturer's net profit in production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

In June, 1953, the only bounty payable to Australian manufacturers was that on tractors manufactured from Australian materials and parts, the rate of bounty ranging from £32 to £96 per tractor, according to the brake-power of the engine. The amount of this bounty paid to Australian manufacturers was £102,621 in 1951-52 and £38,182 in 1952-53.

A bounty was paid on flax canvas made for use in Australia, between July, 1950, and July, 1952. Payment was based on the weight of flax fibre in the product, and was not to exceed £30,000 per annum. The amount paid to Australian manufacturers was £20,509 in 1950-51 and £4,105 in 1951-52.

In view of the high price of wool in the 1950-51 season, the Commonwealth Government subsidised the manufacture of woollen goods by a bounty on products manufactured in Australia between 28th August, 1950,

and 31st December, 1951, from wool purchased after 28th August, 1950, and approved by the Wool Realisation Commission before 30th June, 1951. The amount paid was based on the proportion and type of clean wool in the product. The total amount of bounty paid to 30th June, 1953, was £17,130,527.

### DEFINITIONS IN FACTORY STATISTICS.

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from returns supplied annually by manufacturers in terms of the Census Act of 1901. A return must be supplied in respect of every factory, which is defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process. The scope of the statistics includes factories in educational and charitable institutions, reformatories, and other public institutions (except penitentiaries), but does not cover smallgoods makers, laundries, farrieries, photography studies, florists and seedsmen, and abattoirs.

If a manufacturing business is conducted in conjunction with a wholesale or retail business, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only are included in the statistics. Where two or more industries are conducted in the same establishment, a separate return is obtained for each industry. This rule has not applied to the generation of electricity in and solely for the use of a factory since 1936-37, when the practice of requiring separate returns covering electricity plant and other factory operations was discontinued. The cost of generating power is distributed amongst the industries conducted in the factory. Where one factory has two or more plants in different localities, each plant is treated as a separate establishment in the statistics.

Manufacturers are requested to state in their returns particulars as to the number, sex and ages of their employees, wages and salaries paid, the value of premises and equipment, the horse-power of machinery, the value, and in most cases, the quantities of raw materials and fuel used, and quantities and values of principal materials and articles produced. The returns obtained from manufacturers relate to a comprehensive range of items, but are not intended to be a complete record of the income or expenditure of factories nor to show the profits or losses of factories collectively or individually. In addition to the annual returns, statistics of the production of certain factory commodities are collected monthly and published in the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* and the *Quarterly Bulletin*.

The *average number of persons employed* is quoted in this chapter on two different bases: the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former is simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year). The latter, which is used where available, is calculated by reducing the average number working in the factory (irrespective of period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year. The average proportion of the year worked by each employee is calculated for each industry, and the average weekly employment is reduced by the average proportion of the year not worked, to give the average employment during the whole year.

The *value of factory output* is the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture, and may be regarded as the sum of the value of the raw materials used and the value added to these materials by the process of manufacture. The basis of valuation of the output is the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer. The value of output also includes the value of work done, e.g., in establishments which undertake repairs. Where manufacturing operations consist only of assembling the manufactured parts of machines, etc., or of packaging, bottling and similar operations, the value of output includes the actual labour costs of assembling or packing the parts, etc., the cost of fuel and power used, any additional expenses of assembling and profit made on such work. Where factory work is done on commission the value of output is the amount charged the customers for making up or treating their materials.

The *value of production* is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value (at the factory) of the raw materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel, and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant (but not depreciation charges).

In the process of manufacture, many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw materials of another, so that such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of raw materials. Examples are raw sugar passing from the mills to the refinery, metals from the smelters which become raw materials in establishments concerned in the production of metal goods, and timber from the sawmills used in furniture factories and in joinery. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason the value of production, and not the value of the output, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

In the special case of government factories and workshops, the value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials and fuel used and other factory costs.

Where there is a separate department for selling the products, the value of the output as recorded in the returns furnished by the manufacturers is the nominal value at which the goods are transferred from the factory to the sales branch.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES.

In the compilation of statistical data relating to factories in New South Wales, a standard classification of manufacturing industries, formulated at a conference of Australian statisticians in 1902 and revised from time to time, was used until the year 1929-30. A new classification was introduced in 1930-31, and this, in turn, was revised and extended in accordance with decisions of the Statisticians' Conference, 1945. With some slight amendments, factory statistics for the years 1945-46 to 1951-52 were compiled on this revised basis, and for the greater part may be compared with those from 1930-31 onward.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factories are as follows. Where a sub-class is marked with an asterisk, there is no factory in that sub-class in operation in New South Wales.

**CLASS I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS.**

Coke Works.

\* Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.

\* Carbide.

Lime, Plaster of Paris, Asphalt.

Fibrous Plaster and Products.

Marble, Slate, etc.

Cement.

Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.

Other Cement Goods.

Other.

**CLASS II.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.**

Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire-clay Goods.

Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terracotta.

Glass (other than Bottles).

Glass Bottles.

Other.

**CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE. Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids.**

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.

\* Explosives.

White Lead, Paints, Varnish.

Oils, Vegetable.

Oils, Mineral.

Oils, Animal.

Boiling Down, Tallow Refining.

Soap and Candles.

Chemical Fertilisers.

Inks, Polishes, etc.

Matches.

Other.

**CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS AND CONVEYANCES.**

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and Steel.

Foundries—Ferrous.

Plant, Equipment and Machinery.

Other Engineering.

Extracting and Refining of other Metals, Alloys.

Electrical Machinery, Cables and Apparatus.

Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles—Construction and Assembly.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles—Repairs.

Motor Bodies.

Horse-drawn Vehicles.

Motor Accessories.

Aircraft.

Cycles, Foot, etc., and Accessories.

Construction and Repair of Vehicles—Other.

Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering.

Cutlery and Small Hand Tools.

Agricultural Machines and Implements.

Non-Ferrous Metals—

Rolling and Extrusion.

Foundries, Casting, etc.

Galvanised Iron-working and Tinsmithing—

Iron and Steel Sheets.

Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping.

Pipes, Tubes and Fittings—Ferrous.

Wire and Wire Netting (including Nails).

Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.

Gas Fittings and Meters.

Lead Mills.

Sewing Machines.

Arms, Ammunition (excluding Explosives).

Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus.

Other Metal Works.

**CLASS V.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE.**

Jewellery.

Watches and Clocks (including Repairs).

Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, etc.).

**CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS).**

\* Cotton Ginning.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving.

Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.

\* Silk, Natural.

Rayon, Nylon, and other Synthetic Fibres.

\* Flax Mills.

Rope and Cordage.

\* No factory in New South Wales.

**CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)—*continued*.**

Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, etc.  
Bags and Sacks.

Other.

**CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR).**

Furriers and Fur Dressing.  
Woolscouring and Fellmongery.  
Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing.

Saddlery, Harness and Whips.

Machine Belting.

Bags, Trunks, etc.

\*Other.

**CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED).**

Tailoring and Ready Made Clothing.  
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing.  
Dressmaking, Hemstitching.

Millinery.

Shirts, Collars, Underclothing.

Foundation Garments.

Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves.

Hats and Caps.

Gloves.

Boots and Shoes (not rubber).

Boot and Shoe Repairing.

Boot and Shoe Accessories.

Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.

Dyeworks and Cleaning (including Renovating and Repairing).

Other.

**CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.**

Flour Milling.

Cereal Foods and Starch.

Animal and Bird Foods.

Chaffcutting and Corn Crushing.

Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry).

Biscuits.

Sugar Mills.

Sugar Refining.

Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate).

Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning.

Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar.

Bacon Curing.

Butter Factories.

Cheese Factories.

Condensed and Dried Milk Factories.

Margarine.

Meat and Fish Preserving.

Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.

**Ice and Refrigerating.**

\* Salt Refining.

Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.

Breweries.

Distilleries.

Wine Making.

\* Cider and Perry Making.

Malting.

Bottling.

Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.

Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables.

Ice-cream.

Sausage Skins.

\* Arrowroot.

Other.

**CLASS X.—WOODWORKING AND BASKETWARE.**

Sawmills.

Plywood Mills (including Veneers).

Bark Mills.

Joinery.

Cooperage.

Boxes and Cases.

Wood-turning, Wood-carving, etc.

Basketware and Wickerware (including Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture).

Perambulators.

Wall and Ceiling Boards (not Plaster or Cement).

Other.

**CLASS XI.—FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.**

Billiard Tables, Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery.

Bedding and Mattresses (not wire).

Furnishing Drapery, etc.

Picture Frames.

Blinds.

\* Other.

**CLASS XII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.**

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Printing—

Government.

General, including Bookbinding.

Manufactured Stationery.

Stereotyping and Electrotyping.

Process and Photo Engraving.

Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers.

Paper Bags.

Paper Making.

Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, Crayons.

Other.

\* No factory in New South Wales.

**CLASS XIII.—RUBBER.**  
Rubber Goods and Tyres Made.  
Tyre Retreading and Repairing.

**CLASS XIV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
Gramophones and Gramophone Records.  
Pianos, Piano-Players, Organs.  
Other.

**CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.**  
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, Oil Cloth, etc.  
\* Bone, Horn, Ivory and Shell.  
Plastic Moulding and Products.

Brooms and Brushes.  
Optical Instruments and Appliances.  
Surgical and other Scientific Instruments and Appliances.  
Photographic Material, including Developing and Printing.  
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.  
Artificial Flowers.  
Other.

**CLASS XVI.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.**  
Electric Light and Power.  
Gas Works.

\* No factory in New South Wales.

### FACTORIES ACCORDING TO CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following table contains particulars of the operations of factories in New South Wales in 1951-52, according to the class of industry:—

**Table 898.—Factories According to Class of Industry—Year ended 30th June, 1952.**

Class of Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—		
				Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Output.	Production.
£ thousand.						
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	439	7,864	118,760	5,690	28,071	9,473
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	287	11,114	52,417	7,902	20,655	11,389
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ...	521	17,408	108,424	12,226	96,391	33,470
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ...	5,856	176,689	786,233	125,979	452,180	190,198
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate... ..	276	1,953	5,220	1,095	2,936	1,756
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ... ..	450	23,224	67,110	12,764	62,268	21,418
VII. Skins and Leather (not clothing or footwear) ... ..	346	5,502	21,382	3,526	18,202	5,161
VIII. Clothing (except knitted)... ..	3,090	46,975	34,851	21,471	69,300	33,006
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	2,456	39,941	213,259	24,163	170,694	49,781
X. Woodworking and Basketware ... ..	2,084	20,973	167,503	12,361	54,850	21,539
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. ... ..	678	8,103	20,004	4,742	16,195	7,248
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. ... ..	863	24,504	89,041	16,085	69,320	30,190
XIII. Rubber ... ..	158	6,600	51,218	5,237	25,163	7,126
XIV. Musical Instruments ... ..	32	1,271	2,945	793	2,154	1,161
XV. Miscellaneous Products ... ..	484	7,925	19,824	4,893	15,434	7,758
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ... ..	124	5,948	1,403,761	4,784	35,533	12,717
Total ... ..	18,144	405,994	3,159,952	263,651	1,139,346	443,391

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.  
working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of

The most important class is "industrial metals, machines, conveyances", which employed 176,689 persons in 1951-52, or 43.6 per cent. of the total number employed in factories. Next in order of employment are clothing factories, which, in 1951-52, employed in the aggregate 46,975 persons, or 11.5 per cent. of all factory employment. The third group in order of employment is "food, drink and tobacco"; in 1951-52 this class of industry employed 39,941 persons, or 9.8 per cent. of the total. Other important groups, with the proportion of total factory employment in 1951-52 shown

in brackets, are as follows:—Paper and printing (6.0 per cent.); textiles and textile goods (5.7 per cent.); woodworking (5.2 per cent.); chemicals, paint and oil (4.3 per cent.); and bricks, pottery and glass (2.7 per cent.).

Class XVI (heat, light and power) comprises electricity generating stations and gas works, which, despite the importance of their output, employ a relatively small number of persons (4,459 and 1,489, respectively, in 1951-52).

Of the total value of factory production in 1951-52, metal and machinery works contributed £190,198,000 or 43 per cent., and textile factories £21,418,000 or 5 per cent., and clothing factories £33,006,000 or 8 per cent. Proportions contributed by other important classes of industry were:—Food and drink factories, 11 per cent.; chemical and paint works, 8 per cent.; paper and printing establishments, 7 per cent.; and gas and electricity works, 3 per cent.

In 1951-52 the total horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories other than those included in Class XVI (heat, light and power) was 1,756,191. Of this figure, 786,233 (or 45 per cent.) belonged to metal and machinery works (Class IV), 213,259 (or 12 per cent.) to food and drink factories (Class IX), and 167,503 (or 9 per cent.) to woodworking establishments (Class X).

#### SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the following statement, the factory establishments in New South Wales in 1951-52 and earlier years are grouped according to the average number of persons employed during their period of operation. Where two or more classes of manufacturing are conducted in one factory, each class is regarded in the compilation of factory statistics as being undertaken in a separate establishment.

Table 899.—Size of Factories in New South Wales.

Year.	Employing on the Average Persons numbering—							Total.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	Over 100.	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.								
1921	1,006	500	1,936	1,064	820	265	246	5,837
1928-29	2,466	782	2,387	1,221	963	355	291	8,465
1938-39	2,720	976	2,534	1,316	1,101	438	379	9,464
1945-46	3,536	1,118	3,304	1,803	1,490	518	518	12,287
1946-47	3,897	1,317	3,853	2,052	1,708	585	549	13,961
1947-48	4,402	1,372	4,152	2,276	1,795	625	572	15,194
1948-49	4,704	1,453	4,470	2,357	1,909	604	590	16,087
1949-50	4,771	1,399	4,585	2,434	1,898	661	598	16,346
1950-51	5,129	1,438	4,776	2,525	1,953	658	650	17,129
1951-52	5,926	1,552	4,876	2,549	1,960	653	628	18,144
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION. (including working proprietors)								
1921	2,256	2,000	13,462	15,469	26,006	18,061	67,757	145,011
1928-29	4,997	3,128	16,556	17,729	30,631	24,331	87,770	185,142
1938-39	5,708	3,904	17,553	19,272	35,234	31,223	118,906	231,800
1945-46	7,302	4,472	22,902	26,395	46,458	36,155	172,090	315,774
1946-47	8,153	5,268	26,903	30,010	53,291	41,101	182,858	347,584
1947-48	9,166	5,488	28,784	33,356	56,304	43,618	190,134	366,850
1948-49	9,741	5,812	31,201	34,444	60,302	42,595	197,925	382,020
1949-50	9,824	5,596	32,064	35,290	59,404	45,817	200,520	388,515
1950-51	10,543	5,752	33,323	37,066	61,556	45,944	216,372	410,556
1951-52	11,889	6,208	33,978	37,089	61,266	45,229	214,210	409,869



In 1951-52, factories with more than 100 employees were 3 per cent. of the total number of establishments, but the aggregate number of persons employed by them was 52 per cent. of total factory employment. Establishments with ten or fewer workers comprised 68 per cent. of the total number, but occupied only 13 per cent. of all factory employees. The distribution of factory employees according to size of establishments was almost the same in 1951-52 as in 1938-39.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons employed are boot repairing establishments and motor repair works. In 1951-52 there were 779 boot repairing establishments, with 1,476 employed, including 711 with less than four persons employed in each case and an aggregate employment of 1,005. In the same year, there were 2,227 motor repair works with 17,086 persons employed, and they included 918 establishments in the "under four group" employing an aggregate of 1,912 persons.

In the following table, factories in 1951-52 are classified according to size and geographical location:—

**Table 900.—Size and Geographical Location of Factories, 1951-52.**

Average Number Employed during Period of Operation.	Number of Establishments.				Number of Persons Employed.*			
	Metro-polis.	Newcastle and Wollongong Districts.	Re-mainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metro-polis.	Newcastle and Wollongong Districts.	Re-mainder of State.	New South Wales.
Under 5	4,155	334	2,989	7,478	9,963	780	7,354	18,097
5 to 10	2,954	237	1,685	4,876	20,732	1,676	11,570	33,978
11 to 20	1,756	113	680	2,549	25,703	1,651	9,735	37,089
21 to 50	1,517	89	354	1,960	47,911	2,779	10,576	61,266
51 to 100	527	37	89	653	36,468	2,622	6,139	45,229
101 to 500	420	39	66	525	82,681	7,908	12,309	102,898
Over 500	75	19	9	103	79,284	23,572	8,456	111,312
Total ...	11,404	868	5,872	18,144	302,742	40,988	66,139	409,869

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

Factories in the metropolitan area in 1951-52 employed 302,742 persons, of whom 53 per cent. were in establishments with more than 100 workers, and only 10 per cent. in establishments with not more than ten workers. This concentration of employment in large industrial units is even more pronounced in the Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla industrial areas, but elsewhere in the State the small manufacturing unit predominates. In 1951-52 the proportion of establishments with more than 100 workers was 7 per cent. in the Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla districts, and they employed 77 per cent. of all persons in factories in those districts.

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES.

Conditions of employment in factories are prescribed by the Factories and Shops Act, the provisions of which are outlined in the chapter "Employment" of this volume. Particulars of the technical training provided under the State education scheme, and of apprenticeship indenture and training are given in the chapters "Education" and "Employment", respectively.

## FACTORY EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the average number of persons engaged in the various classes of manufacturing industries in 1928-29 and later years:—

Table 901.—Employment\* in Factories by Class.

Class of Industry.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.		
						Males.	Females.	Persons
Treatment of Non-metal-liferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	4,060	4,529	4,376	6,763	7,600	7,559	305	7,864
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	6,674	8,312	7,466	10,504	11,106	10,183	931	11,114
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	6,137	8,187	13,164	16,316	17,409	12,797	4,611	17,408
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	62,090	82,452	136,602	157,987	172,256	157,235	19,454	176,689
Precious Metals, Jewellery	775	979	1,110	2,212	2,138	1,511	442	1,953
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) ...	8,894	15,089	18,341	23,428	25,299	9,882	13,342	23,224
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) ...	3,246	4,306	6,385	6,418	6,252	3,884	1,618	5,502
Clothing ...	28,473	32,019	37,651	48,063	49,947	13,046	33,929	46,975
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	22,490	28,514	35,474	39,979	40,342	27,693	12,248	39,941
Woodworking, Basketware	8,864	9,995	13,499	18,678	19,705	19,952	1,021	20,973
Furniture, Bedding ...	5,737	6,140	4,987	8,004	8,574	6,454	1,649	8,103
Paper, Printing ...	13,932	17,290	16,959	23,081	24,332	17,231	7,273	24,504
Rubber ...	2,775	3,538	3,990	5,915	6,431	5,251	1,349	6,600
Musical Instruments ...	1,257	286	311	1,155	1,320	943	328	1,271
Miscellaneous Products ...	1,504	3,981	6,407	8,547	8,790	5,285	2,640	7,925
Heat, Light, Power ...	3,848†	3,164	4,148	5,335	5,464	5,902	46	5,948
Total ...	180,756	228,781	310,870	382,385	406,965	304,808	101,186	405,994

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Includes some employment on maintenance work, not included in later years.

Employment in factories attained the pre-depression record number of 180,756 in 1928-29, and then declined rapidly to 126,355 in 1931-32. Recovery began in 1932-33, and by 1935-36 employment (193,200) surpassed the pre-depression level. Thereafter it rose steadily, and in 1938-39 there were 228,781 persons employed in factories, or 27 per cent. more

than in 1928-29. The expansion which commenced after the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 accelerated on the entry of Japan into the war in 1941, and at the wartime peak in 1943-44 the number employed was 323,032, or 41 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. After 1943-44 there was a temporary decline in factory employment, but from 1945-46 onwards there was further rapid expansion. In 1950-51 employment in factories rose to 406,965, or 80 per cent. above the 1938-39 figure, but in 1951-52 it fell to 405,994, as the result of a minor business recession which began in November, 1951.

The number of persons employed in the metals and machinery industry in 1951-52 was 114 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, whereas the number in the clothing industry was 47 per cent. greater. The increase in employment in the food and drink industry in the same period was 40 per cent., in the paper and printing industry 42 per cent., and in the chemicals, paint and oil industry 112 per cent.

Twenty-five per cent. of the factory workers in 1951-52 were females. Of the total number, 13 per cent. were employed in textile factories, 34 per cent. in clothing factories, 19 per cent. in metal and machinery establishments, and 12 per cent. in the food, drink and tobacco industry.

#### NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.

The following table contains a classification of the persons employed in factories in 1951-52 and earlier years:—

**Table 902.—Nature of Employment in Factories.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Working Proprietors.			Managerial, Clerical and Technical Staff.			Foremen, Workers in Factory or Mill, Carters, etc.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1929†	6,464	421	6,885	12,471	4,697	17,168	120,169	40,920	161,089	185,142
1939†	7,202	502	7,704	15,961	7,584	23,545	146,350	54,201	200,551	231,800
1946	8,634	780	9,414	21,363	14,692	36,055	201,017	69,288	270,305	315,774
1947	10,332	950	11,282	23,863	14,549	38,412	224,895	72,995	297,890	347,584
1948	11,301	982	12,283	25,570	14,948	40,518	238,235	75,814	314,049	366,850
1949	11,927	1,083	13,010	27,009	15,730	42,739	245,988	80,283	326,271	382,020
1950	11,942	1,122	13,064	28,352	16,221	44,573	248,095	82,783	330,878	388,515
1951	12,283	1,220	13,503	30,116	17,492	47,608	261,445	88,000	349,445	410,556
1952	12,955	1,358	14,313	30,906	17,734	48,640	263,652	83,264	346,916	409,869

\* Average weekly employment during period of operation.

† See text below table.

The figures in Table 902 are based on the average weekly employment during the period of operation. Because of a change introduced in 1945-46 in the classification of overseers and technical staff, the figures for 1945-46 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

During 1951-52 there was an average of 409,869 persons employed in factories. Of these, 3 per cent. were working proprietors, 12 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical and technical staff, and the balance (85 per

cent.) consisted of persons engaged in the actual processes of manufacture, in the sorting and packing of finished articles, and as foremen and overseers. These proportions were the same as in the pre-war year 1938-39.

Of the females employed in factories in 1951-52, 1.3 per cent. were working proprietors, 17.3 per cent. comprised managerial, technical and clerical staff, and the remainder (81.4 per cent.) were factory hands and overseers, etc. The corresponding proportions in the case of male workers were 4 per cent., 10 per cent. and 86 per cent., respectively.

The following statement shows the nature of employment in factories in 1951-52, according to the class of industry:—

**Table 903.—Nature of Employment in Factories, 1951-52.\***

Class of Industry.	Working Proprietors.	Managerial, Clerical, Technical Staff.	Foremen and Overseers.	Workers in Factory or Mill.	Carters, Messengers and Others.	Total.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ... ..	341	1,018	356	6,230	22	7,967
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... ..	165	1,052	504	9,412	32	11,165
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ... ..	162	3,821	806	12,483	193	17,465
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ... ..	4,472	23,129	7,542	141,984	486	177,613
Precious Metals, Jewellery ... ..	290	198	63	1,426	17	1,994
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	233	1,829	992	20,263	77	23,394
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ... ..	275	554	222	4,540	13	5,604
Clothing ... ..	2,860	2,767	1,336	40,653	378	47,994
Food, Drink, Tobacco ... ..	2,005	5,654	1,504	31,156	280	40,599
Woodworking, Basketware ... ..	1,830	1,967	765	16,801	153	21,516
Furniture, Bedding ... ..	615	732	359	6,432	22	8,160
Paper, Printing ... ..	579	3,230	1,046	19,293	395	24,543
Rubber ... ..	114	903	227	4,848	515	6,607
Musical Instruments ... ..	16	237	53	965	...	1,271
Miscellaneous Products ... ..	337	1,005	393	6,221	62	8,018
Heat, Light, Power ... ..	19	544	291	4,999	106	5,959
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>14,313</b>	<b>48,640</b>	<b>16,459</b>	<b>327,706</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>409,869</b>

\* Average weekly employment during period of operation.

In classes of industry where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than the average, and a smaller than average proportion of managerial and clerical staff. In 1951-52, for instance, working proprietors comprised 6 per cent. of the persons employed in clothing factories, and 9 per cent. of those in wood-working establishments, as compared with the general average of 3 per cent. Classes with a smaller than average proportion of working proprietors included bricks, pottery and glass (1.5 per cent.), chemicals and paint (0.9 per cent.), and textiles (1.0 per cent.).

Among the classes of industry which had a higher than average proportion (12 per cent.) of managerial, clerical and technical staff in 1951-52 were chemicals and paint (22 per cent.), paper and printing (13 per cent.), and rubber (14 per cent.). The proportion in the clothing industry, viz., 6 per cent., was well below the average.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in factories, and the proportion of the mean male and female population working in factories in 1951-52 and earlier years:—

Table 904.—Sex of Persons Employed in Factories.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number Employed. *	Number per 1,000 Mean Male Population.	Number Employed. *	Number per 1,000 Mean Female Population.	Number Employed. *	Number per 1,000 Mean Population.
1920-21	107,700	101.0	31,511	30.8	139,211	66.6
1928-29	135,773	107.1	44,983	37.0	180,756	72.8
1938-39	167,172	121.1	61,609	45.4	228,781	83.6
1941-42	216,856	153.7	81,389	58.0	298,245	106.0
1942-43	223,669	156.8	91,865	64.7	315,534	110.9
1943-44	226,824	157.8	96,208	67.1	323,032	112.5
1944-45	223,770	154.3	90,908	62.6	314,678	108.4
1945-46	227,454	155.3	83,416	56.8	310,870	106.0
1946-47	255,733	172.6	87,386	59.0	343,119	115.8
1947-48	272,600	181.3	90,765	60.4	363,365	120.9
1948-49	282,312	184.1	96,068	62.8	378,380	123.5
1949-50	284,055	178.3	98,330	62.3	382,385	120.6
1950-51	301,307	182.9	105,658	64.9	406,965	124.3
1951-52	304,808	180.3	101,186	60.8	405,994	121.0

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The high proportion of the population employed in factories in recent years as compared with the pre-war period, is indicative of the expansion which has occurred in the manufacturing industries. In 1951-52, factories provided employment for 12.1 per cent. of the population of the State, as compared with 8.4 per cent. in 1938-39. The proportion of the male population employed in factories was 12.1 per cent. in 1938-39, and 18.0 per cent. in 1951-52, and the corresponding proportions of the female population were 4.5 per cent. and 6.1 per cent., respectively.

The number of females employed in factories in 1950-51, viz., 105,658, was 71 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and the highest figure recorded, but in 1951-52 it fell by 4,472 to 101,186. The employment of males in factories reached a peak of 304,808 in 1951-52, representing an increase of 82 per cent. as compared with 1938-39.

The next table shows the proportion of females employed in the principal individual industries in 1951-52 and earlier years:—

**Table 905.—Females Employed in Factories.**

Industry.	Proportion of Females Employed to Total Employed.					No. of Females Employed in 1951-52.
	1938-39.	1945-46.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
<b>Clothing—</b>						
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing ...	82	85	82	82	82	14,903
Dressmaking and Millinery ...	94	93	91	90	90	3,806
Shirts, Underclothing, etc. ...	92	90	89	90	89	6,772
Boots and Shoes (including Repairs) ...	45	41	44	45	43	4,096
<b>Textiles—</b>						
Cotton ...	59	56	50	52	53	2,196
Wool, Worsted, etc. ...	56	49	52	54	55	3,928
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods ...	76	77	73	74	75	5,153
<b>Industrial Metals and Machines—</b>						
Smelting, Foundries, Heavy Engineering ...	4	6	7	7	8	4,395
Electrical Machinery, Wireless ...	18	28	26	27	26	7,847
Motor Vehicles and Accessories ...	7	10	8	8	8	2,049
Galvanised Iron, Tinsmithing ...	13	16	18	20	20	2,050
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco—</b>						
Biscuits ...	62	48	44	45	58	1,524
Confectionery ...	59	53	57	57	49	1,478
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ...	53	48	42	44	44	1,112
Condiments, Coffee, Spices ...	63	62	60	60	56	1,113
Tobacco, Cigars, etc. ...	62	61	55	53	52	1,337
<b>Other Industries—</b>						
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines ...	42	40	34	33	32	2,391
Machine Belting, Bags, Trunks ...	50	63	58	57	56	1,309
Papermaking, Stationery, Paper Bags, Cartons, etc. ...	60	46	40	41	41	3,335
Newspapers, Printing, Binding ...	24	26	24	24	25	3,663
Rubber ...	34	20	22	22	20	1,349
Miscellaneous ...	12	16	14	13	15	25,380
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>101,186</b>

Certain industries, notably those concerned with the production of clothing, textiles and some foodstuffs, employ more females than males. In 1951-52, for instance, the proportion of females employed was 90 per cent. in dressmaking and millinery establishments, 89 per cent. in factories making shirts and underclothing, 75 per cent. in hosiery and knitting mills, and 58 per cent. in biscuit factories.

Since 1938-39, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of females employed in some industries, especially the metals and machinery group, together with a noticeable decline in the proportion in others, such as the food and tobacco group. For example, the proportion of females employed in electrical and wireless establishments rose from 18 per cent. in 1938-39 to 26 per cent. in 1951-52, and the proportion in galvanised iron and tinsmithing factories from 13 per cent. to 20 per cent. In the same period, the proportion fell from 59 per cent. to 49 per cent. in the confectionery industry, from 60 per cent. to 41 per cent. in papermaking and stationery establishments, and from 34 per cent. to 20 per cent. in rubber factories.

AGES OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

The following statement shows factory employees classified by sex in three age groups, viz., under sixteen years, sixteen and under twenty-one years, and adults. Until 1936-37, the numbers of factory employees in age groups were recorded as averages over the whole year, and working proprietors were included. From 1936-37, working proprietors were excluded and the ages of factory employees were recorded as at 15th June, but in 1951 and 1952 the date was changed to the end of June.

Table 906.—Age and Sex of Factory Employees.

Year.	Under 16 Years.			16 and under 21 Years.			Adults.			Total, Factory Employ- ees.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES.										
Average over whole year (including working proprietors).										
1921	3,526	3,466	6,992	13,420	9,998	23,418	90,754	18,047	108,801	139,211
1928-29	3,958	5,054	9,012	23,354	17,663	41,017	103,461	22,266	130,727	180,756
1936-37	5,724	7,551	13,275	29,664	22,593	52,257	116,676	26,289	142,965	208,497
At 15th June (working proprietors excluded).*										
1937	5,888	7,539	13,427	30,601	22,630	53,231	113,509	25,659	139,168	205,826
1939	5,759	7,084	12,843	31,923	24,289	56,212	122,011	28,529	150,570	219,625
1946	2,451	2,265	4,716	30,039	23,353	53,442	203,801	56,701	260,502	318,660
1947	2,186	2,094	4,280	31,027	23,413	54,440	218,916	61,008	279,924	338,644
1948	2,125	1,831	3,956	30,179	23,328	53,507	232,867	65,074	297,941	355,404
1949	2,115	1,736	3,851	23,840	22,945	51,785	239,643	69,649	303,292	364,928
1950	2,088	1,584	3,672	27,283	21,071	48,354	252,500	77,175	329,675	381,701
1951	2,184	1,767	3,951	26,306	20,373	46,679	264,411	84,014	348,425	399,055
1952	2,654	1,625	4,279	24,842	16,911	41,753	255,735	68,362	324,097	370,129
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FACTORY EMPLOYEES.										
Average over whole year (including working proprietors).										
1921	2.5	2.5	5.0	9.7	7.2	16.9	65.2	12.9	78.1	100.0
1928-29	2.2	2.8	5.0	12.9	9.8	22.7	60.0	12.3	72.3	100.0
1936-37	2.7	3.6	6.3	14.2	10.9	25.1	56.0	12.6	68.6	100.0
At 15th June (working proprietors excluded).*										
1937	2.9	3.7	6.6	14.9	11.0	25.9	55.1	12.4	67.5	100.0
1939	2.6	3.2	5.8	14.5	11.1	25.6	55.6	13.0	68.6	100.0
1946	0.8	0.7	1.5	9.4	7.3	16.7	64.0	17.8	81.8	100.0
1947	0.6	0.6	1.2	9.2	6.9	16.1	61.7	18.0	82.7	100.0
1948	0.6	0.5	1.1	8.5	6.6	15.1	65.5	18.3	83.8	100.0
1949	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.9	6.3	14.2	65.6	19.1	84.7	100.0
1950	0.5	0.4	0.9	7.2	5.5	12.7	66.2	26.2	86.4	100.0
1951	0.5	0.4	0.9	6.6	5.1	11.7	66.3	21.1	87.4	100.0
1952	0.7	0.4	1.1	6.7	4.7	11.4	69.1	18.4	87.5	100.0

\* At end of June in 1951 and 1952.

The table reveals a steep decline in the proportion of juniors among factory employees from 31.4 per cent. in 1939 to 12.5 per cent. in 1952. The principal factor responsible was the small number of births in the depression years, but the gradual raising of the school leaving age from 14 years in 1940 to 15 years in 1943 also assisted the decline. The number of employees under 16 years of age fell from 12,843 in 1939 to 3,672 in 1950, but, largely owing to the increase in births which occurred in the years immediately before the war, the number rose to 4,279 in 1952. The number of employees aged between 16 and 21 years fell from 56,212 in 1939 to 41,753 in 1952, or by 26 per cent.

In 1952 the proportion of females among the employees aged less than 16 years was 38 per cent., as compared with 40 per cent. in the case of those aged from 16 to 21 years and 21 per cent. in the case of adults.

## CHILD LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

The Factories and Shops Act prescribes that no child under school-leaving age (15 years since 1943) may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, who may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be engaged. Moreover, the employment of children under 16 years of age is not permitted unless the employer has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

The following table shows the number of certificates of fitness issued to children under 16 years of age in 1952 and earlier years:—

**Table 907.—Children under 16 Years of Age—Certificates of Fitness to Work in Factories.**

Year.	No. of Certificates Issued.			Year.	No. of Certificates Issued.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1939	6,023	6,175	12,198	1948	2,870	2,419	5,289
1944	4,287	3,278	7,565	1949	2,623	2,104	4,727
1945	3,805	3,178	6,983	1950	2,656	2,175	4,831
1946	3,461	3,695	6,556	1951	2,821	2,099	4,920
1947	3,066	2,465	5,531	1952	3,308	2,188	5,496

## MONTHLY FACTORY EMPLOYMENT.

Particulars of the number of employees on factory payrolls (excluding working proprietors) on the pay-day nearest the fifteenth of the month have been collected in respect of each month since July, 1932, but in 1950-51 the date was changed to the last pay-day in each month. The following table shows details of monthly employment in factories in 1951-52 and earlier years:—

**Table 908.—Monthly Factory Employment.**

Year.	Number of Employees on Factory Payrolls on the Pay-day nearest to the 15th of each Month (excluding working proprietors).*											
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
	thousands.											
1938-39	217.9	219.5	220.2	221.0	221.2	220.6	213.9	218.6	221.2	219.7	219.9	219.6
1939-40	218.1	219.0	220.8	226.8	230.5	232.3	228.6	230.7	234.0	229.6	223.8	230.8
1940-41	237.9	242.7	246.7	249.4	254.7	258.1	254.8	261.3	268.2	265.6	270.6	273.8
1941-42	278.1	281.0	280.6	287.5	291.2	295.0	289.6	291.7	294.0	293.6	294.8	294.0
1942-43	298.1	299.3	300.3	302.5	304.2	306.8	307.0	308.6	311.0	312.9	312.9	313.5
1943-44	312.4	314.1	315.6	316.2	316.4	316.4	314.3	313.8	314.4	312.3	309.9	309.6
1944-45	309.2	308.2	307.0	305.3	304.9	305.8	302.8	304.0	304.2	302.9	301.1	301.7
1945-46	302.3	302.9	297.4	290.7	286.7	270.5	294.6	305.2	311.4	313.1	316.8	318.7
1946-47	322.8	326.1	327.8	330.2	331.3	328.9	327.9	331.3	336.6	336.5	337.3	338.6
1947-48	342.5	345.2	347.0	348.2	348.5	348.1	347.6	351.6	353.8	354.9	354.2	355.4
1948-49	356.3	357.1	358.4	358.8	360.3	358.8	359.1	362.1	363.0	361.6	363.0	364.9
1949-50	290.3	333.9	361.9	367.4	369.8	368.5	371.3	376.2	379.0	377.6	380.7	381.7
1950-51	384.3	387.6	388.0	389.6	392.9	391.0	391.0	393.3	394.2	396.2	398.3	399.0
1951-52	390.2	400.7	401.4	402.3	403.4	396.7	393.3	390.7	388.0	380.1	371.8	370.1
Males	293.6	294.3	294.7	295.5	297.5	294.0	294.4	293.2	292.7	289.1	283.0	283.2
Females	105.6	106.4	106.7	106.8	105.9	102.7	98.9	97.5	95.3	91.0	88.8	86.9

\* See text above table.



The decline in factory employment from March to May, 1940, and the sharp decline from August to December, 1945, resulted from power and fuel restrictions accompanying extensive industrial disputes in the coal mining industry. The decline from 364,900 in June, 1949, to 290,300 in July, 1949, was the result of a seven weeks' coal strike which commenced on 27th June, 1949.

Seasonal variations in the level of factory employment are small. The level of female employment fluctuates rather more than male employment, and for the most part the variations are incidental to the Christmas holiday period and, as regards females, to the fruit processing season.

### SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES.

The amounts of salaries and wages quoted throughout this chapter are exclusive of amounts drawn by working proprietors.

The following table contains a comparison of the salaries and wages paid to male and female factory employees and the average earnings per employee during 1951-52 and earlier years. Corresponding information in respect of individual industries is published in the "New South Wales Statistical Register".

**Table 909.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories.**  
(Exclusive of Drawings by Working Proprietors.)

Year ended 30th June.	Salaries and Wages Paid.			Average per Employee.		
	To Males.	To Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	£ thousand.			£	£	£
1921	22,766	2,852	25,618	220	91	190
1929	33,509	5,036	38,545	259	113	221
1932	19,259	3,492	22,751	226	99	189
1939	38,272	6,334	44,606	239	104	202
1942	64,850	10,908	75,758	310	135	261
1943	74,554	14,346	88,900	345	157	289
1944	77,087	16,431	93,518	352	172	297
1945	73,935	15,308	89,243	343	170	292
1946	73,380	14,267	87,647	335	173	291
1947	87,123	16,465	103,588	355	190	312
1948	106,028	19,318	125,346	406	215	357
1949	123,263	23,273	146,536	456	245	401
1950	135,875	26,272	162,147	499	270	439
1951	176,031	35,308	211,339	609	338	537
1952	220,884	42,767	263,651	757	428	673

Since 1938-39, the amount of salaries and wages paid to factory employees has risen rapidly, reaching £264,000,000 in 1951-52, or almost six times the amount in 1938-39. The average salary or wage earned by male factory employees in 1951-52 was £757, or just over three times the average of 1938-39. For females it was £428, or just over four times the 1938-39 average.

Part of the increase in average earnings since the war has been due to the widespread working of overtime at penalty rates of pay, and the payment of wages above the award rates. The average has also been affected by the diminished proportion of junior employees.

The following table shows the salaries and wages paid in 1951-52 in the various classes of industry:—

**Table 910.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories, 1951-52.**  
(Exclusive of Drawings by Working Proprietors.)

Class of Industry.	Salaries and Wages Paid.			Average per Employee.		
	To Males.	To Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	£ thousand.			£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ... ..	5,569	121	5,690	771	406	756
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... ..	7,513	389	7,902	748	427	722
III. Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ... ..	10,300	1,926	12,226	814	420	709
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ... ..	117,250	8,729	125,979	767	451	732
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery ... ..	923	172	1,095	749	399	658
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)... ..	7,069	5,695	12,764	729	428	555
VII. Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ... ..	2,855	671	3,526	782	425	675
VIII. Clothing ... ..	7,721	13,750	21,471	710	414	487
IX. Food, Drink, Tobacco ... ..	18,880	5,223	24,103	727	436	635
X. Woodworking, Basketware ... ..	11,970	391	12,361	660	394	646
XI. Furniture, Bedding ... ..	4,088	654	4,742	696	405	633
XII. Paper, Printing ... ..	12,970	3,115	16,085	777	431	672
XIII. Rubber ... ..	4,576	661	5,237	890	490	807
XIV. Musical Instruments ... ..	655	138	793	707	420	632
XV. Miscellaneous Products ... ..	3,787	1,106	4,893	760	424	645
XVI. Heat, Light, Power ... ..	4,758	26	4,784	809	529	807
Total ... ..	220,884	42,767	263,651	757	428	673

Beside differences in wage rates, the average earnings received in different classes of industry are influenced by the relative proportions of females and juniors and of office staff employed. There may also be differences in working time; in 1951-52 the clothing industry was particularly affected by short-time working.

In 1951-52 the rubber industry had the highest average earnings for males, viz., £890, while the lowest average earnings for males (£660) was received in woodworking establishments. The low average in the woodworking industry is largely due to the fact that many sawmills work less than a full year.

Particulars of an index of nominal wage rates are given on page 989.

#### VALUE OF OUTPUT AND PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the value of output and the value of production of the manufacturing industries in 1951-52 and various earlier years, together with the amount of salaries and wages paid and the value of materials and fuel used. The bases of the values shown, and certain changes in statistical practice which affect the comparisons, are explained on page 1006.

**Table 911.—Value of Factory Output by Components, and Value of Production.**

Year ended 30th June.	Salaries and Wages Paid (exclusive of drawings of working proprietors).	Value of Materials, Containers, etc., Used. ‡	Value of Fuel Consumed. *	Balance (i.e., Other Expenses, Profit, etc.).	Value of Factory Output.	Value of Production (Value added in manufacture).	Average Value of Production per Employee.†
£ thousand.							£
1921	25,619	91,104	3,609	17,509	137,841	43,128	310
1929	38,544	105,357	6,314	35,083	185,298	73,627	407
1932	22,751	63,557	4,229	23,902	114,439	46,653	369
1939	44,606	120,502	7,651	45,660	218,419	90,266	394
1942	75,758	189,469	11,229	63,032	339,488	138,790	465
1943	88,900	207,599	12,308	64,682	373,489	153,582	487
1944	93,518	223,604	12,808	69,208	399,138	162,726	504
1945	89,243	215,219	12,565	70,632	387,659	159,875	508
1946	87,647	201,706	12,207	65,532	367,092	153,179	493
1947	103,588	245,436	13,965	82,958	445,947	186,546	544
1948	125,346	292,557	17,314	93,265	528,482	213,611	602
1949	146,536	336,914	21,611	104,663	609,724	251,199	664
1950	162,147	384,467	25,535	121,054	693,203	283,201	741
1951	211,339	522,423	35,381	154,769	923,912	366,108	881
1952	263,652	647,291	48,664	179,739	1,139,346	443,391	1,092

\* From 1931-32, includes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† Based on average number employed during whole year, including working proprietors.

‡ Includes containers and packing (£31,469,847 in 1951-52) and tools replaced and repairs to plant (£20,220,894 in 1951-52).

Because of duplication of the value of products which are materials of one factory and output of another, it may be misleading to express salaries and wages and other components as a percentage of the value of output. Of the total value of production, however, salaries and wages in 1951-52 amounted to approximately 60 per cent. In general, the balance of the value of production after deduction of salaries and wages paid is the proportion which accrues to the proprietors for their own work in the factories, and for miscellaneous expenses, including depreciation, taxation, advertising, workers' compensation, etc., and for profit. In some cases, the value of the output as recorded represents the value at which the products are passed from the factories to the sales departments (see page 1006).

Particulars of the value of output and production according to class of industry are given in the next table:—

**Table 912.—Value of Factory Output and Production—Class of Industry.**

Class of Industry.	Value of Output.			Value of Production.		
	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52
£ thousand.						
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	5,556	20,285	28,071	2,415	7,289	9,473
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	4,657	15,972	20,655	3,062	9,045	11,389
III. Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	13,801	77,359	90,391	6,393	28,698	33,470
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	79,863	356,042	452,180	31,691	152,038	190,198
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	444	2,701	2,936	273	1,616	1,756
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ...	9,065	59,927	62,268	3,553	19,921	21,418
VII. Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ...	4,199	24,493	18,202	1,277	5,538	5,161
VIII. Clothing ...	12,496	63,384	69,300	6,227	29,385	33,006
IX. Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	51,073	137,066	170,694	16,106	41,292	49,781
X. Woodworking, Basketware ...	8,047	33,938	54,850	3,247	16,332	21,539
XI. Furniture, Bedding ...	3,997	15,196	16,195	1,811	6,678	7,248
XII. Paper, Printing ...	11,936	49,905	69,320	6,538	24,705	30,190
XIII. Rubber ...	2,936	19,081	25,163	958	4,859	7,126
XIV. Musical Instruments ...	139	2,050	2,154	92	1,072	1,161
XV. Miscellaneous Products ...	2,163	14,083	15,434	1,134	7,413	7,758
XVI. Heat, Light, Power ...	8,047	26,430	35,533	5,489	10,227	12,717
Total ...	218,419	923,912	1,139,346	90,266	366,108	443,391

The proportion of the value of output represented by the value of production varies from one industry to another, partly owing to the differences in the extent to which the materials used in the particular industry have already been subjected to manufacturing processes. Furthermore, there has been some change in this proportion in certain classes of industry since 1938-39. For instance, the proportion in non-metalliferous mineral works was 43 per cent. in 1938-39 and 34 per cent. in 1951-52, and in brick, pottery and glass works it was 66 per cent. in the pre-war year and 55 per cent. in 1951-52. The greatest proportion of the value of factory production in 1951-52, viz., £190,198,000 (or 43 per cent.) of the total, was contributed by the metals and machinery industry, which also accounted for £452,180,000 (or 40 per cent.) of the total value of output.

### VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.

Table 913 shows the variations since 1920-21 in the recorded value of premises used for manufacturing purposes and of factory plant and machinery. The recorded value of factory premises, machinery, etc., since 1927-28 has been its depreciated or book value, that is, the original cost less any depreciation reserve existing in respect of it; prior to 1927-28 some factory owners stated the value of their premises and plant at original cost. Where factory premises are rented by the occupier, the value of the premises has been computed by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase. Rented plant and machinery has been valued by capitalising the rent paid, before the war at fifteen years' purchase, during the war at five years' purchase, and from 1945-46 at ten years' purchase.

**Table 913.—Value of Factory Premises, Machinery, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Establish- ments.	Value at end of Year.		Average Value per Establishment.	
		Land, Buildings and Fixtures	Machinery, Tools and Plant.	Land, Buildings and Fixtures.	Machinery, Tools and Plant.
		£	£	£	£
1921	5,837	28,428,917	31,115,444	4,870	5,331
1929	8,465	51,375,003	51,365,710	6,069	6,068
1939	9,464	57,353,625	62,692,956	6,060	6,624
1942	10,166	65,015,509	70,611,613	6,395	6,946
1943	10,110	72,622,902	73,121,771	7,183	7,233
1944	10,755	78,978,013	73,803,954	7,343	6,860
1945	11,359	81,058,876	73,039,252	7,136	6,430
1946	12,287	80,308,347	72,560,630	6,536	5,905
1947	13,961	81,894,595	75,234,273	5,866	5,389
1948	15,194	91,860,393	86,714,082	6,046	5,707
1949	16,087	101,240,784	99,812,061	6,293	6,205
1950	16,346	110,577,506	113,864,379	6,765	6,966
1951	17,129	130,467,686	136,491,646	7,617	7,968
1952	18,144	153,662,241	166,437,039	8,469	9,173

The premises owned by the occupiers were valued at £112,535,451 in 1951-52, and rented premises (valued as described above) at £41,126,790.

Of the total value of factory premises and equipment in 1951-52, viz., £320,099,280, land, buildings and fixtures comprised 48 per cent., and machinery, tools and plant 52 per cent.

NEW INVESTMENT IN FACTORY PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.

The figures in Table 913 refer to depreciated or book values, and do not indicate the expenditure during a year on new factory buildings and equipment and additions and replacements in existing factories. This expenditure, as recorded in annual statistical returns for 1938-39 and later years, is shown in the next table. Particulars of the cost of construction of new factories are included in respect of the year in which the establishment commenced to operate; for instance, the figures in Tables 914 and 915 do not include details of electricity generating stations which had been under construction for some years and were still uncompleted at the end of 1951-52.

Table 914.—Cost of New Factories, Additions and Replacements.

Year ended 30th June.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.		
1939	2,475	9,053	11,528	1947	3,960	11,714	15,674
1942	3,482	8,351	11,833	1948	4,920	15,908	20,828
1943	7,409	8,183	15,592	1949	6,499	19,029	25,528
1944	6,539	9,594	16,133	1950	8,388	25,041	33,429
1945	1,903	7,500	9,403	1951	11,891	33,894	45,785
1946	2,399	9,329	11,728	1952	16,847	40,010	56,857

Of the total value of new factories and additions, etc., in 1951-52, viz., £56.9 million, plant and machinery represented 70 per cent., and land and buildings 30 per cent.

The principal industries in which additions and replacements of plant and machinery were effected in 1951-52 and earlier years are shown in the following table:—

Table 915.—Cost of Additions and Replacements of Factory Plant and Machinery.\*

Year ended 30th June.	Industry.						
	Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances.	Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.	Heat, Light and Power.	Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	All Other Industries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	3,714,615	665,225	1,923,835	1,080,413	338,841	1,330,009	9,052,938
1946	3,566,391	295,994	1,036,811	1,161,606	341,066	2,927,389	9,329,257
1947	4,741,498	420,685	585,961	1,649,373	740,256	3,576,768	11,714,541
1948	5,393,802	668,734	1,740,292	1,768,679	868,870	5,468,172	15,908,549
1949	6,619,557	1,068,622	1,955,969	2,076,996	1,498,090	5,810,366	19,029,600
1950	7,951,838	810,205	3,688,061	2,989,938	1,736,426	7,864,641	25,041,109
1951	11,973,753	1,202,634	4,326,132	3,966,134	2,724,420	9,700,651	33,893,724
1952	16,563,646	1,755,169	4,543,936	4,930,735	2,198,406	10,017,809	40,009,701

\* Includes the plant and machinery of new factories in respect of the year in which the new factory began to operate.

Of the total value of additions and replacements of factory plant and machinery in 1951-52, £16,563,646, or 41 per cent., was in respect of iron and steel works and other metal and machinery establishments.

**MOTIVE POWER USED IN FACTORIES.**

The statistics of motive power available for use in the manufacturing industries cover the total horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in electricity generating stations as well as other factories.

Prior to 1936-37, occupiers of factories were asked to state in their annual returns (1) the full capacity of their machinery, and (2) the average horse-power in use during the period of operation. Since 1936-37, the details have been collected on a slightly different basis, viz. (1) the horse-power of machinery ordinarily in use, and (2) the horse-power of machinery in reserve or idle. Certain establishments which generated electricity for their own use furnished a separate return of the generation of electricity prior to 1936-37; in that and later years, particulars of the generation of electricity have been included in the return covering the general operations of the establishment. The effect of this change was to increase (by approximately 50,000 h.p. in 1936-37) the horse-power of prime movers, principally steam, in factories, and reduce by an equivalent amount the horse-power of engines in electricity generating stations.

The following table shows the number of factory establishments (including electricity generating stations) in which power-driven machinery was used and the full capacity of engines and electric motors installed in 1951-52 and earlier years. The horse-power is the combined total of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle, and represents the total power available for manufacturing purposes, whether actually in use or not; obsolete engines are excluded. The total includes both the horse-power of electric motors and the horse-power of the generators which supply their electricity.

**Table 916.—Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors in Factories.**

(Including Electricity Generating Stations.)

Year ended 30th June.	Establishments using Manual Labour only.	Establishments using Power Driven Machinery.	Horse-power of Engines Installed.					
			Steam.	Gas.	Oil.	Water.	Elec- tricity.	Total.
			Number.		Horse-power.			
1921	835	5,002	319,564	19,072	3,032	38	149,870	491,576
1929	805	7,660	648,285	18,861	20,265	19,564	321,237	1,028,212
1939	443	9,021	1,058,592	10,942	78,343	41,938	601,999	1,791,814
1942	409	9,757	1,205,366	10,201	92,078	41,323	755,969	2,104,937
1943	298	9,812	1,275,141	9,387	84,340	37,055	807,567	2,213,490
1944	310	10,445	1,289,814	8,813	98,206	37,793	832,486	2,267,112
1945	306	11,053	1,289,807	9,045	99,333	37,781	865,669	2,301,635
1946	271	12,016	1,291,834	8,118	99,199	37,641	912,319	2,349,111
1947	285	13,676	1,346,558	7,578	104,193	37,443	972,767	2,468,539
1948	264	14,930	1,327,384	6,556	110,562	47,969	1,046,186	2,538,657
1949	157	15,930	1,317,602	6,470	142,462	47,285	1,134,821	2,648,640
1950	96	16,250	1,350,959	6,520	192,199	48,104	1,211,381	2,809,163
1951	59	17,070	1,425,617	6,359	261,976	46,812	1,316,481	3,057,245
1952	47	18,097	1,446,641	5,381	314,026	45,577	1,348,327	3,159,952

The horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in electricity generating stations and other factories rose by 31 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1945-46 and by 35 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1951-52, the total increase between 1938-39 and 1951-52 being 77 per cent. These figures reflect the expansion of the mechanical equipment of factories and the installation of emergency plant generally held in reserve.

In the operation of factory machinery, the relative importance of electrical power is increasing, while that of steam power is decreasing. In 1951-52, 43 per cent. of the horse-power of engines in factories was electrical, as compared with 34 per cent. in 1938-39. Over the same period, steam horse-power declined from 59 to 46 per cent. of the total. Most of the steam power (85 per cent. in 1951-52) is used in electricity generating stations.

The horse-power of oil engines has increased rapidly in the last three years, largely owing to the installation of emergency generators to augment restricted power supplies. The number of establishments employing only manual labour declined from 443 in 1938-39 to 271 in 1945-46 and 47 in 1951-52.

MOTIVE POWER—CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following table contains an analysis of the horse-power of engines installed in factories (other than electricity generating stations) according to class of industry:—

**Table 917.—Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors in Factories—  
Class of Industry.**

(Excluding Electricity Generating Stations.)

Class of Industry.	Horse-power Installed.			Horse-power per Employee.		
	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ... ..	79,162	115,657	118,760	17.3	15.2	15.1
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... ..	29,158	51,501	52,417	3.5	4.6	4.7
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ... ..	26,573	102,566	106,424	3.2	5.9	6.1
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ... ..	383,350	770,276	786,233	4.6	4.5	4.4
Precious Metals, Jewellery ... ..	1,060	4,928	5,220	1.1	2.3	2.7
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ... ..	19,954	60,974	67,110	1.3	2.4	2.9
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ... ..	9,425	20,386	21,382	2.2	3.3	3.9
Clothing ... ..	8,766	32,466	34,851	0.3	0.6	0.7
Food, Drink, Tobacco ... ..	131,739	201,723	213,259	4.6	5.0	5.3
Woodworking, Basketware ... ..	49,622	150,164	167,503	5.0	7.6	8.0
Furniture, Bedding ... ..	9,295	19,357	20,004	1.5	2.3	2.5
Paper, Printing ... ..	44,132	85,966	89,041	2.6	3.6	3.6
Rubber ... ..	21,680	44,233	51,218	6.1	6.9	7.8
Musical Instruments ... ..	793	2,512	2,945	2.7	1.9	2.3
Other (excluding Electricity Generating) ... ..	23,613	41,264	43,603	4.6	4.0	4.6
<b>Total (excluding Electricity Generating)</b>	<b>838,327</b>	<b>1,703,973</b>	<b>1,779,970</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>

The relatively high average of 15.1 horse-power per employee in establishments treating non-metalliferous mine quarry products is mainly due to the coke and cement works in this class. The classes of industry next in order in 1951-52 were woodworking, with an average of 8.0 horse-power, mainly in sawmills, and rubber with 7.8. The lowest average horse-power per employee exists in the clothing industry (0.7 in 1951-52).

The average horse-power per employee in all factories (excluding electricity generating stations) rose from 3.7 in 1938-39 to 4.4 in 1951-52, or by 20 per cent. There was a rise of more than 100 per cent. in the case of precious metals and jewellery establishments and textile and clothing factories, but the average in metal and machinery establishments declined slightly.

## MOTIVE POWER—CLASS OF ENGINE OR MOTOR.

A further analysis of the motive power available for use in electricity generating stations and other factories in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the following table:—

Table 918.—Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors in Factories.

Class of Engine or Motor.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<b>ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS—</b>					
	Horse-power.				
Steam: Reciprocating ... ..	16,950	14,686	7,157	6,821	6,711
Turbine ... ..	831,945	1,076,876	1,125,431	1,200,941	1,220,470
Gas ... ..	5,250	3,839	2,409	2,344	2,021
Light oils ... ..	778	1,130	584	659	684
Heavy oils ... ..	57,024	69,063	87,165	95,959	104,882
Water... ..	41,540	37,500	47,878	46,548	45,214
Total, Electricity Generating Stations...	953,487	1,203,094	1,270,624	1,353,272	1,379,982
<b>OTHER FACTORIES—</b>					
Steam: Reciprocating ... ..	147,937	131,814	132,029	130,724	126,912
Turbine ... ..	61,760	68,458	86,342	87,131	92,548
Gas ... ..	5,692	4,279	4,111	4,015	3,360
Light oils ... ..	3,682	9,310	52,661	75,641	100,869
Heavy oils ... ..	16,859	19,696	51,789	89,717	107,591
Water... ..	398	141	226	264	363
Total, Prime Movers ... ..	236,328	233,698	327,158	387,492	431,643
Electric Motors driven by—					
Purchased Electricity ... ..	509,797	822,269	1,126,709	1,242,387	1,257,843
Electricity generated in own works ...	92,202	90,050	84,672	74,094	90,484
Total, Electric Motors ... ..	601,999	912,319	1,211,381	1,316,481	1,348,327
<b>TOTAL POWER, ALL FACTORIES ... ..</b>	<b>1,791,814</b>	<b>2,349,111</b>	<b>2,809,163</b>	<b>3,057,245</b>	<b>3,159,952</b>

Approximately half the total horse-power available for use is in electricity generating stations, the proportion declining from 53 per cent. in 1938-39 and 51 per cent. in 1945-46 to 44 per cent. in 1951-52. The generators in electricity generating stations are driven mainly by turbine steam engines, which represented 87 per cent. of the horse-power installed in the stations in 1938-39 and 88 per cent. in 1951-52; heavy oil engines provided 8 per cent., and water-driven machinery 4 per cent.

In other factories, electric motors are the predominant type of power machinery. In 1951-52, 76 per cent. of the total horse-power available in these factories was electrical, as compared with 72 per cent. before the war; over the same period, steam horse-power decreased from 25 per cent. to 12 per cent. of the total.



MOTIVE POWER—ENGINES IN USE AND RESERVE.

Table 919 shows the horse-power of engines ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle in factories other than generating stations in 1950-51 and 1951-52:—

**Table 919.—Factories other than Generating Stations—Engines in Use and in Reserve.**

Class of Engine or Motor.	1950-51.			1951-52.		
	Ordinarily In Use.	In Reserve or Idle.	Total Engines Installed.	Ordinarily In Use.	In Reserve or Idle.	Total Engines Installed.
Horse-power.						
Steam—Reciprocating ... ..	106,218	24,506	130,724	102,443	24,469	126,912
Turbine ... ..	77,445	9,686	87,131	81,952	10,596	92,548
Gas ... ..	2,704	1,311	4,015	2,606	754	3,360
Light Oils ... ..	53,159	22,482	75,641	75,835	25,034	100,869
Heavy Oils ... ..	68,765	20,952	89,717	88,569	19,022	107,591
Water ... ..	172	92	264	363	...	363
Electric Motors driven by—						
Purchased Electricity ... ..	1,142,728	99,659	1,242,387	1,150,242	107,601	1,257,843
Electricity Generated in Own Works	66,779	7,315	74,094	81,707	8,777	90,484
Total Horse-power ... ..	1,517,970	186,003	1,703,973	1,583,717	196,253	1,779,970

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS—CAPACITY.

The kilowatt capacity of generators installed and the quantity of electricity generated in electricity generating stations in 1951-52 and earlier years are shown in the following table. Further information about the stations is given on page 1101.

**Table 920.—Generators in Electricity Generating Stations.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Works.	Kilowatt Capacity of Generators Installed.							Electricity Generated.
		Steam.		Gas.	Light Oils.	Heavy Oils.	Water.	Total.	Thous. Units.
		Reciprocating.	Turbine.						
1939 ...	106	11,016	669,875	3,138	458	38,577	25,620	748,684	1,948,489
1942 ...	96	11,287	756,847	2,766	...	45,840	25,570	842,310	2,656,244
1943 ...	96	10,177	806,097	2,718	...	39,732	25,280	884,004	2,844,180
1944 ...	102	10,177	805,097	2,768	361	46,859	26,018	891,280	2,826,131
1945 ...	102	10,497	807,097	2,841	987	47,357	25,790	894,569	2,877,336
1946 ...	100	10,221	813,472	2,402	652	46,468	25,986	899,201	2,831,801
1947 ...	99	10,036	877,222	2,125	929	45,812	25,561	961,685	3,228,670
1948 ...	93	7,237	875,822	1,695	1,569	43,127	33,238	962,688	3,546,444
1949 ...	91	7,237	861,872	1,789	1,239	48,503	33,155	953,845	3,717,030
1950 ...	91	5,237	884,197	1,815	442	56,525	32,655	980,871	3,616,910
1951 ...	90	4,977	940,447	1,672	475	61,813	32,655	1,042,039	4,251,442
1952 ...	85	4,927	956,022	1,464	358	67,309	32,655	1,062,735	4,457,172

Steam turbines accounted for 90 per cent. of the kilowatt capacity of the electricity generators in 1951-52.

**FUEL CONSUMED IN FACTORIES.**

Particulars of the value of the various types of fuel consumed in factories in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 921.—Value of Fuel Consumed in Factories.\***

Year ended June.	Coal. †	Coke.	Wood.	Fuel Oil.	Electricity.	Gas.	Other (Including Tar Fuel).	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	3,972,052	2,045,978	239,217	1,044,834	2,939,851	839,920	200,873	11,282,725
1947	4,725,592	2,189,040	255,673	1,191,279	3,333,505	987,559	236,611	12,919,259
1948	5,946,953	2,898,059	277,902	1,628,148	4,054,918	1,081,924	259,113	16,147,017
1949	7,652,294	3,440,128	308,219	2,623,474	4,855,425	1,047,434	359,119	20,286,093
1950	8,723,158	4,232,695	372,302	3,570,280	5,622,259	1,178,437	342,386	24,041,517
1951	12,641,324	6,300,554	370,780	5,007,311	7,291,515	1,520,940	426,404	33,558,828
1952	18,625,984	8,887,857	406,760	5,657,993	10,389,050	1,998,164	581,106	46,546,914

\* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke and gas is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

Of the total value of fuel consumed in factories in 1951-52, viz., £46.5 million, coal comprised 40 per cent., electricity 22 per cent., coke 19 per cent., and fuel oil 12 per cent. Since 1945-46, there has been an increase in the proportions of the total value represented by coal and fuel oil, respectively, together with a decrease in the proportions of electricity, gas and wood. Although affected to some extent by differences in price movements, these changes are mainly due to the fact that in recent years the actual quantity of coal and oil consumed has increased at a greater rate than that of other fuels.

**VALUE OF FUEL CONSUMED—CLASS OF INDUSTRY.**

The following table contains particulars of the value of the principal types of fuel consumed in 1951-52, according to class of industry:—

**Table 922.—Value of Fuel Consumed in Factories, 1951-52.\***

Class of Industry.	Coal. †	Coke.	Wood.	Fuel Oil.	Electricity.	Gas.	Other (Incl. Tar Fuel).	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	619,883	10,038	4,181	41,446	469,909	39,894	32,370	1,217,721
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	1,607,699	6,365	79,277	605,273	387,040	387,587	57,926	3,131,167
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	839,611	96,088	14,927	582,489	900,685	45,071	55,334	2,534,205
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	1,582,465	7,290,625	16,686	1,370,831	4,382,579	1,070,791	198,086	15,912,063
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) ...	255,908	19,693	7,655	127,046	479,234	4,151	49,332	943,019
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	142,008	2,311	458	18,875	129,678	2,763	537	296,630
Clothing ...	55,667	31,517	29,018	114,993	345,365	33,235	947	610,742
Food, Drink, Tobacco	1,468,716	119,569	205,990	441,324	1,720,808	238,252	3,690	4,198,349
Woodworking, Basketware ...	183,872	1,148	24,583	154,745	454,144	4,450	1,775	824,717
Furniture, Bedding ...	1,448	536	38	11,916	87,279	3,082	360	104,659
Paper, Printing ...	357,416	4,180	1,290	120,466	357,079	38,929	1,300	880,660
Rubber ...	208,971	7,710	3,439	47,722	377,494	3,683	111	649,130
Heat, Light, Power	11,230,081	1,294,575	18,818	1,987,510	59,490	100,017	174,775	14,865,266
Other ...	72,239	3,502	400	33,357	238,266	26,259	4,563	378,586
Total ...	18,625,984	8,887,857	406,760	5,657,993	10,389,050	1,998,164	581,106	46,546,914

\* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† Value of coal used for making coke and gas is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

More than half the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in the manufacture of bricks, pottery, and glass, in metal and machinery works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting. Most of the firewood is used in bakeries and butter factories, and the bulk of the oil in electricity works, metal and machinery works, glass and chemical works, and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Electricity is used in substantial quantities in all classes of industry, but metal and machinery works and food, drink and tobacco factories together consume more than half the total.

FUEL CONSUMED—QUANTITIES.

A comparative statement of the total quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke, wood, oil, and tar fuel used as fuel in the factories in 1951-52 and earlier years is shown below:—

Table 923.—Coal, Oil, etc., Used in Factories.

Year ended 30th June.	Coal.		Coke as Fuel.	Wood as Fuel.	Oil as Fuel.	Tar Fuel.
	Fuel.	Raw Material in Coke and Gas Works.				
	tons.	tons.				
1939 ...	2,509,664	2,239,978	1,344,208	172,963	24,215,828	•
1942 ...	3,006,732	3,158,718	1,697,836	208,469	30,238,453	•
1943 ...	3,037,445	3,025,772	1,671,112	165,893	23,400,387	•
1944 ...	3,036,600	2,896,270	1,599,071	169,482	22,718,098	•
1945 ...	3,031,800	2,520,069	1,473,041	169,754	22,488,989	•
1946 ...	2,959,244	2,252,343	1,180,805	176,962	23,511,329	15,407,405
1947 ...	3,500,435	2,653,720	1,356,140	201,378	28,806,069	17,730,889
1948 ...	3,758,674	2,965,446	1,496,361	223,841	35,899,953	19,118,286
1949 ...	3,971,666	2,723,527	1,348,143	207,940	55,702,187	18,563,076
1950 ...	3,890,688	2,813,335	1,436,851	227,562	73,640,735	18,802,494
1951 ...	4,568,893	3,459,098	1,733,811	194,350	86,368,395	20,892,993
1952 ...	4,914,387	3,720,177	1,705,684	196,424	74,409,626	20,620,231

\* Not available.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with the expansion of the secondary industries in general and the electric light and power works in particular. Large quantities are also used as raw material in the manufacture of coke and gas. In 1951-52, factories consumed 82 per cent. more coal than in 1938-39 and 66 per cent. more than in 1945-46. The consumption of oil fuel has increased considerably since 1945-46, and in 1951-52 it was 207 per cent. above 1938-39 and 217 per cent. above 1945-46. The quantity of coke consumed as fuel in 1951-52 was 27 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Tar fuel has become an important fuel for factory purposes in recent years.

The raw materials used in gas works include oil and tar fuel, as well as coal.

The following table shows the quantities of coal, coke and fuel oil used as fuel in the various classes of industry in 1938-39 and the last two years:—

**Table 924.—Coal, Coke, and Oil Used as Fuel in Factories.**

Class of Industry.	1938-39.			1950-51.			1951-52.		
	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.
	thous. tons.		thous. gal.	thous. tons.		thous. gal.	thous. tons.		thous. gal.
Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	235	24	127	298	30	350	320	2	321
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	301	3	1,802	386	2	9,486	415	1	8,419
Chemicals, Paint, Oil ...	60	8	820	166	29	9,193	186	22	9,948
Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	400	1,142	7,338	419	1,310	14,939	450	1,322	16,120
Textiles and Textile Goods ...	37	...	204	67	5	675	54	4	1,449
Skins, Leather ...	19	1	225	33	1	186	31	1	226
Clothing ...	9	2	379	13	7	799	14	7	1,152
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	215	28	2,220	332	26	5,082	313	24	5,383
Woodworking, etc. ...	4	...	132	43	...	970	45	...	1,434
Furniture, Bedding ...	2	...	14	...	...	111	...	...	127
Paper, Printing ...	36	...	191	64	1	1,540	72	1	1,597
Rubber ...	19	1	26	38	1	483	42	2	575
Heat, Light and Power ...	1,165	133	10,735	2,695	321	42,260	2,956	319	27,243
Other ...	8	2	12	15	1	294	16	1	416
Total used as Fuel ...	2,510	1,344	24,216	4,569	1,734	86,368	4,914	1,706	74,410

In addition to the quantities used as fuel, 2,791,363 tons of coal were used as raw material in coke works in 1951-52, and 928,814 tons in gas works.

### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES.

The following table shows particulars of the factories operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1951-52:—

**Table 925.—Factories in Statistical Divisions, 1951-52.**

Division.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Value of—				
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
£ thousand.							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis ... ..	11,404	302,742	220,029	197,762	472,177	803,159	330,982
Balance ... ..	550	11,075	7,142	6,628	15,517	26,476	10,959
North Coast ... ..	883	8,352	6,881	4,277	14,619	21,971	7,352
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle ... ..	606	27,763	18,138	19,600	72,490	103,462	30,972
Balance ... ..	942	13,096	9,123	7,020	14,418	26,411	11,993
South Coast—							
Wollongong-Port							
Kembla ... ..	258	12,469	23,657	9,568	46,046	62,369	16,323
Balance ... ..	451	3,915	2,605	2,088	5,165	8,807	3,642
Northern Tablelands ...	245	1,524	1,039	696	1,134	2,314	1,180
Central Tablelands ...	603	9,870	10,363	5,754	9,843	19,707	9,864
Southern Tablelands ...	240	2,433	1,711	1,216	2,179	4,748	2,569
North-western Slopes ...	261	2,054	2,169	1,090	3,176	4,984	1,808
Central-western Slopes ...	318	2,057	1,359	924	2,299	3,936	1,637
South-western Slopes ...	580	5,788	4,144	2,822	7,851	12,763	4,912
Northern Plain... ..	157	984	779	465	1,099	1,933	831
Central Plain ... ..	126	531	435	233	323	690	367
Riverina ... ..	370	3,454	6,178	1,930	5,569	8,496	2,927
Western Division ... ..	150	1,762	4,347	1,578	22,050	27,120	5,070
Total ... ..	18,144	409,869	320,099	263,651	695,955	1,139,346	443,391

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

The secondary industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the metropolitan area, where 63 per cent. of the total number of factories were situated in 1951-52. These factories absorbed 74 per cent. of the total number of factory employees and contributed 75 per cent. of the total value of production. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields—at Newcastle in the Hunter and Manning Division and at Wollongong in the South Coast Division. Iron and steel works in each of these centres are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products. Non-ferrous metals are also treated at Port Kembla. Factories in these centres in 1951-52 employed approximately 10 per cent. of the total number of factory workers and accounted for approximately 11 per cent. of the total value of production. Practically the only large-scale factories outside these areas and the metropolitan area are cement works, sawmills, food processing plants and ore treatment plants, whose sites are determined by the distribution of raw materials. A post-war movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some textile and clothing factories in country towns, but the predominance of the metropolis in these industries has not been disturbed. The most widely distributed factory activities in country towns are printing, baking, motor repairs, manufacture of aerated waters, and the generation of electricity, and other activities serving purely local needs.

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS—CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

Particulars of factory employees in statistical divisions in 1951-52, according to class of industry, are given in the next table:—

**Table 926.—Factory Employment—Class of Industry and Statistical Division, 1951-52.**

	No. of Persons Employed*—Statistical Division.							
Class of Industry.	Cumber- land.	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	South Coast.	Table- lands.	West- ern Slopes.	Plains. †	Total.
I Treatment of Non-metal- liferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	3,822	134	1,382	1,246	1,053	248	82	7,967
II Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	8,874	134	1,225	529	181	154	68	11,165
III Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	15,792	52	696	266	311	59	289	17,465
IV Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	132,801	1,518	23,145	9,307	5,622	3,120	2,100	177,613
V Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	1,887	7	63	11	7	19	...	1,994
VI Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	18,927	132	2,586	325	797	626	1	23,394
VII Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	5,484	1	53	15	40	2	9	5,604
VIII Clothing ...	39,676	412	2,835	1,564	1,772	1,323	412	47,994
IX Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	28,497	2,158	2,784	958	1,674	2,343	2,185	40,599
X Woodworking, Basketware ...	9,477	3,334	3,927	1,321	1,187	1,320	950	21,516
XI Furniture, Bedding ...	7,311	49	436	55	252	47	10	8,160
XII Paper, Printing ...	22,373	247	726	193	387	384	233	24,543
XIII Rubber ...	5,994	58	157	217	76	82	23	6,607
XIV Musical Instruments ...	1,254	...	14	...	...	3	...	1,271
XV Miscellaneous Products ...	7,836	32	86	11	13	18	22	8,018
XVI Heat, Light, Power ...	3,812	84	744	366	455	151	347	5,959
Total ...	313,817	8,352	40,859	16,384	13,827	9,899	6,731	409,869

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Includes Riverina and Western Division.

## FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

The following table contains particulars of factories and persons employed in the various statistical divisions in 1938-39 and the last three years:—

Table 927.—Factories in Statistical Divisions—Persons Employed.

Division.	No. of Establishments.				Persons Employed.*			
	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Cumberland—								
Metropolis ... ..	5,974	10,397	10,854	11,404	183,607	292,310	306,172	302,742
Balance ... ..	149	505	540	550	3,141	10,164	11,337	11,075
North Coast ... ..	443	743	825	883	4,179	7,551	8,270	8,352
Hunter and Manning—								
Newcastle ... ..	701	550	561	606	19,162	24,416	26,392	27,763
Balance ... ..		779	847	942		11,690	12,515	13,096
South Coast—								
Wollongong—Port								
Kembla ... ..	355	231	230	258	7,400	10,491	11,853	12,469
Balance ... ..		410	434	451		3,529	3,980	3,915
Northern Tablelands ... ..	157	221	232	245	865	1,570	1,496	1,524
Central Tablelands ... ..	321	514	543	603	3,712	9,289	9,826	9,870
Southern Tablelands ... ..	147	234	233	240	1,302	2,478	2,636	2,433
North-western Slopes ... ..	156	214	231	261	1,013	1,674	1,862	2,054
Central-western Slopes ... ..	178	280	303	318	946	1,961	2,029	2,057
South-western Slopes ... ..	348	528	544	580	2,528	5,445	5,775	5,788
Northern Plains ... ..	102	141	145	157	658	915	928	984
Central Plains ... ..	80	109	114	126	373	443	443	531
Riverina ... ..	240	334	341	370	1,662	2,342	3,214	3,454
Western Division ... ..	113	156	152	150	1,252	1,747	1,828	1,762
Total ... ..	9,464	16,346	17,129	18,144	231,800	388,515	410,556	409,869

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

The increase in the total factory employment in the State between 1938-39 and 1951-52 was 77 per cent. In the metropolis, the increase was 65 per cent., but in the balance of the Cumberland Division, there was an expansion of 253 per cent., largely owing to the industrial development of St. Marys.

Since 1938-39, factory employment has more than doubled in the divisions of Hunter and Manning (which includes the industrial city of Newcastle), South Coast (which includes the industrial city of Greater Wollongong), Central Tablelands and North Coast.

## GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories and workshops under government control in New South Wales include railway, tramway and omnibus workshops, post office workshops, electric light and power workshops, printing works, dockyards, aircraft and munitions factories, clothing and furniture factories, and plant for the treatment of by-products at abattoirs. A large proportion of the work done at government factories consists of repair work.

The following table contains particulars of the operations of establishments under the control of the State and Commonwealth governments in 1951-52 and earlier years. The figures do not include factories controlled by local government bodies, which are classified as private establishments.

Table 928.—Government Factories.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Number Employed during Period of Operation.			Value of—				
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Pro-duction.
						£ thousand.		
1939	15,764	442	16,206	4,087	13,248	3,648	9,266	5,618
1942	27,263	1,148	28,411	9,244	16,182	6,502	18,586	12,084
1943	32,173	6,078	38,251	13,288	25,016	11,588	28,305	16,717
1944	32,335	8,330	40,665	14,034	29,786	12,148	29,414	17,266
1945	29,415	4,574	33,989	11,866	30,378	9,358	24,231	14,873
1946	27,205	1,957	29,162	9,494	24,454	8,689	21,139	12,500
1947	26,647	1,378	28,025	9,408	19,836	8,934	21,165	12,231
1948	29,133	797	29,930	12,152	27,152	9,454	25,214	15,760
1949	30,106	838	30,944	13,633	29,572	10,178	27,894	17,716
1950	30,562	841	31,403	15,074	29,298	12,414	31,650	19,256
1951	30,778	915	31,693	18,630	31,799	14,893	38,024	23,131
1952	33,048	1,282	34,330	24,844	48,074	24,506	57,128	32,622

\* For basis of estimation, see page 1006.

Employment in government factories expanded rapidly during the war years with the production of munitions and other war supplies by government undertakings. Although many of these wartime establishments were sold or leased to private enterprise after the war, employment in government factories remained at a high level, and in 1951-52 it was 34,330, or more than double the 1938-39 figure.

Government factories in 1951-52 accounted for 8 per cent. of all factory employment, 9 per cent. of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to factory workers, and 7 per cent. of the total value of production. Females comprised only 4 per cent. of government factory employment in 1951-52, as compared with 25 per cent. of total factory employment.

### INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

In the following pages, particulars are given of the structure and production of certain of the more important individual secondary industries of New South Wales. The basis of classification of factory establishments by industry is indicated on page 1006. The appropriate classification of each establishment is determined according to its predominant activity, but the particular establishment may also have lesser activities which should, but cannot, be classified to other industries. The quantities of principal articles produced in these individual secondary industries are therefore only the quantities produced by the establishments classified thereto; *the total production of these articles by all establishments in New South Wales, however classified, is given in Tables 1018 to 1034, inclusive.*

Particulars of certain industries, though included in their appropriate class totals, are not available for publication separately. The principal industries concerned are matches, sugar mills, sugar refineries and distilleries, paper-making, and linoleum.

### CLASS I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class I are given in Tables 929 to 932, inclusive. These industries together represented 83 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class I in 1951-52, and 79 per cent. of the value of production.

\* 82419—2 K 5279

*Coke Works.*

Most of the coke produced in New South Wales is manufactured in coke works for use as fuel in blast furnaces, but substantial quantities are produced in gas works as a residue from the gasification of coal. Particulars of the coke works in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 929.—Coke Works.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish-ment.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro-duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	7	842	18,767	3,221,668	256,433	1,534,646	2,042,466	507,820
1942	8	1,106	20,791	2,751,812	405,342	2,608,384	3,669,884	1,061,500
1943	8	1,075	20,534	2,408,719	417,137	2,566,318	3,644,468	1,078,150
1944	8	1,100	20,449	2,251,462	429,402	2,568,481	3,605,742	1,037,261
1945	8	1,081	21,658	2,131,028	419,015	2,237,840	3,184,667	946,827
1946	7	1,036	21,220	2,029,556	404,763	1,988,818	2,721,451	732,633
1947	7	1,134	21,599	1,714,185	466,076	2,352,980	3,312,904	959,924
1948	7	1,175	21,529	1,775,866	599,302	3,167,106	4,165,599	998,493
1949	7	1,218	22,796	2,060,766	718,268	3,388,494	4,442,300	1,053,806
1950	7	1,209	21,705	2,108,153	771,275	3,895,834	5,114,937	1,219,103
1951	7	1,524	21,878	2,247,504	1,121,607	5,811,755	7,601,772	1,790,017
1952	7	1,707	22,006	2,669,440	1,450,470	8,666,639	10,803,451	2,136,812

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1951-52 there were seven coke works in the State, with a total of 1,707 employees, representing an average of 244 per establishment. In the pre-war year, 1938-39, the number of works was the same, but the number of employees was only 842 or 120 per establishment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in coke works in 1951-52 was 17 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, and amounted to 3,144 horse-power per establishment and 12.9 per employee.

The total quantity of coke produced in all factories in New South Wales in 1951-52 was 2,242,812 tons, including 633,172 tons produced in gas works.

*Fibrous Plaster and Products.*

The chief product of the fibrous plaster industry is fibrous plaster sheets for the ceilings and interior wall linings of buildings. Particulars of the industry in each year since 1945-46 are given below:—

**Table 930.—Fibrous Plaster and Products.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish-ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro-duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946	86	459	370	169,202	108,417	130,896	299,559	168,663
1947	129	830	450	224,128	224,826	282,412	626,875	344,463
1948	145	1,052	609	310,372	303,316	404,964	866,183	461,219
1949	150	1,160	740	351,527	385,016	526,403	1,127,867	601,464
1950	153	1,083	820	383,875	393,649	571,269	1,152,973	581,704
1951	158	1,107	852	460,041	493,757	844,586	1,548,765	704,179
1952	163	1,069	896	561,102	605,484	1,104,095	1,977,315	873,220

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.



With the post-war expansion in building construction, the number of fibrous plaster factories increased from 86 in 1945-46 to 163 in 1951-52, and the number of employees from 459 (representing an average of 5 per factory) to 1,069 (or 7 per factory). In the same period, the aggregate horse-power of engines installed more than doubled; in 1951-52 there was an average of 5.5 horse-power per establishment and 0.9 per employee, as compared with 4.3 and 0.8, respectively, in 1945-46.

The quantity of fibrous plaster sheets produced in New South Wales in 1951-52 was 4,962,309 square yards, valued at £1,559,995, and the value of other fibrous plaster products was £311,097. The quantity of fibrous plaster sheets manufactured in 1938-39 was 2,671,076 square yards, and in 1945-46 it was 1,632,041 square yards.

The quantity of plaster of paris used in the industry in 1951-52 was 44,274 tons, and the quantity of sisalhemp and substitutes used was 2,059 tons.

*Cement Works.*

In New South Wales there are extensive deposits of limestone and shale suitable for making cement, and there were five cement works in 1951-52 situated close to the sources of raw material and in proximity to coal mines. Particulars of these cement works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

**Table 931.—Cement Works.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	5	931	48,495	1,646,114	246,490	588,389	1,453,599	865,210
1942	5	872	51,273	1,434,895	253,145	566,325	1,279,546	713,221
1943	5	635	51,413	1,384,407	217,967	446,188	941,596	495,408
1944	4	573	43,669	1,088,340	188,608	480,253	909,029	423,776
1945	4	589	43,833	1,063,708	204,524	551,111	1,002,168	451,057
1946	4	633	43,779	1,020,260	191,461	586,426	1,016,973	430,547
1947	4	722	42,918	1,012,704	254,359	657,819	1,315,552	657,733
1948	4	801	37,841	1,056,789	312,696	838,028	1,492,151	654,123
1949	5	908	50,898	1,480,088	455,851	1,098,198	1,846,123	747,925
1950	5	1,091	59,851	1,554,746	551,836	1,301,086	2,496,689	1,135,603
1951	5	1,198	61,653	1,719,212	721,773	1,627,534	2,869,655	1,242,121
1952	5	1,244	64,070	2,064,559	868,168	2,283,323	3,748,166	1,464,848

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of employees in cement works declined from 931 in 1938-39 to 573 in the war year 1943-44, but thereafter it rose steadily to 1,244 in 1951-52. The average number of employees per establishment was 186 in 1938-39 and 249 in 1951-52.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 32 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. There was an average of 12,814 horse-power per establishment and 51.5 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 9,699 and 52.1, respectively, in 1938-39. The horse-power figures contain an element of duplication insofar as in most cases they include the horse-power of steam turbines (22,300 in 1951-52) used for generating electricity on the premises, as well as the horse-power of the electric motors (24,880 in 1951-52) driven by such power.

The materials used in the manufacture of portland cement are limestone, shell and coral, clay materials, gypsum and ironstone. The quantities of limestone and gypsum used in 1951-52 were 780,029 tons and 30,744 tons, respectively.

The quantity of portland cement produced was 432,487 tons in 1938-39, 320,556 tons in 1945-46, and 594,276 tons in 1951-52.

#### *Asbestos Cement Sheets.*

The following table gives particulars of factories engaged in the production of asbestos cement products, mainly sheets, which are used extensively in building construction for external walls and roofs:—

**Table 932.—Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1947	3	1,344	2,840	265,941	447,897	740,483	1,358,272	617,789
1948	3	1,165	3,288	297,908	461,644	759,260	1,433,874	674,614
1949	3	1,133	3,116	346,415	504,743	807,860	1,506,739	698,879
1950	3	1,127	4,228	372,165	562,421	940,589	1,665,251	724,662
1951	3	1,229	5,337	617,628	727,844	1,249,828	2,209,352	959,524
1952	3	1,286	6,937	717,784	1,012,466	1,699,249	3,080,426	1,381,177

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1951-52 there were three factories engaged in the production of asbestos cement sheets, with a total of 1,286 employees, representing an average of 429 per establishment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in asbestos cement works in 1951-52 was 144 per cent. greater than in 1946-47, and amounted to 2,312 horse-power per establishment and 5.4 per employee.

The quantity of asbestos used in the production of asbestos cement products in 1951-52 was 10,584 tons, and the quantity of cement used was 67,183 tons. Articles produced in the same year included 10,545,338 square yards of asbestos cement building sheets.

CLASS II.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class II are given in Tables 933 to 935, inclusive. These industries together represented 88 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class II in 1951-52, and 89 per cent of the value of production.

*Brick and Tile Works.*

Brickworks have been established in many parts of the State, and in some cases they are associated with tile-making and the manufacture of earthenware pipes. Particulars of the brick and tile works in 1938-39 and later years are given below:—

Table 933.—Brick and Tile Works.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	147	3,910	17,246	1,884,061	864,110	614,053	2,057,515	1,443,462
1942	114	3,101	18,374	1,813,385	825,763	658,018	1,874,713	1,216,695
1943	81	1,703	15,733	1,633,235	514,674	426,023	1,150,293	724,270
1944	66	1,300	12,609	1,307,782	382,390	342,197	868,578	526,381
1945	73	1,577	14,178	1,417,822	476,062	381,817	1,049,857	668,040
1946	112	2,532	17,979	1,737,885	709,039	566,119	1,513,324	953,205
1947	125	3,696	20,377	2,140,905	1,168,208	841,065	2,507,953	1,666,888
1948	129	4,178	22,417	2,348,127	1,523,036	1,056,756	3,178,246	2,121,490
1949	129	4,420	26,485	2,458,080	1,863,450	1,275,101	3,749,407	2,474,306
1950	133	4,313	26,719	3,002,104	2,078,358	1,486,018	4,171,581	2,885,563
1951	135	4,728	28,306	3,613,403	2,734,172	2,015,275	5,612,089	3,596,814
1952	137	4,847	29,045	4,073,710	3,494,975	2,717,865	7,518,520	4,800,655

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of brick and tile works in 1938-39 was 147, with a total of 3,910 employees, or 27 per establishment. During the war years, production was restricted under government policy, and in 1943-44 the number of works was only 66 and the number of employees 1,300. In the following year, employment and production in the industry began to expand, and in 1951-52 there were 137 factories employing 4,847 persons, representing an average of 36 per establishment.

In 1951-52 the horse-power of engines used in the industry aggregated 29,045, or 68 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 212 horse-power per establishment and 6.0 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 117 and 4.4, respectively, in 1938-39.

In pre-war years, the local factories supplied all the clay bricks and terra cotta roofing tiles required for use in New South Wales, but the failure of the industry to meet all demands in the post-war years resulted

in the manufacture of considerable quantities of cement bricks and tiles by the cement goods industry. A significant quantity of the floor and wall tiles used is imported.

The production of clay bricks reached a peak of 437 million in 1928-29, but fell to negligible proportions in the depression year 1931-32. It rose to 379 million in 1938-39, but the highest figure recorded in the post-war period was 355 million in 1951-52. Apart from the depression and the war years, the production of terra cotta roofing tiles has remained fairly constant at 20-23 million. Particulars of the principal articles produced by the brick and tile industry are as follows:—

**Table 934.—Output of Bricks and Tiles.**

Year ended 30th June.	Clay Bricks.		Firebricks.	Tiles.			
	Quantity.	Value.		Roofing (Terra Cotta).		Floor and Wall.*	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	thousands.	£	£	thousands.	£	sq. yd.	£
1929	437,158	1,625,464	103,985	20,414	332,284	†	40,896
1932	28,521	81,765	71,292	1,094	13,799	†	6,313
1939	379,236	1,265,555	310,895	20,129	305,980	82,154	39,468
1947	249,533	1,277,385	608,511	19,523	366,897	54,085	34,230
1948	303,221	1,727,911	669,238	21,594	460,943	69,869	45,736
1949	314,323	2,029,474	790,421	22,783	556,612	90,403	67,057
1950	300,356	2,144,719	958,223	22,124	589,255	213,622	198,594
1951	341,994	2,980,419	1,323,690	22,590	726,589	204,741	167,937
1952	354,545	3,939,866	1,916,281	22,765	925,477	179,478	218,643

\* Glazed and unglazed.

† Not available.

To help overcome the post-war shortage of bricks and tiles, the State Government commenced production at the State Brickworks in August, 1946, and opened the State Tileworks in October, 1949. From October, 1952, a private company assumed control and maintenance of the State Tileworks as agent of the Minister for Public Works.

#### GLASS AND GLASS BOTTLE WORKS.

In the decade preceding the outbreak of war in 1939, there was substantial progress in the manufacture of glass and glassware in New South Wales, and, during the war, production was extended to new types such as glassware for scientific purposes. Articles produced by the glass and glass bottle industries include the following: plate and sheet glass, glass bricks, bottles and jars, cut crystal and scientific glass. The glass industry also includes a number of relatively small establishments carrying out further treatment of glass, such as bevelling, cutting, silvering and mirror-making.

In 1951-52 there were three establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass bottles and jars, and 69 in the manufacture and treatment of glass. The aggregate employment in the three glass bottle manufacturing establishments in 1951-52 was 1,409. One of the three glass bottle factories operates on a very large scale. Four of the 69 factories manufacturing and treating glass accounted for 73 per cent. of the employment in that sub-class.

Further particulars of the glass and glass bottle industries are given in the following table:—

Table 935.—Glass and Glass Bottle Works.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land Buildings Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	39	3,214	9,073	1,190,167	672,740	852,297	2,024,036	1,171,739
1942	41	4,259	9,895	1,554,406	1,062,754	1,289,489	3,013,102	1,723,613
1943	41	3,638	12,333	1,615,290	1,114,820	1,370,012	3,041,790	1,671,778
1944	39	3,652	10,820	1,612,456	1,156,862	1,423,268	3,219,808	1,796,540
1945	40	3,919	10,502	1,723,380	1,115,996	1,571,698	3,319,059	1,747,361
1946	44	4,099	13,464	1,767,930	1,272,367	1,606,599	3,610,064	2,003,465
1947	51	4,416	12,909	1,880,464	1,414,320	2,226,848	4,714,748	2,487,900
1948	58	4,465	13,899	1,854,208	1,685,336	2,526,720	5,083,736	2,557,016
1949	61	4,711	14,335	1,945,823	1,977,348	3,207,755	6,066,385	2,858,630
1950	62	4,800	15,452	2,064,665	2,011,086	3,479,189	6,884,230	3,405,041
1951	62	4,899	18,223	2,361,826	2,768,881	4,483,800	8,766,095	4,282,205
1952	72	4,880	18,262	2,733,256	3,475,543	6,011,892	11,296,123	5,284,231

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1951-52, the number of glass and bottle works rose from 39 to 72, and the number of employees from 3,214 to 4,880. In the same period, the total horse-power of engines installed more than doubled.

Materials used in glass and bottle works in 1951-52 included 63,425 tons of sand and 22,947 tons of soda ash, and the articles produced in the same year included glass bottles valued at £3,478,122. The industry also produces substantial quantities of window glass, plate glass and glassware of various kinds.

#### CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class III are given in Tables 936 to 940, inclusive. These industries together represented 79 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class III in 1951-52, and 83 per cent. of the value of production.

*Industrial and Heavy Chemicals.*

The industrial and heavy chemicals industry underwent considerable development during and after the war. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the next table:—

**Table 936.—Industrial and Heavy Chemicals.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946	77	2,598	17,676	2,826,452	926,556	2,683,424	4,794,502	2,111,078
1947	87	2,861	19,387	2,918,798	1,108,700	3,367,823	5,741,254	2,373,431
1948	91	3,341	30,184	6,353,383	1,399,617	4,444,408	7,424,847	2,980,439
1949	98	3,478	22,787	3,646,813	1,594,513	5,229,173	8,651,778	3,422,805
1950	101	3,529	23,125	4,376,805	1,860,671	6,116,778	10,340,903	4,224,125
1951	110	4,255	35,415	6,442,057	2,554,886	9,920,207	16,203,493	6,283,286
1952	112	4,384	35,208	7,975,159	3,529,840	12,634,335	20,346,052	7,711,717

The number of persons employed in factories producing industrial and heavy chemicals has increased each year since the war. In 1951-52 the figure was 4,384, or 69 per cent. higher than in 1945-46.

The total horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1951-52 was 35,208, or nearly 100 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The 1951-52 figure represented an average of 8.3 horse-power per employee.

*Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.*

Articles produced by the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations industry include proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical drugs, dentifrices, skin creams and lotions, cosmetics and hair preparations. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 937.—Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946	142	3,008	2,817	1,156,475	700,899	2,852,054	6,035,652	3,183,598
1947	144	3,207	2,859	1,228,302	836,023	3,271,317	6,725,723	3,454,406
1948	140	3,068	3,071	1,335,339	896,287	3,224,668	6,569,757	3,345,089
1949	141	3,158	3,495	1,384,958	1,052,564	3,713,412	7,482,168	3,768,750
1950	130	2,974	3,764	1,413,586	1,092,811	3,418,667	7,917,226	4,503,559
1951	125	3,115	4,057	1,591,912	1,356,077	4,433,078	10,481,791	6,048,713
1952	127	3,107	4,182	1,902,367	1,670,876	5,381,210	12,163,676	6,782,466

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1945-46, employment in factories making pharmaceutical and toilet preparations has remained fairly stable, and in 1951-52 it was 3,107, or about 3 per cent. higher than in the earlier year.

The total horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1951-52 was 4,182, or 49 per cent. more than in 1945-46. The 1951-52 figure represented an average of 1.3 horse-power per employee.

Particulars of some of the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations made by the industry are given in Tables 1031 and 1033.

*White Lead, Paints and Varnish.*

The following table contains particulars of paint and varnish factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 938.—White Lead, Paints and Varnish.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	48	1,702	5,683	783,049	421,810	1,832,401	3,100,087	1,267,686
1942 ...	49	1,774	6,674	842,920	501,221	2,461,175	3,892,312	1,431,137
1943 ...	51	1,564	7,290	859,290	478,560	2,435,385	3,566,072	1,130,687
1944 ...	54	1,676	7,824	887,939	534,718	2,788,153	4,043,479	1,255,326
1945 ...	54	1,773	8,075	940,430	584,570	3,106,360	4,561,660	1,455,300
1946 ...	58	2,180	8,601	936,913	721,122	3,133,799	4,776,482	1,642,683
1947 ...	63	2,491	9,536	1,043,343	881,083	3,705,254	5,759,088	2,053,834
1948 ...	67	2,691	9,611	1,568,308	1,084,747	4,983,136	7,380,076	2,396,940
1949 ...	67	2,720	11,387	1,638,937	1,195,730	5,519,294	8,108,324	2,589,030
1950 ...	64	2,836	11,409	1,765,544	1,329,250	6,328,255	9,402,973	3,074,718
1951 ...	65	3,048	13,397	2,336,066	1,715,030	7,940,125	11,870,152	3,930,027
1952 ...	69	3,044	14,472	2,602,067	2,030,103	9,340,597	13,830,148	4,489,551

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1951-52, the number of paint and varnish factories rose by 44 per cent. and the number of employees by 79 per cent. In 1951-52 there were sixty-nine factories with a total of 3,044 employees (or 44 per factory), as compared with forty-eight factories and 1,702 employees (or 35 per factory) in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in the industry in 1951-52 was 20 per cent. of the total.

During the same period, the horse-power of engines installed in the industry increased by about two and a half times. The total horse-power in 1951-52 represented an average of 210 per factory and 4.7 per employee, as compared with averages of 118 and 3.3, respectively, in 1938-39.

Materials used in the paint and varnish industry include pigments, oils (especially linseed), gums and resins, solvents (especially mineral turpentine and petroleum solvents), varnishes, pig lead and zinc. In the post-war years, a decline in the proportion of paint based on linseed oil has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of ready-mixed and water paints based on synthetic resins. Particulars of the production of paints, enamels, varnishes, etc., in all factories in New South Wales are given in Table 1022.

*Mineral Oil Treatment Plants.*

Since 1938-39, there has been a very considerable expansion in mineral oil treatment plants in New South Wales. A large plant producing fuel oil and bitumen was opened at Matraville in 1948, and the Caltex Oil Company commenced the construction of a large petroleum refinery at Kurnell in 1953. Particulars of imports of crude oil are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade", and details of oil plants in the State in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 939.—Mineral Oil Treatment Plants.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	13	231	528	288,810	51,475	567,981	953,360	385,379
1445 ...	22	929	3,758	1,470,110	321,188	1,207,350	1,572,434	365,084
1946 ...	20	857	5,042	1,751,809	312,853	1,286,474	1,896,346	609,872
1947 ...	23	923	3,257	2,017,598	349,680	2,805,052	3,614,522	809,470
1948 ...	22	883	9,491	2,060,501	378,775	4,588,694	5,394,785	806,091
1949 ...	26	1,142	13,191	3,134,954	556,830	6,704,375	8,409,294	1,704,919
1950 ...	27	1,143	14,380	3,116,477	618,202	8,008,140	11,100,140	3,092,000
1951 ...	27	1,099	14,871	3,206,462	721,724	11,231,389	15,867,751	4,636,362
1952 ...	29	1,115	15,478	3,676,606	892,153	16,018,955	21,697,946	5,678,991

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1951-52, the number of mineral oil plants more than doubled, and the number of employees increased by nearly four times. In 1951-52 there were twenty-nine plants with a total of 1,115 employees, as compared with thirteen plants and 231 employees in 1938-39.

During the same period, the horse-power of engines installed increased by thirty times. The total horse-power in 1951-52 represented an average of 13.9 per employee, as compared with 2.3 in 1938-39.

The quantity of motor spirit refined in New South Wales in 1951-52 was 85,515,803 gallons, as compared with only 7,914,459 gallons in 1945-46.

*Soap and Candle Factories.*

A wide variety of household and toilet soaps and soap extracts and powders is produced in New South Wales, as well as the comparatively small quantity of candles required for local use. Since the war (1939-1945), production of these items (excluding candles) has undergone considerable expansion.



Particulars of soap and candle factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 940.—Soap and Candle Factories.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	27	1,460	3,952	559,919	284,580	826,837	1,825,877	999,040
1942 ...	35	1,792	4,280	621,366	419,313	1,505,972	3,180,112	1,674,140
1943 ...	34	1,751	4,629	597,982	458,096	1,804,387	3,593,398	1,789,011
1944 ...	33	1,670	4,376	569,659	465,930	1,648,484	3,135,574	1,487,090
1945 ...	34	1,642	4,336	534,911	440,541	1,690,781	3,230,507	1,539,726
1946 ...	40	1,721	4,280	537,967	495,275	1,736,800	3,408,769	1,671,969
1947 ...	41	1,867	4,342	560,948	555,515	1,663,173	3,328,380	1,665,707
1948 ...	50	1,896	4,460	574,068	676,146	2,463,301	4,363,984	1,900,683
1949 ...	50	2,117	4,717	607,971	870,273	3,015,929	5,467,044	2,451,115
1950 ...	47	2,227	4,890	1,073,094	972,888	3,351,864	6,240,160	2,888,296
1951 ...	51	2,099	4,729	1,280,982	1,214,121	3,869,262	6,691,288	2,822,026
1952 ...	49	2,042	5,512	1,375,293	1,625,365	4,864,101	7,842,185	2,978,084

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1951-52, the number of soap and candle factories increased from 27 to 49, and the number of employees from 1,460 (or an average of 54 per establishment) to 2,042 (or 42 per establishment). In the same period, the aggregate horse-power of engines installed rose by 40 per cent.; in 1951-52 there was an average of 112 horse-power per factory and 2.7 per employee, as compared with 146 and 2.7, respectively, in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 580, or 28 per cent. of the total employment.

Materials treated in the industry in 1951-52 included 543,465 cwt. of tallow, 68,818 cwt. of alkali, 9,797 cwt. of resin, and 66,935 cwt. of coconut oil. The quantity of soap and soap extracts and powders produced in the industry in 1951-52 was 1,088,109 cwt. as compared with 605,082 cwt. in 1946-47 and 534,435 cwt. in 1938-39. Further particulars of articles produced (including quantities produced in other industries) are given in Table 1021.

#### CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES, ETC.

Factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metals and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc., comprise the largest group of manufacturing industries in New South Wales, representing 32 per cent. of the total number of factories and 43 per cent. of all factory employment in 1951-52. During the war years, development was accelerated, and munitions, aircraft, ships, machine tools, and mechanical equipment of types and in quantities not formerly manufactured in New South Wales were produced, but with the transition of production to a peace-time basis, activity in these wartime industries declined. During the post-war years from 1945-46 onwards, however, there has been considerable further expansion in the metals and machinery industries, although, for some time, prices and costs of production rose rapidly and labour and many basic materials were in short supply. The number of establishments in this industrial group in 1951-52, viz. 5,856, was 122 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and the number of employees (176,689) was 114 per cent. greater.

Particulars of metal and machinery works in 1920-21 and later years are given below:—

**Table 941.—Metal and Machinery Works.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
£ thousand.							
1921 ...	1,262	45,603	132,263	9,897	23,789	37,064	13,275
1929 ...	2,170	62,090	199,475	15,045	31,922	54,995	23,073
1932 ...	1,956	38,981	234,910	7,845	16,332	27,730	11,398
1939 ...	2,634	82,452	383,350	18,495	48,172	79,863	31,691
1942 ...	2,837	132,444	466,039	40,134	86,439	146,553	60,114
1943 ...	2,913	158,113	514,395	51,554	98,470	172,797	74,327
1944 ...	3,127	163,023	529,279	53,452	101,273	179,798	78,525
1945 ...	3,296	151,076	537,033	48,040	92,038	164,697	72,659
1946 ...	3,530	136,602	549,596	42,478	77,319	139,890	62,571
1947 ...	4,066	143,652	571,062	47,444	94,185	168,721	74,536
1948 ...	4,486	153,367	603,223	58,279	113,293	204,190	90,897
1949 ...	4,792	156,844	639,634	66,844	123,145	224,762	101,617
1950 ...	4,931	157,987	686,398	73,200	142,270	255,330	113,060
1951 ...	5,297	172,256	770,276	98,474	204,004	356,042	152,038
1952 ...	5,856	176,689	786,233	125,979	261,982	452,180	190,198

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of females employed in the group in 1951-52 was 19,454 or 11 per cent. of all employment in these industries, and 19 per cent. of all females employed in factories.

The total horse-power installed in 1951-52 was 44 per cent. of the total horse-power of engines installed in all factories except electricity generating establishments. There was an average of 4.4 horse-power per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 4.6 in 1938-39.

The following table shows particulars of the principal industries in the metal and machinery group in 1951-52:—

**Table 942.—Metal and Machinery Works—Individual Industries, 1951-52.**

Industries.	No. of Establish-ments.	Persons Em- ployed. •	Horse- power Installed.	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.
				£ thousand.			
Iron and Steel Smelting, Con- verting, Refining and Rolling	17	12,861	232,822	10,784	61,667	80,106	18,439
Foundries (Ferrous) ...	91	2,964	12,475	2,299	2,070	5,277	3,207
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings ...	17	3,540	21,338	2,754	6,763	10,913	4,150
Wireworking ...	103	4,038	21,396	2,975	7,436	12,451	5,015
Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working ...	268	10,169	41,972	7,168	18,919	29,890	10,971
Plant, Equipment, Machinery and other Engineering ...	1,523	34,517	120,829	25,096	38,167	79,349	41,182
Extracting and Refining, Non- ferrous ...	29	2,113	35,783	2,012	30,876	37,244	6,368
Rolling and Extrusion, Non- ferrous ...	5	2,956	24,308	2,304	12,715	15,753	3,038
Founding, Casting, etc., Non- ferrous ...	166	3,329	15,671	2,349	6,701	10,117	3,416
Electrical and Wireless Equip- ment ...	524	30,082	55,225	20,056	33,299	64,083	30,784
Motor Vehicles and Cycles ...	2,604	25,912	43,440	15,814	21,492	45,456	23,964
Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock ...	56	19,199	49,146	14,162	10,410	27,397	16,987
Ship and Boat Building ...	114	10,671	64,866	8,311	3,565	13,444	9,879
Aircraft ...	27	5,109	12,361	3,475	1,672	5,595	3,923
Other ...	312	9,229	34,601	6,420	6,230	15,105	8,875
Total, Metal and Machinery Works ...	5,856	176,689	786,233	125,979	261,982	452,180	190,198

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The largest establishments are in the iron and steel smelting and rolling works. Other industries with a high average employment per establishment were electrical and wireless equipment and railway and tramway rolling stock. Small establishments predominate in the plant and machinery and the motor vehicle and cycle industries.

Further particulars of the industries listed in Table 942 are given in Tables 943 to 960 inclusive. Owing to changes effected in the factory classification in 1945-46, comparable particulars for some of the individual industries are not available for earlier years.

*Iron and Steel Smelting and Rolling.*

The great expansion of the metal and machinery works group was bound up with the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales. A brief review of the history of the industry is presented in the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book on page 628.

The principal iron and steel works are at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the northern and southern coalfields respectively. These works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which owns the coke works and iron and steel furnaces, large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal and other minerals, and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore interstate and other raw materials. The iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla, in addition to smelting iron ore, produce an almost complete range of basic steel shapes, viz., ingots, castings, blooms, billets and slabs, plates and sheets, structural steel shapes, rails, bars and rods, hoop, band, strip, etc.

Details of the smelting and rolling works in each year since 1945-46 are shown below:—

**Table 943.—Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining and Rolling.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.*	Persons Employed.†	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	16	9,213	214,346	6,754,325	3,736,678	21,281,903	28,131,968	6,850,065
1947 ...	16	11,131	215,093	6,677,751	4,610,609	24,629,604	34,924,753	10,295,149
1948 ...	17	11,246	217,695	6,966,006	5,177,738	28,184,678	39,288,670	11,103,992
1949 ...	17	11,058	218,219	7,916,364	5,907,752	29,917,687	40,738,228	10,820,541
1950 ...	16	10,226	228,753	9,138,482	6,228,555	33,706,515	45,312,832	11,606,317
1951 ...	17	12,173	230,237	11,768,885	8,369,530	46,645,987	61,822,671	15,176,684
1952 ...	17	12,861	232,822	18,354,945	10,783,823	61,667,447	80,106,173	18,438,726

\* See text below.

† Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Although the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla are completely integrated, the blast furnace, steel furnace and rolling mill sections are counted as separate establishments.

Between 1945-46 and 1949-50, the development of the smelting industry was uneven, largely because of shortages of labour and coal and the dislocations caused by industrial disputes, but in the next two years there was a substantial increase in employment and production. The number of persons employed in 1951-52 was 12,861, as compared with 9,213 persons in 1945-46. The total horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1951-52 was 232,822.

The expansion in the value of land, buildings, plant, etc., in 1951-52 as compared with 1950-51, was largely due to the construction of extensive new rolling mills at Port Kembla.

*Iron and Steel—Production, Prices, etc.*

The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in New South Wales since 1925-26:—

**Table 944.—Production of Iron and Steel.**

Year ended May.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.	Year ended May.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.
	tons.	tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.	tons.
1926 ...	430,597	385,231	339,463	1945 ...	1,117,709	1,345,626	1,089,509
1932 ...	190,132	221,488	178,740	1946 ...	852,197	1,054,483	853,431
1939 ...	1,104,605	1,168,305	972,799	1947 ...	925,679	1,311,959	1,099,514
1940 ...	1,212,006	1,290,226	1,034,714	1948 ...	1,029,998	1,343,153	1,116,187
1941 ...	1,461,737	1,654,314	1,319,584	1949 ...	899,160	1,175,922	1,005,540
1942 ...	1,376,893	1,696,606	1,388,620	1950 ...	970,617	1,213,786	1,020,641
1943 ...	1,276,395	1,625,829	1,266,768	1951 ...	1,163,558	1,440,872	1,197,812
1944 ...	1,192,803	1,523,489	1,217,201	1952 ...	1,234,065	1,514,996	1,263,806

The divergence of iron and steel output in the early war years reflects the commencement in May, 1941, of the Whyalla blast furnace in South Australia, which supplies pig iron, in addition to that produced in Newcastle and Port Kembla, for conversion to steel in New South Wales. The production of iron and steel reached record heights during the war (1939-45), but for some years thereafter it was seriously affected by inadequate and irregular supplies of coal, shortage of labour, and industrial disputes. However, in the last two years, 1950-51 and 1951-52, these difficulties were largely overcome, the result being that production was well above pre-war levels.

The quantity of pig iron produced reached a peak in 1940-41; it rose again after 1945-46, and in 1951-52 was 12 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. The peak year of steel ingot production was 1941-42; in 1951-52 the quantity produced was still less than this peak, but it was 30 per cent. more than in 1938-39. The production of steel rails, bars and sections has followed the movement of ingot steel.

Particulars of oversea exports of iron and steel (excluding scrap iron) from Australia in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table, together with imports from oversea:—

Table 945.—Iron and Steel—Oversea Exports and Imports, Australia.

Year ended 30th June.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£A. f.o.b.	tons.	£A. f.o.b.
1939 ... ..	197,062	1,802,697	141,377	4,267,524
1946 ... ..	171,401	2,713,582	81,902	4,052,689
1947 ... ..	333,195	4,491,211	110,039	5,530,367
1948 ... ..	129,608	2,561,197	118,701	7,313,399
1949 ... ..	102,345	2,430,897	156,727	10,588,946
1950 ... ..	56,122	1,528,667	540,085	27,881,831
1951 ... ..	43,192	1,340,542	810,531	45,633,242
1952 ... ..	50,497	2,045,493	825,848	68,921,870

As a result of the shortage of steel in Australia, the quantity of iron and steel exported overseas declined by 61 per cent. in 1947-48 compared with the previous year and diminished further in later years, when exports were practically restricted to New Zealand. Oversea imports of iron and steel commenced to increase in 1948-49 and in the last three years have been of considerable magnitude. Imports in 1951-52 amounted to 825,000 tons valued at nearly £70 million, and the net quantity (after deduction of exports) of iron and steel imported in the three years ended 30th June, 1952, was 2,026,000 tons, supplied principally by the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, the United States and Japan.

The following statement gives comparable prices of pig iron and bar and structural steel to domestic purchasers in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America in 1952 and earlier years:—

Table 946.—Prices of Iron and Steel, Australia and Overseas\*.  
(Rate per ton.)

Year.	Pig Iron.			Bar Steel.			Structural Steel.		
	Aus- tralia.	United King- dom.	U.S.A.	Aus- tralia.	United King- dom.	U.S.A.	Aus- tralia.	United King- dom.	U.S.A.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1938 ... ..	4-500	8-00	6-38	10-130	14-31	13-89	10-13	13-78	12-76
1946 ... ..	5-750	10-53	8-26	12-630	22-10	15-75	12-63	19-35	14-70
1947 ... ..	6-750	10-88	9-77	14-130	22-69	18-20	14-13	19-66	16-45
1948 ... ..	6-750	12-13	11-69	14-130	24-38	20-30	14-13	21-13	19-60
1949 ... ..	7-880	14-78	14-53	15-880	25-22	22-75	15-88	25-22	22-75
1950 ... ..	9-880	15-03	20-76	17-880	25-22	34-00	17-88	25-22	34-00
1951 ... ..	12-875	15-47	23-44	20-380	28-44	37-00	20-38	25-72	36-50
1952 ... ..	18-375	16-97	23-44	28-633	39-72	37-00	27-63	35-44	30-50

\* Source—Annual Report of Australian Tariff Board.

Note.—Prices are in Australian currency net c.i.f. State capital ports for Australia; delivered consumers' works (net) for United Kingdom; and f.o.b. basing points for U.S.A. Australian and U.K. prices relate to first quarter of year; U.S.A. prices relate to January.

Between 1938 and 1949, Australian iron and steel prices were very much lower than overseas prices. In the last three years, however, the difference has narrowed considerably. In 1952 the Australian price of pig iron, on the basis of quotation given in Table 946, for the first time exceeded the United Kingdom price (by 8 per cent.), although it was still 22 per cent. lower than the United States price. In the same year, the Australian

price of bar steel was 27 per cent. less than the United Kingdom price, and 23 per cent. less than the United States price. There were similar differences in 1952 between the Australian and oversea prices of structural steel.

*Foundries (Ferrous).*

Particulars of the iron foundries in New South Wales in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 947.—Iron Foundries.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	60	1,243	3,221	373,461	393,962	303,861	867,196	563,335
1947 ...	68	1,526	3,450	432,546	541,411	417,211	1,193,889	776,678
1948 ...	76	2,568	6,240	699,520	1,083,259	672,294	2,182,765	1,510,471
1949 ...	92	2,735	8,163	871,924	1,233,024	837,891	2,473,891	1,636,000
1950 ...	93	2,650	8,358	915,274	1,299,252	954,951	3,060,501	2,105,550
1951 ...	96	3,137	11,381	1,151,252	1,899,858	1,604,337	4,230,460	2,626,123
1952 ...	91	2,964	12,475	1,280,892	2,299,068	2,069,289	5,276,609	3,207,320

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since the war, employment in iron foundries has undergone considerable expansion. The number of persons employed in 1950-51 was 152 per cent. more than in 1945-46, but fell slightly in 1951-52. There was an average of 33 employees per establishment in 1951-52, as compared with 21 in 1945-46.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was nearly four times as great as in 1945-46. There was an average of 137 horse-power per establishment and 4.1 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 54 and 2.6, respectively, in the earlier year.

*Pipes, Tubes and Fittings.*

Particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel pipes and tubes, and fittings therefor, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 948.—Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes and Fittings.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	14	3,265	13,928	682,806	1,062,755	2,096,536	3,753,538	1,657,002
1947 ...	14	3,624	14,166	769,652	1,331,838	2,492,572	4,747,422	2,254,850
1948 ...	14	3,175	13,670	744,896	1,332,004	2,651,910	4,690,240	2,038,330
1949 ...	18	3,339	15,439	1,108,411	1,585,477	3,051,201	5,281,171	2,229,970
1950 ...	21	3,611	19,573	1,339,327	1,703,481	3,610,964	5,897,486	2,286,522
1951 ...	17	3,692	21,457	1,464,275	2,182,548	5,253,781	8,470,118	3,216,337
1952 ...	17	3,540	21,338	4,331,163	2,753,715	6,762,356	10,912,684	4,150,328

\*Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In spite of some fluctuation in employment, there appears to have been relatively little change in the structure of the pipe and tube industry since the war. The number of persons employed in 1951-52 was 3,540. The number of females employed was 331, or 9 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 53 per cent. more than in 1945-46. There was an average of 6.3 horse-power per employee, as compared with 4.3 in 1945-46.

Most of the pipes, tubes and fittings manufactured in New South Wales are for plumbing installations—galvanised for water pipes and black for gas pipes. The quantity of iron and steel tubes manufactured in 1951-52 was 185,000 tons, as compared with 135,000 tons in 1947-48. The value of iron and steel tubes produced in 1951-52 was £8,246,000, and the value of parts and fittings of tubes £2,076,000.

*Wireworking (including Nails).*

The next table shows particulars of wireworking establishments in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 949.—Wireworking (including Nails).**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	43	2,812	11,922	1,049,593	659,791	2,115,517	3,276,708	1,161,191
1944 ...	53	3,094	14,442	1,129,531	952,324	2,704,584	4,068,582	1,363,998
1945 ...	51	2,697	14,736	1,078,929	937,353	2,635,592	4,129,528	1,493,936
1946 ...	72	2,931	16,869	1,214,806	939,238	2,087,815	3,511,485	1,423,670
1947 ...	83	3,690	17,197	1,408,650	1,381,844	3,168,736	5,370,163	2,201,427
1948 ...	91	3,739	17,708	1,393,523	1,438,770	3,411,610	5,798,957	2,387,347
1949 ...	99	3,711	18,687	1,561,389	1,594,162	3,485,252	6,078,830	2,593,578
1950 ...	99	3,617	18,185	1,552,461	1,662,450	4,111,293	6,942,201	2,830,908
1951 ...	103	3,918	20,801	1,754,045	2,263,435	5,754,340	9,832,358	4,078,018
1952 ...	103	4,038	21,396	1,896,937	2,975,273	7,436,214	12,451,187	5,014,973

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The wireworking industry consists of two large establishments drawing steel wire from rod, and manufacturing black and galvanised wire, barbed wire, wire netting and nails, and a large number of small establishments making miscellaneous wire products, including wire rope, wire fences, nails, gates and mattresses. Manufacture of non-ferrous wire is not included here but in non-ferrous rolling and extrusion, nor is the manufacture of covered cable, which is classed under "Electrical machinery, cables and apparatus".

Employment in the wireworking industry increased from 2,812 in 1938-39 to 3,094 in 1943-44, but in the following year it fell by nearly 400. However, there were substantial increases in 1945-46 and 1946-47, and in 1951-52 the total number employed, viz. 4,038, was 43 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 532, or 13 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was nearly double the 1938-39 figure. There was an average of 5.3 horse-power per employee in 1951-52.

Particulars of wire manufactured are not available for publication, but the quantity and value of nails produced are shown in Table 1026.

#### *Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working.*

The manufacture of iron and steel sheets is classed with sheet metal working in the statistics given in Table 950, because separation would disclose the particulars of a single establishment. For this reason, no significant comparisons of average employment or average horse-power can be made. The sheet rolling mills, located at Newcastle, produce plain, galvanised and corrugated sheet, supplying the Australian building industry, and motor body, refrigeration, and other factories using these types of sheet metal. Tinplate is not yet manufactured in Australia.

The principal articles produced in the sheet metal working industry are metal cans and canisters, their production in 1951-52 being valued at £7,632,000. This includes some output of some establishments which are part of food factories. The industry also produces crown seals for bottles, petrol tanks, wheel barrows, metal tiles, etc. Motor body factories are in a separate sub-class.

Employment in the steel sheet and sheet metal working industries increased from 6,481 in 1938-39 to 9,616 in 1946-47, but declined slightly in each of the next three years. However, there was a substantial rise in 1950-51, and in 1951-52 it reached the record figure of 10,169, or 57 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

**Table 950.—Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	106	6,481	23,637	2,493,199	1,332,522	3,883,720	6,110,242	2,226,522
1944 ...	123	8,810	27,965	2,493,237	2,721,618	7,046,460	11,020,438	3,973,978
1945 ...	140	8,660	29,714	2,609,291	2,646,447	6,912,427	10,901,892	3,989,465
1946 ...	183	9,165	33,525	2,973,726	2,717,459	6,857,856	10,918,970	4,061,114
1947 ...	206	9,616	32,505	3,021,023	3,079,740	7,935,764	12,723,876	4,788,112
1948 ...	218	9,411	34,046	3,279,751	3,540,101	9,084,053	14,725,306	5,641,252
1949 ...	216	9,308	33,578	3,354,442	3,927,110	9,169,433	15,111,516	5,942,083
1950 ...	233	9,214	36,620	4,651,391	4,161,012	10,880,091	17,706,602	6,826,511
1951 ...	263	10,090	40,454	5,829,374	5,672,346	14,203,107	23,286,612	9,083,505
1952 ...	268	10,169	41,972	6,860,243	7,168,334	18,919,169	29,889,813	10,970,644

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 2,050, or 22 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 80 per cent. more than in 1938-39.



*Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering.*

The sub-classes plant, equipment and machinery, and other engineering, together have more employees than any individual industry in the manufacturing classification (see page 1044). Since the war, these sub-classes have undergone considerable expansion, the number of establishments having increased by 64 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1951-52, and the number of employees by 30 per cent. Particulars since 1945-46 are shown below :—

**Table 951.—Plant, Equipment, Machinery and Other Engineering.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	930	26,264	58,899	9,422,607	8,024,927	9,143,020	21,012,456	11,869,436
1947 ...	1,127	28,218	62,273	9,829,654	9,079,205	11,657,771	25,102,457	13,444,686
1948 ...	1,231	30,128	69,665	11,889,984	11,177,849	15,092,123	32,034,965	16,942,842
1949 ...	1,301	30,868	80,322	14,559,236	12,936,552	17,127,866	36,674,291	19,546,425
1950 ...	1,314	31,145	90,080	15,324,386	14,321,216	20,590,753	42,855,522	22,264,769
1951 ...	1,389	33,169	134,874	17,631,231	19,227,674	29,160,517	60,268,646	31,108,129
1952 ...	1,523	34,517	120,829	21,065,651	25,095,457	38,166,689	79,348,660	41,181,971

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1951-52 there were 1,523 establishments in the plant and machinery and other engineering sub-classes, with a total of 34,517 employees (or 23 per factory), as compared with 930 establishments and 26,264 employees (or 28 per factory) in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 9 per cent. of the total employment.

Between 1945-46 and 1951-52, the total horse-power of engines installed rose by more than 100 per cent. In 1951-52 there was an average of 80 horse-power per factory and 3.5 per employee, as compared with 62 and 2.2, respectively, in 1945-46.

Particulars of the production of machinery and other plant are given in Table 1025.

*Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals.*

The main operations in this sub-class are the extraction of concentrates from silver-lead-zinc ores at Broken Hill mines, the electrolytic refining of copper at Port Kembla, and the smelting of tin ores. Refining of silver-lead-zinc concentrates takes place at Port Pirie, South Australia, and zinc concentrates at Risdon, Tasmania.

The following table shows particulars of the industry concerned with the extraction of non-ferrous metals. Employment in this industry increased considerably during the war years, contracted temporarily in 1944-45 and 1945-46, but continued to expand each year thereafter; in 1951-52, as a result of the growth in the number of small works (treating scrap metals), there were nearly three times as many establishments as in 1938-39, and nearly double the number of employees.

Table 952.—Extraction and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	10	1,071	33,682	1,185,588	313,143	9,995,133	11,261,700	1,266,567
1944	14	1,665	31,502	1,520,425	623,972	9,324,704	11,143,117	1,818,413
1945	16	1,408	35,500	1,467,899	506,722	8,278,930	9,812,589	1,533,659
1946	17	1,372	38,430	1,435,165	506,885	8,161,191	10,113,113	1,951,922
1947	18	1,570	38,175	1,453,236	638,884	11,723,436	15,120,801	3,397,365
1948	21	1,684	38,426	1,407,974	825,182	14,266,465	17,539,312	3,272,847
1949	22	1,720	41,199	1,522,237	1,016,898	16,931,218	22,104,570	5,173,352
1950	28	1,863	40,405	1,962,898	1,131,224	16,887,177	21,745,633	4,858,456
1951	29	2,051	40,563	2,277,297	1,554,265	26,149,011	31,524,460	5,375,449
1952	29	2,113	35,783	2,424,765	2,011,569	30,875,224	37,243,642	6,368,418

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1951-52 there were twenty-nine establishments engaged in extracting and refining non-ferrous metals, with a total of 2,113 employees, as compared with ten establishments and 1,071 employees in 1938-39.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 35,783.

Details of non-ferrous metals extracted in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Mining Industry".

#### *Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals.*

This industry produces brass, aluminium and copper pipes, tubes, rods, sheets and wire, as well as zinc sheet and strip. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 953.—Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946	3	2,425	17,512	1,588,308	810,086	2,813,372	4,273,906	1,460,534
1947	6	2,666	18,979	1,667,504	989,784	4,432,172	6,326,973	1,894,801
1948	7	3,105	19,729	1,785,750	1,336,659	5,970,587	8,680,169	2,709,582
1949	7	2,932	19,255	1,889,710	1,366,206	5,790,287	7,948,147	2,157,860
1950	5	2,699	19,474	1,840,229	1,371,675	5,848,719	8,417,403	2,568,684
1951	5	2,947	22,729	2,501,856	1,832,396	9,315,731	12,183,695	2,867,964
1952	5	2,956	24,308	2,689,409	2,304,302	12,715,245	15,753,418	3,038,173

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1951-52 there were five establishments engaged in the rolling and extrusion of non-ferrous metals, as compared with seven in 1948-49 and three in 1945-46. The number of persons employed in the industry reached a peak in 1947-48, and after a decline, rose again in 1951-52 to a figure 22 per cent. higher than in 1945-46.

Between 1945-46 and 1951-52, the horse-power of engines installed rose by 33 per cent. In 1951-52 there was an average of 8.2 horse-power per employee.

*Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals.*

Founding and casting of non-ferrous metals includes the manufacture of aluminium kitchenware, and the moulding and finishing of brassware such as taps and other steam, gas and water fittings, valves and parts, as well as window and door fittings, furniture fittings, etc. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 954.—Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946	116	2,077	6,518	767,057	618,491	1,277,832	2,285,224	1,007,392
1947	130	2,772	9,136	966,263	885,765	1,930,776	3,302,177	1,371,401
1948	137	2,980	9,450	1,101,051	1,205,210	2,640,974	4,455,725	1,814,751
1949	152	3,047	10,247	1,169,496	1,264,350	2,892,844	4,929,800	2,036,456
1950	159	2,971	11,680	1,406,397	1,327,254	3,537,935	5,702,067	2,164,132
1951	162	3,307	13,246	1,190,888	1,793,027	4,823,871	7,834,522	3,010,651
1952	166	3,329	15,671	2,116,579	2,349,279	6,701,106	10,116,929	3,415,823

\*Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of establishments engaged in the founding and casting of non-ferrous metals rose each year from 116 in 1945-46 to 166 in 1951-52. During the same period, the number of persons employed in the industry also increased in each year, except 1949-50, when there was a slight decline, and in 1951-52 it was 60 per cent. higher than in 1945-46.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 140 per cent. higher than in 1945-46, and represented an average of 4.7 horse-power per employee.

*Electrical and Wireless Equipment Factories.*

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of electrical and wireless equipment in 1933-39 and later years:—

**Table 955.—Electrical and Wireless Equipment.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	194	10,102	9,970	2,164,045	1,844,011	3,156,607	6,263,839	3,107,232
1942	219	16,601	14,443	2,984,377	4,151,569	5,656,205	11,625,397	5,969,192
1943	237	20,145	16,461	3,530,593	5,426,092	7,306,463	15,008,847	7,702,384
1944	253	22,238	21,529	3,974,417	6,134,314	7,779,461	16,187,075	8,407,614
1945	275	27,207	18,002	4,168,171	6,054,370	7,616,319	15,976,740	8,360,421
1946	324	21,316	21,604	2,761,919	5,879,235	7,280,026	15,651,748	8,371,722
1947	392	22,986	25,197	5,295,706	6,861,821	9,588,903	19,460,849	9,871,946
1948	432	25,051	29,170	5,991,275	8,535,686	12,161,847	24,509,434	12,347,587
1949	449	26,199	33,515	7,026,110	10,197,157	14,327,424	29,467,324	15,139,900
1950	458	27,180	42,521	8,132,841	11,782,778	18,869,912	36,727,221	17,857,309
1951	501	30,831	50,431	10,049,866	16,204,704	27,638,872	53,600,629	25,961,757
1952	524	30,082	55,225	11,609,429	20,065,783	33,299,416	64,083,395	30,783,979

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

These statistics relate to the two sub-classes "electrical machinery, cables", and "wireless and amplifying apparatus" in the manufacturing

classification given on page 1007. Some wireless equipment is also manufactured in the sub-class "gramophones and records", and some electrical domestic appliances are manufactured in various other sub-classes.

During the war years, employment in electrical and wireless equipment factories increased rapidly from 10,102 in 1938-39 to 27,207 in 1944-45, but in the following year it fell by nearly 6,000 as a result of the change to peace-time production. Thereafter, employment in the industry began to increase again, and in 1950-51 it reached a peak of 30,831, or more than three times the figure for 1938-39. In 1951-52 there was a slight fall.

The particulars shown in Table 955 in respect of 1951-52 relate to 447 electrical factories, with 24,332 employees, and 77 wireless factories, with 5,750 employees. The share of each industry in their combined value of production in 1951-52 was: electrical, £26,417,057, or 86 per cent.; and wireless, £4,366,922, or 14 per cent. Electrical factories accounted for 85 per cent. of the combined value of output, and wireless factories for 15 per cent.

Details of articles produced in electrical and wireless factories are shown in Tables 1023 and 1024.

### *Motor Vehicles and Cycles.*

Factory activity in the motor vehicle industry in New South Wales is mainly repair work, with some assembly of chassis and manufacture of motor bodies and accessories. Table 956 below shows particulars of production in the motor vehicle and cycle industries in 1938-39 and later years. The figures exclude factories manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories, but they include motor and cycle repair shops and assembly works, motor body works, and most motor accessory works.

The motor assembly and motor accessory works include a high proportion of large establishments; 31 per cent. of the assembly works in 1951-52 accounted for 82 per cent. of the total employment in such works, while 11 per cent. of the accessory factories accounted for 69 per cent. of the employment in all such factories. Small establishments predominate among the motor repair works and motor body factories.

**Table 956.—Motor Vehicles and Cycles.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,295	11,186	9,980	4,297,382	2,051,854	1,956,096	5,275,202	3,319,106
1942	1,217	8,682	11,032	3,900,377	1,949,410	3,244,889	6,428,549	3,183,660
1943	1,128	8,923	10,647	3,631,857	2,195,199	3,762,926	7,262,497	3,499,571
1944	1,189	11,098	11,452	3,748,311	2,513,983	3,311,706	7,325,624	4,013,918
1945	1,237	11,043	11,240	3,878,643	2,450,201	3,008,732	6,924,680	3,915,948
1946	1,369	11,414	12,616	4,688,434	2,772,166	3,816,262	8,101,255	4,284,993
1947	1,580	15,097	16,512	5,693,697	4,117,186	3,516,893	10,790,879	7,273,986
1948	1,795	17,778	20,203	7,657,195	5,750,595	5,723,524	15,400,377	9,676,853
1949	1,973	19,534	23,886	8,758,456	7,080,149	7,771,255	19,007,655	11,236,400
1950	2,054	21,162	27,863	10,178,135	8,372,239	9,660,030	23,009,626	13,349,596
1951	2,236	23,665	33,516	12,833,849	11,771,950	15,705,877	33,862,386	18,156,509
1952	2,604	25,912	43,440	17,686,155	15,813,947	21,491,752	45,456,013	23,964,261

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the motor vehicle and cycle industries fell from 11,186 in 1938-39 to 8,682 in 1941-42, mainly owing to the decline in private motoring caused by wartime factors, such as petrol rationing, but there was an increase in the next two years as a result of the conversion of some establishments to wartime production. From 1945-46, the first post-war year, the number of persons employed rose each year, and in 1951-52 it was 25,912, or more than double the pre-war figure. The proportionate increase in employment in each sub-class between 1945-46 and 1951-52 was as follows: Motor vehicle assembly, 240 per cent.; motor repairs, 107 per cent.; motor bodies, 151 per cent.; motor accessories, 188 per cent.; foot cycles and accessories, 6 per cent.

The aggregate horse-power of engines installed in the motor vehicle industries in 1951-52 was more than four times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 1.7 horse-power per employee, as compared with 0.9 in the pre-war year.

Particulars of the sub-classes combined in Table 956 are given below in respect of the year 1951-52:—

**Table 957.—Motor Vehicles and Cycles—Individual Industries, 1951-52.**

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£ thousand.			
Motor Vehicle Assembly ...	26	3,917	6,315	2,952	7,265	11,199	3,934
Motor Repairs ...	2,227	16,776	18,500	9,352	9,589	23,778	14,189
Motor Bodies ...	256	2,488	5,160	1,475	2,281	4,793	2,512
Motor Accessories ...	62	2,366	12,562	1,833	2,016	5,018	3,002
Foot Cycles and Accessories	33	365	903	202	341	668	327
Total ...	2,604	25,912	43,440	15,814	21,492	45,456	23,964

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Of the total employment in the motor vehicle and cycle industries in 1951-52, motor repair shops accounted for 65 per cent. Next in order were motor vehicle assembly works with 15 per cent., motor body works with 10 per cent., and motor accessory factories with 9 per cent. Of the aggregate horse-power, 43 per cent. was installed in motor repair shops and 29 per cent. in motor accessory establishments.

Particulars of the motor bodies built and motor parts and accessories made are given in Table 1025. Details of the quantity and value of tyres and tubes manufactured are shown in Table 1027.

*Tramway and Railway Rolling Stock.*

Particulars of tramway and railway rolling stock establishments are shown in the next table:—

**Table 958.—Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	41	13,262	30,596	6,345,393	3,257,453	2,715,295	6,593,144	3,877,849
1942 ...	41	14,917	34,781	6,229,234	4,804,731	3,275,747	8,873,863	5,598,116
1943 ...	41	16,253	35,022	6,271,130	5,619,305	3,503,958	10,029,569	6,525,611
1944 ...	41	16,890	36,794	6,408,158	5,804,711	4,027,311	10,870,283	6,842,977
1945 ...	41	17,075	37,092	6,618,191	5,566,379	3,692,769	10,283,716	6,590,947
1946 ...	41	17,882	35,437	6,902,157	5,502,339	4,143,558	10,621,705	6,478,147
1947 ...	41	18,887	37,821	7,298,139	6,297,268	4,596,153	11,969,614	7,373,461
1948 ...	54†	19,327	41,132	8,262,438	7,808,521	5,345,180	14,871,339	9,526,159
1949 ...	54	18,988	42,328	9,013,202	8,382,745	4,879,766	14,771,831	9,892,065
1950 ...	57	18,982	44,631	9,565,164	9,015,102	5,952,420	16,801,121	10,848,701
1951 ...	56	19,112	45,216	10,658,915	11,098,329	7,513,354	21,020,746	13,507,392
1952 ...	56	19,199	49,146	12,334,316	14,161,866	10,409,812	27,396,816	16,987,004

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Tramway and omnibus depots included for first time.

This industry comprises 47 government and 9 private establishments, the former having 89 per cent. of the employees. Most of the government establishments are railway and tramway repair and maintenance shops, situated at Eveleigh, Chullora, Enfield, Randwick (trams), Goulburn, Newcastle, and other country centres.

There was a steady expansion in employment in railway and tramway rolling stock establishments from 13,262 in 1938-39 to 19,327 in 1947-48, followed by a slight fall in the next two years. In 1951-52 the number recovered to 19,199. An increase in the number of establishments occurred in 1947-48 as a result of the inclusion of tramway and omnibus depots for the first time.

In 1951-52 the total horse-power of engines installed was 72 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.5 horse-power per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 2.1 in 1938-39.

The number of railway cars and wagons made in 1951-52 was 1,966, as compared with 744 in 1938-39.

*Ship and Boat Building.*

The ship and boat building establishments in 1951-52 included three government undertakings with a total of 3,666 employees—namely Captain Cook Graving Dock, Maritime Services Board and the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle.

The following table contains particulars of establishments engaged in ship and boat building in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 959.—Ship and Boat Building.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	51	4,820	8,622	3,097,922	1,292,256	688,878	2,258,519	1,569,841
1945 ...	82	13,126	33,529	4,097,125	5,270,071	3,099,541	9,402,372	6,302,881
1946 ...	87	13,160	43,889	4,359,628	4,891,907	2,769,824	8,972,977	6,203,153
1947 ...	98	10,425	50,959	4,376,672	3,865,998	2,131,099	6,789,138	4,658,039
1948 ...	104	11,071	54,599	4,336,557	4,694,055	2,476,620	8,337,549	5,860,929
1949 ...	107	11,217	53,749	4,432,178	5,353,137	2,455,387	8,808,080	6,352,693
1950 ...	111	10,633	59,048	4,761,286	5,397,041	2,658,016	8,807,797	6,149,781
1951 ...	115	10,664	60,599	5,126,702	6,739,482	3,155,965	10,947,771	7,791,806
1952 ...	114	10,671	64,866	5,486,673	8,311,443	3,565,055	13,444,319	9,879,264

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Under wartime influences, there was a rapid increase in employment in the ship and boat building industry from 4,820 in 1938-39 to 13,160 in 1945-46, but in the following year employment fell to 10,425. Thereafter there was some degree of fluctuation, but the number in 1951-52, viz., 10,671, was still more than double the 1938-39 figure.

Between 1938-39 and 1951-52, the total horse-power of engines installed rose by approximately six times. The average per employee rose from 1.8 to 6.1.

The major activity of shipbuilding establishments consists of repairs and alterations. Vessels built in 1951-52 included 9 of wood (aggregating 197 tons), and 271 small boats of less than five tons gross, as compared with 43 wooden vessels (aggregate 554 tons) and 370 small boats in 1938-39. Particulars of steel vessels built in 1951-52 are not available for publication, but four such vessels were completed in 1949-50 with an aggregate tonnage of 6,073, as compared with four steel vessels, aggregating 962 tons, in 1938-39.

#### *Aircraft Factories.*

Relatively few complete aircraft are either manufactured or assembled in New South Wales, the main activity of the industry being the assembly, manufacture and repair of aircraft components.

Prior to the war, the aircraft industry in New South Wales was of negligible importance, but after the outbreak of war, considerable expansion took place, and in 1944-45 the number of persons employed was 10,412, as compared with 130 in 1938-39. The change to peace-time production caused employment to fall to 6,400 in 1945-46 and 3,523 in 1947-48, but thereafter it began to increase again, and in 1951-52 the number was 5,109, including 593 females.

Further particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

Table 960.—Aircraft Factories.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	8	130	47	29,200	27,039	44,168	82,800	38,632
1943 ...	33	10,412	10,182	2,520,332	3,375,846	5,849,456	11,359,087	5,509,631
1946 ...	25	6,400	9,904	2,868,015	2,029,704	2,945,346	5,547,861	2,602,515
1947 ...	17	3,664	7,129	1,113,838	1,233,349	3,473,554	5,016,575	1,543,021
1948 ...	16	3,523	9,298	1,247,736	1,378,170	2,635,312	4,662,379	2,027,067
1949 ...	18	3,988	10,012	1,465,179	1,629,478	1,163,988	3,196,638	2,032,650
1950 ...	20	3,921	11,761	1,558,567	1,880,246	1,355,458	3,720,655	2,365,197
1951 ...	24	4,392	12,068	1,651,173	2,695,045	1,348,256	4,436,187	3,087,931
1952 ...	27	5,109	12,361	1,670,905	3,475,449	1,671,164	5,594,553	3,923,389

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The average horse-power of engines installed in the aircraft industry in 1951-52 amounted to 2.4 per employee.

#### CLASS VI.—TEXTILES.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VI are given in Tables 961 to 967, inclusive. These industries together represented 83 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class VI in 1951-52 and 81 per cent. of the value of production.

##### *Cotton Spinning and Weaving.*

During the war years, the cotton spinning and weaving industry expanded rapidly, and its range of products was extended to include duck, drills, canvas, towelling, tyre cord and tyre cord fabric. Employment rose from 1,716 in 1938-39 to 4,116 in 1942-43, but fell to 3,381 in 1945-46. It rose again to 4,365 in 1950-51, but fell to 4,122 in 1951-52. Further particulars of the industry are given in the next table:—

Table 961.—Cotton Mills (Spinning and Weaving).

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	13	1,716	3,395	549,053	217,003	641,053	1,046,892	405,839
1942 ...	31	3,735	7,376	1,345,087	681,955	2,079,272	3,347,901	1,268,719
1943 ...	36	4,116	7,735	1,453,857	823,676	2,508,406	4,040,765	1,532,359
1944 ...	37	4,006	8,263	1,392,900	885,957	2,914,662	4,661,179	1,746,517
1945 ...	39	3,946	8,835	1,502,455	872,166	2,807,450	4,554,404	1,746,954
1946 ...	40	3,381	8,805	1,270,610	776,932	2,391,679	3,804,932	1,413,253
1947 ...	42	3,615	9,591	1,369,653	1,018,669	3,035,597	4,747,245	1,711,648
1948 ...	41	3,525	9,453	1,453,552	1,137,289	3,117,317	5,022,168	1,904,851
1949 ...	45	3,854	11,294	2,159,888	1,331,975	3,795,157	5,960,689	2,165,532
1950 ...	42	4,075	14,230	3,227,209	1,510,387	4,907,061	8,025,765	3,118,704
1951 ...	40	4,365	14,769	3,346,926	2,035,703	8,164,111	11,842,399	3,678,288
1952 ...	43	4,122	15,620	3,931,934	2,378,581	9,384,465	14,080,307	4,695,842

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.



The average number of employees per establishment in this industry was 132 in 1938-39 and 96 in 1951-52. Females comprised 53 per cent. of employees in the latter year.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was nearly five times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 363 horse-power per establishment and 3.8 per employee, as compared with 261 and 1.9, respectively, in the pre-war year.

The quantity of cotton piecegoods produced in 1951-52 was 13,093,000 square yards, as compared with only 1,909,000 square yards in 1938-39. This was small, however, in comparison with the quantity of cotton piecegoods imported from overseas into New South Wales, which amounted to 129 million square yards in 1951-52. Most of the State's requirements in the finer and lighter piecegoods such as dress materials and shirtings are still imported. Sheetting is not made in New South Wales, but is imported from South Australia and from overseas.

*Wool Carding, Spinning and Weaving.*

Most of the woollen goods required in New South Wales are manufactured in Australia. Woollen mills have been established in Sydney, Liverpool, St. Mary's, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow and Orange. In some of the factories, all the processes are carried out, from scouring the greasy wool to weaving the cloth. Others are concerned with topmaking, or spinning, or weaving only. Tops are made for export as well as for local use.

Under the influence of the wartime demands of the armed services, the number of persons employed in woollen and worsted mills reached a peak of 9,382 in 1942-43, but with the contraction of wartime demands it fell to 6,801 in 1945-46. Since then, the number has fluctuated from year to year, and in 1951-52 it was 7,198, or 7 per cent. more than in 1938-39, but 12 per cent. less than in 1950-51. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

**Table 962.—Wool Carding, Spinning and Weaving.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	22	6,712	11,845	1,748,311	974,382	2,643,000	4,299,710	1,656,710
1942 ...	32	9,364	13,088	1,984,102	1,729,310	5,187,644	8,048,015	2,860,371
1943 ...	35	9,382	13,405	2,009,344	1,974,993	5,640,063	8,985,689	3,345,626
1944 ...	35	8,165	13,491	1,997,115	1,876,402	4,931,609	7,891,709	2,960,100
1945 ...	37	7,021	13,753	2,010,777	1,626,473	4,022,880	6,666,216	2,643,336
1946 ...	37	6,801	14,778	2,235,822	1,655,356	4,139,343	6,884,484	2,745,141
1947 ...	46	7,577	15,036	2,237,376	1,906,997	4,900,288	8,323,671	3,423,383
1948 ...	52	8,107	15,688	2,651,178	2,404,414	5,255,048	9,269,076	4,014,028
1949 ...	52	8,378	16,354	2,808,675	2,738,624	6,935,400	11,318,063	4,382,663
1950 ...	57	7,987	19,219	3,242,083	2,900,595	9,683,923	14,005,877	4,321,954
1951 ...	62	8,225	23,118	4,022,615	3,758,972	15,883,714	21,771,051	5,887,337
1952 ...	64	7,198	24,396	4,779,302	3,769,233	12,947,919	18,123,217	5,175,298

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Numerous small woollen mills were opened in the post-war years, and the number of mills in 1951-52, viz., 64, was nearly three times as great as in 1938-39. The average number of persons employed was 305 per mill in 1938-39 and 112 in 1951-52. Females in 1951-52 numbered 54 per cent. of all employees.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was more than double the figure for 1938-39. In 1951-52 there was an average of 381 horse-power per establishment and 3.4 per employee, as compared with 538 and 1.8, respectively, in 1938-39.

The quantity of scoured wool processed for different purposes in New South Wales factories—in woollen and worsted mills and other textile factories and in hat and cap factories—in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table. A wide range of wools is consumed in the factories, from the best merinos and comebacks for worsteds to broader comebacks and crossbreds for knitting yarns, as well as considerable quantities of crutchings, locks, and lambs in the shorter wool group for flannels, blankets, and felts of all descriptions.

**Table 963.—Scoured Wool Processed in N.S.W. Factories.**

Year ended 30th June—	Used in Textile Factories for Making—		Used in Textile Factories for Making Felt, etc.	Used in Hat and Cap Factories.	Total Scoured Wool Processed.
	Wool Tops and Noils.	Woollen Yarn.			
	thousand lb.				
1939	11,865	2,286	1,610	186	15,947
1946	10,361	2,918	3,845	155	17,270
1947	10,786	3,693	4,457	184	19,120
1948	12,524	4,136	4,602	190	21,452
1949	11,111	4,053	4,336	173	19,673
1950	8,640	3,715	3,272	113	15,740
1951	8,131	3,509	2,583	108	14,331
1952	8,052	2,811	1,621	41	12,525

The production of wool tops and noils and woollen and worsted yarn in textile factories during 1938-39 and later years is recorded in the following table. The total production shown comprises both the marketable output of tops, noils, and yarn, and also the quantities produced for further processing in the mills.

**Table 964.—Production of Wool Tops and Noils and Woollen and Worsted Yarn.**

Item.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
<b>Tops and Noils—</b>						
For sale or addition to stocks	7,645,824	6,793,533	5,353,806	3,403,949	3,381,284	3,613,300
For further processing in the mills ... ..	3,986,637	5,585,538	5,392,602	5,152,090	4,393,475	4,329,287
<b>Total—Tops ... ..</b>	<b>10,121,972</b>	<b>11,009,293</b>	<b>9,672,294</b>	<b>7,703,359</b>	<b>7,102,115</b>	<b>6,947,136</b>
<b>Noils ... ..</b>	<b>910,489</b>	<b>1,369,778</b>	<b>1,074,114</b>	<b>852,680</b>	<b>672,644</b>	<b>995,451</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>11,032,461</b>	<b>12,379,071</b>	<b>10,746,408</b>	<b>8,556,039</b>	<b>7,774,759</b>	<b>7,942,587</b>
<b>Yarn, Woollen and Worsted*—</b>						
For sale or addition to stocks	4,052,071	4,804,296	3,972,503	3,579,396	3,973,355	3,048,332
For further processing in the mills ... ..	6,439,379	7,915,182	8,465,901	8,297,841	8,189,395	6,692,718
<b>Total—Woollen* ... ..</b>	<b>2,375,934</b>	<b>4,122,394</b>	<b>4,009,720</b>	<b>3,963,039</b>	<b>3,944,396</b>	<b>3,284,393</b>
<b>Worsted* ... ..</b>	<b>8,115,516</b>	<b>8,597,084</b>	<b>8,428,684</b>	<b>7,914,198</b>	<b>8,218,354</b>	<b>6,456,657</b>
<b>Total* ... ..</b>	<b>10,491,450</b>	<b>12,719,478</b>	<b>12,438,404</b>	<b>11,877,237</b>	<b>12,162,750</b>	<b>9,741,050</b>

\*Including mixtures.

Particulars of the production of woollen and worsted textiles are given in Table 1020.

*Hosiery and Knitting Mills.*

The following table shows particulars of hosiery and knitting mills in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 965.—Hosiery and Knitting Mills.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	78	5,298	2,857	1,324,263	697,004	1,519,611	2,619,764	1,100,153
1942	82	5,145	3,156	1,594,712	893,557	2,734,635	4,472,703	1,738,068
1943	85	4,757	3,256	1,173,136	887,510	2,664,161	4,290,171	1,626,010
1944	95	5,030	3,333	1,198,625	980,884	2,915,084	4,778,157	1,863,073
1945	97	5,100	3,413	1,207,586	997,553	2,504,968	4,360,564	1,855,596
1946	104	5,049	3,990	1,268,113	1,086,669	2,444,984	4,279,576	1,834,592
1947	112	5,581	4,420	1,396,028	1,267,001	3,020,793	5,529,227	2,508,434
1948	120	5,911	4,804	1,604,982	1,808,754	3,752,710	6,614,347	2,861,637
1949	130	6,208	5,462	1,917,266	1,960,721	4,688,460	8,023,157	3,334,697
1950	143	6,471	6,462	2,213,168	2,243,082	5,484,604	9,220,795	3,736,191
1951	154	7,095	7,675	2,757,030	3,014,544	7,932,726	13,029,793	5,097,067
1952	162	6,883	8,008	3,368,359	3,616,752	8,315,586	14,513,915	6,198,329

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1938-39, there has been a steady increase in the number of hosiery and knitting mills, the number in 1951-52, viz. 162, being more than double the figure for 1938-39. The number of employees declined slightly during the war, but increased each year from 5,049 in 1945-46 to 7,095 in 1950-51. In 1951-52 the number fell by 212 to 6,883, but this was still 30 per cent. higher than the figure for 1938-39. The average number of persons employed per establishment was 68 in 1938-39 and 42 in 1951-52. Females comprised 75 per cent. of the employees in 1951-52.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was more than three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 55 horse-power per establishment and 1.3 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 37 and 0.5, respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars of the yarn used in hosiery and knitting mills are given in the next table:—

**Table 966.—Hosiery and Knitting Mills—Yarns Used.**

Year ended 30th June.	Woollen and Worsted.	Cotton.	Silk.	Rayon.	Year ended 30th June.	Woollen and Worsted.	Cotton.	Silk.	Rayon.	Nylon.
	thousand lb.					thousand lb.				
1929	1,274	1,942	103	2,283	1949	1,626	5,223	67	3,326	49
1932	1,170	2,020	127	1,351	1950	1,707	4,605	46	3,348	97
1939	1,537	2,579	224	3,031	1951	1,632	4,368	44	4,605	139
1947	2,252	4,051	29	2,701	1952	1,338	3,426	36	4,504	156
1948	1,720	4,901	46	2,040						

\* Not available prior to 1948-49.

The most significant feature of Table 966 is the increase in recent years in the quantity of cotton, rayon, and nylon yarns used in hosiery and knitting mills. In 1951-52, as compared with 1938-39, the quantity of woollen and worsted yarn used was 13 per cent. less, but the quantities of cotton and rayon were greater by 33 per cent. and 48 per cent., respectively.

Particulars of the production of hosiery and knitted apparel are given in Table 1020.

*Rayon and Nylon, etc.*

Certain quantities of rayon and nylon piecegoods are produced in New South Wales factories, but in relation to demand the output is small. Most of the rayon and nylon cloth consumed in this State is imported from overseas, supplemented by imports from Victoria.

The following table contains particulars of factories engaged in the production of rayon and nylon piecegoods and ribbons in each year since 1947-48, the first year for which they are available:—

**Table 967.—Rayon, Nylon, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1948	8	1,118	2,127	1,048,944	373,217	671,990	1,694,901	1,022,911
1949	7	1,076	2,808	1,273,599	404,846	857,084	1,759,670	902,586
1950	7	1,128	2,653	1,278,262	517,735	921,739	2,125,300	1,203,561
1951	8	1,342	2,905	1,543,372	646,228	1,258,298	2,701,467	1,443,169
1952	7	1,162	3,243	1,549,126	706,303	1,457,257	2,666,073	1,208,816

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in rayon and nylon weaving mills increased from 1,118 in 1947-48 to 1,342 in 1950-51, but in 1951-52 it declined by 180 to 1,162, representing an average of 166 employees per establishment. The proportion of females employed in 1951-52 was 33 per cent.

The average horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 463 per establishment and 2.8 per employee.

Particulars of rayon textiles produced are given in Table 1020.

# CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR).

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VII are given in Tables 968 to 972 inclusive. These industries together represented 90 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class VII in 1951-52, and 91 per cent. of the value of production.

## *Woolscouring and Fellmongering.*

The woolscouring and fellmongering industry in 1951-52 consisted of 10 works scouring only, on commission or for sale, 4 works fellmongering only, and 11 carrying out both operations. Woolscouring by woollen mills or topmasters is not included here. Comparatively little wool is exported in the scoured state, and the industry mainly serves the local textile mills. About half the skins produced by slaughterhouses in New South Wales are fellmongered in this State; most of the remainder are exported overseas.

Most of the scoured wool produced in New South Wales is required for local woollen mills. Oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it according to the purposes for which it is to be used.

Under wartime conditions, there was a substantial increase in employment in woolscouring and fellmongering works, viz., from 871 in 1938-39 to 1,500 in 1943-44, but thereafter the number declined, and in 1951-52 it was only 926, or 6 per cent. more than in the pre-war year. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

Table 968.—Woolscouring and Fellmongering.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used. †	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	29	871	3,590	313,500	208,292	1,074,827	1,344,895	270,068
1942	30	1,328	4,361	371,551	401,754	1,401,673	1,902,586	500,913
1943	30	1,362	4,253	366,260	447,348	1,606,248	2,193,347	587,099
1944	29	1,500	4,736	420,844	528,074	1,672,042	2,327,906	655,864
1945	30	1,388	4,261	384,065	482,993	1,363,666	1,958,240	594,574
1946	31	1,310	4,606	396,925	438,840	1,406,148	2,018,145	611,997
1947	32	1,302	5,050	405,862	439,011	3,013,337	3,805,449	792,112
1948	29	1,148	4,843	389,163	506,753	3,414,843	4,354,877	940,034
1949	29	1,128	4,957	381,617	569,403	3,919,336	4,787,337	868,001
1950	26	1,133	5,279	468,725	628,384	6,149,045	7,447,980	1,298,935
1951	29	1,125	5,455	709,455	761,281	13,088,704	14,724,882	1,636,178
1952	25	926	5,554	818,475	709,496	6,919,617	7,944,708	1,025,091

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes value of large quantities of wool and skins treated on commission basis.

In 1951-52 there was an average of 37 employees per establishment, as compared with 30 in 1938-39.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 represented an average of 222 per establishment and 6.0 per employee, as compared with averages of 124 and 4.1, respectively, in 1938-39.

Materials treated in woolscouring and fellmongering works in 1951-52 included 30,952,814 lb. of greasy wool, 1,939,408 skins, and 1,244,414 lb. of skin pieces. Articles produced in these establishments in 1951-52 included 23,698,000 lb. of scoured wool and 1,179,254 pelts, as compared with 30,025,000 lb. of scoured wool and 1,752,626 pelts in 1938-39.

Scoured wool is also produced in the wool-washing plants of woollen mills for sale, for addition to stocks, and for further processing in the mills. Particulars of the total quantity of scoured wool produced in New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 969.—Scoured Wool Produced in New South Wales Factories.**

Year ended 30th June.	Produced in Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works from—			Produced in Woollen Mills for—			Total Scoured Wool Produced.
	Scouring.	Fell-mongering.	Total.	Sale or Addition to Stocks.	Further Processing.	Total.	
	thousand lb.						
1939	18,120	11,905	30,025	1,221	4,696	5,917	35,942
1946	17,772	15,469	33,241	2,567	7,950	10,517	43,758
1947	28,544	13,459	42,063	1,775	8,994	10,769	52,772
1948	25,720	10,150	35,870	1,889	8,710	10,599	46,469
1949	20,996	9,931	30,927	2,703	8,229	10,932	41,859
1950	23,901	11,955	35,856	2,595	7,604	10,199	46,055
*1951	22,445	9,932	32,377	2,315	6,234	8,549	40,926
*1952	16,215	7,483	23,698	1,562	5,906	7,468	31,166

\* Excludes some scoured wool produced from recovery of waste wool.

Since the war, there has been considerable fluctuation in the quantity of scoured wool produced in New South Wales factories. In 1946-47 the quantity was 53 million lb., or 47 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but in 1951-52 it was only 31 million lb., or 14 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

#### *Tanneries.*

The tanning industry is able to meet almost all local requirements of leather. The supply of hides and skins for treatment is dependent principally on livestock slaughterings, which in turn are affected by the level of meat and wool prices and the nature of seasons.

The following table shows particulars of New South Wales tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 970.—Tanneries.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	60	1,632	5,186	506,338	357,210	1,335,197	1,910,085	574,888
1942	68	1,967	6,331	608,440	537,636	2,229,800	3,152,318	922,518
1943	70	1,907	6,934	634,551	588,656	2,263,130	3,215,377	952,247
1944	73	1,909	8,161	643,699	665,304	2,269,594	3,283,040	1,013,446
1945	76	1,880	6,910	672,082	610,547	2,234,979	3,234,137	999,158
1946	76	1,945	7,462	719,054	631,168	2,263,852	3,293,731	1,029,879
1947	77	2,005	8,602	762,103	741,559	2,622,647	3,847,996	1,225,349
1948	74	1,969	9,718	832,611	818,405	2,604,927	3,805,662	1,200,735
1949	71	1,969	12,214	951,403	945,031	2,762,883	4,238,091	1,475,208
1950	71	1,901	13,014	1,096,642	1,001,042	2,831,603	4,337,125	1,505,522
1951	69	1,845	13,037	1,239,246	1,173,253	3,675,240	5,444,054	1,768,814
1952	69	1,829	13,927	1,365,750	1,470,113	3,932,090	6,037,821	2,105,731

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of employees in tanneries in 1948-49, viz. 1,969, was 21 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but three years later it was only 1,829, or 12 per cent. more than in the pre-war year. The average number of employees per establishment in 1951-52 was 26, as compared with 27 in 1938-39. Females employed in 1951-52 numbered 131, or 7 per cent. of the total employment.

Since 1938-39, the total horse-power of engines installed has more than doubled. In 1951-52 there was an average of 202 horse-power per establishment and 7.6 per employee, as compared with 86 and 3.2, respectively, in 1938-39.

The next table shows details of materials used and articles produced in tanneries in 1951-52 and earlier years:—

Table 971.—Tanneries—Materials Treated and Leather Produced.

Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated, etc.					Articles Produced.				
	Hides and Skins.				Bark Used.	Tanning Extract (veg.) Used.	Leather.		Basils.	
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goat.	Other.			Sold by Area.*	Sold by Weight.†		
	thousands.				tons.	tons.	thousand sq. ft.	thousand lb.	thousand lb.	
1932	928	3,630	364	4	9,265	‡	18,325	9,846	1,881	
1939	1,254	3,010	989	2	8,092	1,731	26,059	11,120	1,386	
1947	1,590	3,207	824	49	3,724	5,544	38,448	13,442	681	
1948	1,436	3,265	1,113	57	3,788	4,992	39,934	13,022	726	
1949	1,407	2,512	980	66	3,723	4,760	37,282	13,453	586	
1950	1,470	2,655	851	63	3,960	4,149	35,424	12,445	865	
1951	1,377	2,704	775	56	3,561	3,971	34,830	12,802	1,231	
1952	1,520	2,492	650	45	3,493	4,542	35,113	13,197	845	

\* Dressed and upper from hides and skins and upholstery leather.

† Sole, harness, some dressed and upper from hides.

‡ Not available.

Since the war, the number of cattle skins treated in tanneries has been consistently higher than in 1938-39, the number in 1951-52 being 21 per cent. higher than in the pre-war year. The number of sheep skins treated was less than the 1938-39 figure in each of the last four years. In the post-war period, a steep decline in the quantity of bark consumed by the industry was accompanied by a substantial increase in the consumption of tanning extract.

The production of leather sold by area was 35 million square feet in 1951-52, or 35 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and the production of leather sold by weight in the same year was 13 million lb., or 19 per cent. more than in the pre-war year.

#### *Bags, Trunks, etc.*

The industry "bags, trunks, etc.", includes only establishments working in leather and leather substitutes such as fibre, board and plastic sheeting. Beside the few relatively large factories making travelling bags, suitcases, etc., are a number of establishments making mainly ladies' handbags, belts, etc., many of which have commenced since the war.

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of bags, trunks, etc., rose from 1,179 in 1938-39 to a peak of 2,772 in 1946-47, but this high level was not sustained, and in 1950-51 the number was only 2,651. In 1951-52 the number further declined with the business recession to 2,179, but this figure was still 85 per cent. higher than that for 1938-39. Further particulars of the industry are shown in the next table:—

**Table 972.—Bags, Trunks, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	47	1,179	377	178,402	160,015	276,967	521,295	244,328
1942 ...	75	1,750	515	260,747	280,989	534,952	1,077,702	542,750
1943 ...	73	1,616	564	291,151	284,529	617,768	1,214,683	596,915
1944 ...	89	2,012	633	362,545	397,599	881,033	1,720,991	839,858
1945 ...	98	1,965	658	411,628	401,728	826,419	1,607,478	781,059
1946 ...	118	2,438	611	480,691	518,571	1,002,005	1,918,620	914,615
1947 ...	136	2,772	787	567,696	662,484	1,282,079	2,410,274	1,128,195
1948 ...	142	2,566	787	569,207	698,307	1,308,304	2,435,894	1,127,590
1949 ...	142	2,682	858	585,997	823,939	1,446,149	2,890,974	1,444,825
1950 ...	147	2,732	951	634,889	936,341	1,582,070	3,213,260	1,631,190
1951 ...	163	2,651	1,197	670,564	1,064,698	1,751,577	3,437,086	1,685,509
1952 ...	174	2,179	1,298	740,752	1,048,778	1,618,371	3,174,333	1,555,962

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1951-52 there was an average of 13 employees per establishment, as compared with 25 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 54 per cent. of the total employment.

Between 1938-39 and 1951-52, the horse-power of engines installed increased by more than three times. In 1951-52 there was an average of 7.5 horse-power per establishment and 0.6 per employee, as compared with 8.0 and 0.3, respectively, in the pre-war year.

Particulars of bags and trunks manufactured are shown in Table 1,027.



CLASS, VIII.—CLOTHING.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VIII are given in Tables 973 to 978, inclusive. These industries together represented 98 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class VIII in 1951-52, and the same proportion of the value of production.

*Clothing Factories (excluding Boots and Shoes).*

The next table contains particulars of the clothing factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years, excluding (a) establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of boots and shoes, which are treated in Tables 975 and 977, and (b) hosiery and knitting establishments, which belong to Class VI and are treated in Table 965.

**Table 973.—Clothing Factories (excluding Knitted Goods and Boots and Shoes).**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	819	23,281	3,875	3,227,757	2,681,594	4,436,311	8,646,110	4,209,799
1942 ...	868	24,359	5,006	3,614,661	3,619,871	7,964,541	13,797,166	5,832,625
1943 ...	882	22,190	5,183	3,695,343	3,644,084	8,390,726	14,201,318	5,810,59
1944 ...	929	22,323	5,440	3,899,676	3,961,040	8,479,187	14,999,611	6,520,424
1945 ...	1,033	24,543	5,843	4,391,053	4,379,964	8,950,537	16,237,697	7,287,160
1946 ...	1,164	26,747	7,040	5,034,671	4,910,432	8,689,922	17,109,219	8,419,297
1947 ...	1,350	31,230	8,039	5,951,913	6,458,227	12,188,342	22,279,292	10,090,960
1948 ...	1,457	27,414	9,211	6,410,519	7,604,071	15,048,315	26,919,987	11,871,672
1949 ...	1,560	34,635	11,504	7,268,378	9,244,126	18,259,962	32,825,654	14,565,692
1950 ...	1,546	33,705	13,897	7,611,876	9,963,339	20,603,864	36,183,344	15,579,480
1951 ...	1,594	35,154	15,934	8,542,842	12,639,334	27,455,041	47,446,689	19,991,648
1952 ...	1,649	32,665	17,460	9,699,159	14,413,969	28,754,634	50,739,297	21,984,663

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

During the war years, employment in clothing factories remained fairly stable, but since the war considerable expansion has taken place, although there has been some degree of fluctuation from one year to another. The number reached a peak in 1950-51, but in 1951-52 was still one-third higher than in 1944-45. Females in 1951-52 comprised 83 per cent. of persons employed. Since the war the clothing industry has undergone some degree of decentralisation, the proportion of employees in the metropolitan area having declined from 95 per cent. in 1938-39 to 80 per cent. in 1951-52.

Since 1938-39, there has been a steady increase in the number of establishments, and the number in 1951-52, viz. 1,649, was more than double the pre-war figure. The average number of employees per establishment was 29 in 1938-39 and 20 in 1951-52.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was more than four times the 1938-39 figure. There was an average of 10.6 horse-power per establishment and 0.5 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 4.7 and 0.2, respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars of the individual industries comprised in Table 973 are shown below in respect of the year 1951-52:—

**Table 974.—Clothing Factories\*—Individual Industries, 1951-52.**

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. †	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Production.
				£ thousand.			
Tailoring, Ready-made Clothing ...	915	18,224	7,843	8,225	15,576	27,482	11,906
Clothing (Waterproof and Oil-skin) ...	18	778	321	363	771	1,290	519
Dressmaking ...	281	2,586	779	914	1,237	2,651	1,414
Millinery ...	113	1,641	457	667	1,074	2,155	1,081
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing...	196	4,927	3,398	2,081	5,621	9,035	3,414
Foundation Garments ...	39	1,567	949	720	1,666	3,225	1,559
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves...	37	1,110	458	491	1,540	2,325	785
Hats and Caps ...	26	1,329	2,988	740	884	1,858	974
Gloves ...	24	503	267	213	385	718	333
Total ...	1,649	32,665	17,460	14,414	28,754	50,739	21,985

\* Excluding hosiery and other knitted goods (Class VI) and boots and shoes (Table 975).

† Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The most important industry among the clothing group is tailoring and ready-made clothing, which accounted for 56 per cent. of the total employment in the group in 1951-52, and 54 per cent. of the value of production. Shirt and underclothing factories accounted for 15 per cent. of the employment in 1951-52, dressmaking and millinery establishments for 13 per cent., and foundation garments for 5 per cent.

#### *Boot and Shoe Factories.*

Employment in boot and shoe factories was fairly stable during the war, but many new factories were opened in the post-war period, and there was a substantial increase in employment. The number of persons employed rose from 5,741 in 1938-39 to 8,111 in 1950-51, but in the following year it declined by 515 to 7,596.

Further details of the boot and shoe industry are given in the next table. Factories making rubber shoes and goloshes are classified as rubber works, and therefore are not included below. The figures also exclude boot and shoe repairing works (which produce a small quantity of boots, shoes and slippers), and factories producing boot accessories.

Table 975.—Boot and Shoe Factories.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	101	5,741	2,323	669,182	848,733	1,385,946	2,610,578	1,224,632
1942 ...	105	6,244	2,653	805,091	1,281,105	2,530,131	4,353,381	1,823,250
1943 ...	103	5,840	2,592	841,018	1,302,418	2,396,311	4,329,593	1,933,282
1944 ...	109	5,779	2,894	887,576	1,306,389	2,509,396	4,404,285	1,894,889
1945 ...	119	5,742	2,816	895,746	1,279,481	2,457,029	4,386,196	1,929,167
1946 ...	134	6,053	3,349	947,621	1,432,430	2,370,873	4,437,680	2,066,807
1947 ...	183	7,415	3,711	1,118,638	1,914,165	2,928,322	5,788,868	2,866,546
1948 ...	188	7,626	4,000	1,180,435	2,214,984	3,180,988	6,347,017	3,166,029
1949 ...	202	7,923	5,169	1,291,815	2,577,929	3,374,766	7,079,044	3,704,278
1950 ...	196	7,779	6,538	1,436,167	2,732,956	3,809,134	7,882,385	4,073,251
1951 ...	201	8,111	7,664	1,744,333	3,393,162	4,756,413	9,762,873	5,006,455
1952 .....	200	7,596	8,068	1,854,753	4,124,451	5,479,693	11,376,870	5,897,177

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1951-52 there was an average of 38 employees per establishment, as compared with 57 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 50 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was more than three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 40 horse-power per establishment and 1.1 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 23 and 0.4, respectively, in 1938-39.

The following table shows particulars of materials treated and articles produced in boot and shoe factories in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 976.—Boot and Shoe Factories—Materials Used and Articles Produced.

Year ended 30th June.	Leather Used.				Felt Piecegoods Used.	Articles Produced.	
	Sole.	Upper.	Ready-made Soles.	Ready-made Heels.		Boots, Shoes and Sandals.	Slippers.
	thous. lb.	thous. sq. ft.	thous. prs.	thous. prs.	thous. sq. yds.	thous. prs.	thous. prs.
1939 ...	5,079	9,100	*	*	140	4,762	3,107
1946 ...	6,980	12,045	1,193	1,179	350	6,137	2,197
1947 ...	8,012	14,164	1,677	2,059	666	7,196	3,041
1948 ...	7,461	14,466	1,768	3,104	639	6,245	3,139
1949 ...	6,020	11,533	1,957	2,220	554	6,111	2,802
1950 ...	5,586	13,570	1,663	2,486	370	6,021	2,821
1951 ...	5,268	14,693	1,910	1,742	289	6,278	2,754
1952 ...	5,778	14,270	1,907	1,965	231	6,126	2,465

\* Not available.

The quantity of boots and shoes produced in boot and shoe factories in 1951-52, viz. 6.1 million pairs, was 29 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but the quantity of slippers (2.5 million pairs) was 26 per cent. less than in the pre-war year. Particulars of boots, shoes, etc., produced in all New South Wales factories are given in Table 1027.

*Boot and Shoe Repairing.*

The following statement contains particulars of boot and shoe repairing establishments in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 977.—Boot Repairing Establishments.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Value of—		Leather Used.			
			Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Sole.	Upper.	Ready-made Soles.	Ready-made Heels.
			£	£	lb.	sq. ft.	pairs.	pairs.
1939 ...	621	1,091	138,209	414,961	836,925	13,551	†	†
1944 ...	747	1,378	229,166	696,393	1,119,184	24,550	161,175	58,619
1945 ...	779	1,459	255,345	768,628	1,244,031	24,033	117,615	49,312
1946 ...	793	1,526	266,249	768,350	1,302,634	17,189	156,266	71,989
1947 ...	794	1,614	290,735	858,608	1,275,722	29,428	219,224	176,973
1948 ...	798	1,587	325,384	941,289	1,382,531	32,515	181,938	66,835
1949 ...	796	1,554	336,917	1,014,665	1,402,639	23,005	180,957	124,673
1950 ...	762	1,498	376,530	1,085,997	1,466,629	16,545	211,289	121,945
1951 ...	758	1,489	446,313	1,265,461	1,670,321	21,853	188,861	195,843
1952 ...	779	1,425	510,701	1,460,681	1,463,461	14,970	282,797	224,922

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Not available.

The number of persons employed in boot repairing establishments rose from 1,091 in 1938-39 to a peak of 1,614 in 1946-47, but it declined each year thereafter to 1,425 in 1951-52. There was an average of less than two employees per establishment in 1951-52, and the proportion of females employed in that year was 5 per cent. of the total.

The average horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1951-52 was 1.5 per establishment.

The quantity of sole leather used for repairing boots and shoes in 1951-52, viz. 1,463,461 lb., was 75 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. In recent years, the demand for ready-made soles and heels has resulted in a considerable increase in output.

*Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments.*

Particulars of dyeworks and cleaning establishments in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 978.—Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	52	1,185	1,444	425,493	202,552	106,189	453,524	347,335
1942 ...	74	1,720	1,787	487,349	340,100	190,336	821,225	630,889
1943 ...	81	1,713	2,003	516,169	366,391	223,537	912,780	689,243
1944 ...	105	2,017	2,358	635,727	455,909	305,461	1,141,927	836,466
1945 ...	131	2,252	2,924	813,022	525,194	325,553	1,314,809	989,256
1946 ...	166	2,836	3,311	1,018,350	683,942	383,346	1,625,129	1,241,783
1947 ...	222	3,608	4,227	1,299,374	970,844	551,770	2,262,689	1,710,919
1948 ...	268	4,013	5,153	1,616,975	1,149,532	613,423	2,644,241	2,025,818
1949 ...	315	4,347	6,589	1,881,745	1,405,167	725,547	3,108,004	2,382,457
1950 ...	325	4,117	5,415	1,926,828	1,377,714	495,495	2,883,916	2,388,421
1951 ...	335	4,332	6,402	2,041,768	1,704,180	577,993	3,492,787	2,914,794
1952 ...	385	4,394	6,647	2,342,366	2,138,740	810,443	4,301,191	3,490,748

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1938-39, there has been a remarkable expansion in the dyeing and cleaning industry. The number of establishments in 1951-52, viz., 385, was more than seven times the number in 1938-39, and the number of persons employed, viz. 4,394, was nearly four times as large as in the pre-war year. There was an average of 23 employees per establishment in 1938-39 and 11 in 1951-52. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 51 per cent. of the total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was nearly five times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 17 horse-power per establishment and 1.5 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 9.2 and 1.2, respectively, in the pre-war year.

CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class IX are given in Tables 979 to 1000, inclusive. These industries together represented 93 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class IX in 1951-52, and 91 per cent. of the value of production. Details of foodstuffs and drinks produced are given in Tables 1018 and 1019, respectively.

*Flour Mills.*

The amount of mill power available for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales. A large export trade in flour is maintained, chiefly with the United Kingdom, Eastern Countries, and islands of the Pacific, but it is subject to fluctuation according to variations in wheat production.

To provide finance for assistance to wheat farmers, a tax at the rate of £2 18s. 10d. per 2,000 lb. net weight of flour was imposed by the Commonwealth Government on flour for home consumption from 23rd October, 1940, until 22nd December, 1947.

Particulars of flour mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 979.—Flour Mills.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse- power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	54	1,356	10,503	1,515,223	312,778	4,384,058	5,281,514	897,456
1942 ...	53	1,226	11,749	1,505,300	360,835	4,762,051	5,636,031	873,980
1943 ...	52	1,146	11,598	1,468,501	360,910	4,083,685	4,815,957	732,272
1944 ...	53	1,360	12,359	1,497,955	459,483	5,581,964	6,668,262	1,086,298
1945 ...	53	1,436	12,176	1,535,813	501,287	6,238,607	7,430,722	1,192,115
1946 ...	54	1,403	12,864	1,579,485	487,008	5,366,974	6,276,225	909,251
1947 ...	55	1,497	13,528	1,719,324	570,657	6,695,288	8,052,985	1,357,697
1948 ...	56	1,674	14,335	1,833,515	701,324	8,944,778	10,489,850	1,545,072
1949 ...	56	1,823	14,666	2,050,655	910,252	12,184,523	14,058,489	1,873,966
1950 ...	55	1,712	15,820	2,220,389	914,655	11,180,179	12,900,688	1,720,509
1951 ...	56	1,881	17,373	2,634,747	1,186,549	14,167,023	16,600,297	2,433,274
1952 ...	55	1,651	18,226	3,292,843	1,258,488	16,163,215	19,032,978	2,869,763

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of flour mills has been virtually stationary since 1938-39, but the number of persons employed has undergone considerable fluctuation, partly because of variations in the wheat harvest and the oversea

export trade (see page 732). After declining during the war, the number of persons employed reached a peak in 1950-51, and in 1951-52 was about one-fifth higher than in 1938-39.

In 1951-52 there was an average of 30 employees per establishment, as compared with 25 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 122, or 8 per cent. of the total.

Since 1938-39, there has been a substantial increase in the horse-power of engines installed in flour mills, the figure in 1951-52 being 74 per cent. more than in the pre-war year. In 1951-52 there was an average of 331 horse-power per establishment and 11.0 per employee, as compared with 195 and 7.7, respectively, in 1938-39.

The next table shows the quantity of wheat treated in flour mills and the articles produced therefrom.

**Table 980.—Flour Mills—Wheat Treated and Articles Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Wheat Treated.	Articles Produced.				
		Flour.	Bran. Pollard, etc.	‡ Wheat Meal for—		
				Baking.	Granulating.	Stock Food.
	bush.	tons *	tons *	tons *	tons *	tons *
1939 ...	26,427,132	547,112	222,116	†	†	†
1948 ...	26,450,698	533,975	222,251	18,809	1,691	†
1949 ...	31,771,885	646,199	274,572	21,446	562	23,223
1950 ...	28,703,049	570,961	236,593	15,924	874	22,567
1951 ...	32,425,376	677,682	266,633	16,352	2,128	28,974
1952 ...	28,584,571	563,325	236,855	15,361	2,403	40,833

\* Tons of 2,060 lb. † Not available. ‡ Includes quantities produced in other factories.

The quantity of flour milled in 1950-51, viz. 677,682 tons, was 24 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but in the next year it was only 563,325 tons, or 3 per cent. more than in the pre-war year.

#### *Cereal Foods and Starch.*

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the production of cereal foods and starch in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 981.—Cereal Foods and Starch.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	26	996	4,412	813,388	197,505	990,299	1,760,832	770,533
1942 ...	26	1,252	6,242	929,321	283,585	1,408,608	2,369,915	961,307
1943 ...	28	1,172	6,135	952,159	303,245	1,490,398	2,345,249	854,851
1944 ...	30	1,297	6,518	961,899	358,640	1,908,587	2,846,452	937,865
1945 ...	30	1,261	6,727	961,993	354,657	1,799,555	2,771,804	972,249
1946 ...	32	1,305	6,828	998,004	375,946	1,745,787	2,703,432	957,645
1947 ...	30	1,462	7,115	1,035,124	467,800	2,086,130	3,225,988	1,139,858
1948 ...	30	1,557	7,306	1,120,035	534,732	2,327,239	3,577,488	1,250,249
1949 ...	26	1,615	7,752	1,182,016	594,080	2,576,107	4,084,268	1,508,161
1950 ...	27	1,559	9,018	1,239,572	665,469	2,798,677	4,526,434	1,727,757
1951 ...	28	1,560	9,531	1,451,493	777,728	3,722,106	5,925,559	2,203,453
1952 ...	28	1,576	10,498	1,797,010	1,000,501	4,436,293	7,129,484	2,693,191

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Although there were only two more factories producing cereals and starch in 1951-52 than in 1938-39 the number of employees was 58 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year. There were 441 females employed in the industry in 1951-52, or 28 per cent. of the total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was about two and a half times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 6.7 horse-power per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 4.2 in the pre-war year.

*Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry).*

The following table shows particulars of bakeries engaged in the production of bread, cakes, pastry, etc.:—

**Table 982.—Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry).**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	789	4,462	3,847	3,091,583	827,018	2,684,695	4,478,124	1,793,429
1942 ...	808	4,462	4,014	3,136,962	924,341	3,188,841	5,092,152	1,903,311
1943 ...	815	4,402	5,277	3,183,277	980,477	3,592,275	5,715,681	2,123,406
1944 ...	857	4,649	4,440	3,342,798	1,057,207	3,880,569	6,200,274	2,319,705
1945 ...	935	5,132	4,607	3,660,123	1,164,221	4,248,080	7,017,296	2,769,216
1946 ...	975	5,478	4,945	3,802,591	1,303,470	4,513,296	7,431,375	2,918,079
1947 ...	1,040	6,285	5,473	4,310,258	1,571,957	4,896,802	8,268,068	3,371,266
1948 ...	1,107	6,597	5,954	4,780,958	1,800,734	5,543,504	9,225,808	3,682,304
1949 ...	1,143	6,802	6,477	4,929,678	2,098,524	6,597,899	10,916,701	4,318,802
1950 ...	1,144	6,864	7,032	5,338,993	2,323,372	7,254,629	12,285,863	5,031,234
1951 ...	1,170	6,846	7,406	5,577,476	2,745,354	8,026,837	14,005,780	5,978,943
1952 ...	1,258	7,004	7,928	6,250,063	3,412,785	10,323,611	17,797,484	7,473,873

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in bakeries was fairly stable during the war, but, with the exception of 1950-51, there has been an increase in every year since 1944-45, and the number in 1951-52, viz. 7,004, was 57 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The average number of employees per establishment in 1951-52, viz., slightly less than six, was the same as in the pre-war year. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 1,588, or 23 per cent. of the total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was more than double the pre-war figure. There was an average of 6.3 horse-power per establishment and 1.1 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 4.9 and 0.8, respectively, in 1938-39.

*Biscuit Factories.*

Particulars of biscuit factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 983.—Biscuit Factories.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	16	2,667	4,734	642,432	375,701	868,544	1,663,976	795,432
1942 ...	13	2,963	5,811	747,789	541,127	1,244,223	2,418,450	1,174,227
1943 ...	15	3,016	5,369	742,944	665,511	1,383,437	2,891,236	1,507,799
1944 ...	16	2,710	5,469	728,424	622,784	1,385,158	2,830,782	1,445,624
1945 ...	17	2,111	5,540	719,379	511,548	1,119,729	2,422,435	1,362,706
1946 ...	21	1,873	5,705	834,908	463,531	936,048	1,856,179	920,131
1947 ...	22	1,855	5,364	880,072	480,711	985,715	1,883,160	897,445
1948 ...	22	1,895	5,550	976,975	545,766	1,106,363	2,114,040	1,007,677
1949 ...	28	2,104	5,587	1,099,199	674,869	1,395,327	2,704,225	1,308,898
1950 ...	26	2,410	6,114	1,336,432	853,132	1,841,796	3,334,947	1,493,151
1951 ...	24	2,574	6,895	1,546,589	1,112,469	1,930,303	3,947,264	2,016,961
1952 ...	23	2,644	7,648	1,781,199	1,496,501	2,754,890	5,584,256	2,829,366

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

There was a substantial increase in employment in biscuit factories during the war years, but the number subsequently declined, and in 1946-47 it was only 1,855, or 34 per cent. less than in 1938-39. There was an increase in each year thereafter, but the figure in 1951-52, viz. 2,644, was still slightly less than in 1938-39. More females than males are employed in the industry, the number in 1951-52 being 1,524, or 58 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 62 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 332 horse-power per establishment and 2.9 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 296 and 1.8, respectively, in the pre-war year.

The next table contains particulars of the flour and sugar consumed in biscuit factories and the quantity of biscuits manufactured:—

**Table 984.—Biscuit Factories—Materials Treated and Biscuits Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated.		Biscuits Produced. †	Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated.		Biscuits Produced. †
	Flour.	Sugar.			Flour.	Sugar.	
	tons *	tons.	thous. lb.		tons *	tons.	thous. lb.
1929 ...	13,808	3,455	43,290	1948 ...	15,477	4,154	48,249
1932 ...	9,865	2,402	30,619	1949 ...	17,048	4,697	53,272
1939 ...	14,838	3,526	43,235	1950 ...	19,578	5,409	60,972
1946 ...	15,113	4,078	46,718	1951 ...	21,684	6,079	67,878
1947 ...	16,420	4,221	48,033	1952 ...	24,716	6,970	77,224

\* Tons of 2,000 lb.

† Including ice cream cones, but excluding dog biscuits.

In spite of the smaller employment in the post-war years, the quantity of biscuits produced has been consistently higher than before the war. The quantity in 1951-52 was 77.2 million lb., or 79 per cent. more than in 1938-39.



There is an export trade in biscuits, chiefly with Eastern countries and the islands of the Pacific. In 1951-52, 2,379,885 lb. of biscuits were exported oversea from New South Wales, compared with an average of 1,835,479 lb. in the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

*Sugar Mills and Sugar Refining.*

Sugar cane is cultivated in the lower valleys of the northern coastal rivers of New South Wales, and the cane is crushed at three large mills, situated at Harwood Island on the Clarence River, at Broadwater on the Richmond, and at Condong on the Tweed. The number employed in these mills rose from 212 in 1938-39 to 317 in 1943-44, but it was only 176 in 1951-52. The output of raw sugar was 41,060 tons in 1951-52, as compared with 45,106 tons in 1938-39 and 33,003 tons in 1948-49.

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales (situated at Pyrmont, Sydney) which treats raw sugar from Queensland mills as well as those on the North Coast. Employment in the refinery was 1,024 in 1951-52, as compared with 691 in 1938-39 and 950 in 1944-45.

The sugar industry is subject to an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Agriculture". The term of the current agreement extends to 31st August, 1956.

Particulars of the quantities of sugar used in food-producing factories are given in the chapter "Food and Prices" (see Table 830).

*Confectionery Factories.*

During the war years, there was a substantial decline in employment in confectionery factories, and the number employed in 1945-46 was 21 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Since 1945-46 there has been some increase in employment, but the number of persons employed in 1951-52 was 11 per cent. less than in the pre-war year.

Further particulars of the confectionery industry are given in the following table:—

Table 985.—Confectionery Factories.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	59	3,413	8,337	1,512,559	500,902	1,667,010	3,054,750	1,387,740
1942	56	3,257	8,512	1,470,717	616,168	1,908,596	3,429,046	1,520,450
1943	52	2,750	8,555	1,427,273	595,983	1,916,318	3,359,030	1,442,712
1944	64	2,801	8,880	1,422,508	649,095	2,273,087	3,862,830	1,589,743
1945	69	2,746	8,921	1,397,460	657,767	2,354,845	3,977,499	1,622,654
1946	73	2,693	9,353	1,404,804	670,741	2,471,964	4,066,895	1,594,831
1947	94	2,904	9,524	1,493,829	774,093	3,061,121	4,846,231	1,755,110
1948	98	3,084	10,161	1,578,013	918,362	3,531,037	5,594,325	2,062,388
1949	108	3,218	11,105	1,752,099	1,073,753	4,655,281	7,361,071	2,705,810
1950	104	3,335	11,912	1,681,904	1,279,842	4,727,090	7,794,968	3,067,068
1951	99	3,294	13,053	2,101,647	1,534,465	5,354,408	8,720,182	3,365,774
1952	92	3,035	13,815	2,275,117	1,797,485	6,354,264	10,044,404	3,690,140

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

There was an average of 33 employees per establishment in 1951-52, as compared with 58 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 48 per cent. of the total.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 represented an average of 150 horse-power per establishment and 4.5 per employee, as compared with 141 and 2.4, respectively, in the pre-war year.

*Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc.*

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in canning jam, pickles, fruit, vegetables, etc.:—

**Table 986.—Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc.**

Year ended 30 June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	31	1,659	2,576	599,112	304,424	1,191,343	1,911,173	719,830
1942 ...	41	2,644	3,821	772,978	555,968	2,078,183	3,442,711	1,364,528
1943 ...	46	2,990	5,069	862,529	692,633	2,744,120	4,065,551	1,321,431
1944 ...	53	3,549	5,137	1,105,939	893,097	3,671,223	5,179,193	1,507,970
1945 ...	57	3,871	6,448	1,458,065	963,869	3,933,865	5,731,632	1,797,767
1946 ...	55	3,596	6,758	1,205,798	956,757	3,678,975	5,370,604	1,691,629
1947 ...	58	3,299	7,301	1,385,636	971,311	3,779,335	5,507,249	1,727,914
1948 ...	62	3,323	8,489	1,481,885	1,125,199	4,455,273	6,508,245	2,052,972
1949 ...	60	3,062	7,805	1,640,011	1,134,566	3,952,911	5,996,052	2,043,141
1950 ...	70	3,321	9,554	1,939,502	1,372,409	4,865,924	7,137,136	2,271,212
1951 ...	66	3,472	8,854	2,105,144	1,661,077	5,480,608	8,247,575	2,766,967
1952 ...	64	3,411	10,407	2,277,629	2,036,419	7,628,067	11,104,179	3,476,112

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

About 48 per cent. of employees in this industry work in the country, mainly seasonally, in canneries near the place where the fruit or vegetables are grown. During the war, there was a very steep increase in employment in this industry, viz., from 1,659 in 1938-39 to 3,871 in 1944-45. There was some reduction in the post-war period, but the number in 1951-52, viz. 3,411, was still more than double the 1938-39 figure.

Since 1938-39, the number of factories has increased at approximately the same rate as the number of persons employed. There was an average of 53 persons per establishment in 1938-39 and 53 in 1951-52. The proportion of females employed in the industry in 1951-52 was 45 per cent.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was about four times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 163 horse-power per establishment and 3.1 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 83 and 1.5, respectively, in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1951-52 included 14,906 tons of sugar, 563,122 cwt. of fresh fruit and 346,226 cwt. of vegetables.

*Butter Factories.*

Butter-making is one of the chief food processing industries, and about 95 per cent. of the butter made in New South Wales is made in butter factories, most of which are situated in country districts. The

quantity of butter produced in these factories depends mainly on the prevailing seasonal conditions in the dairying districts, but is also affected by variations in the use of milk for processing.

Production reached its highest level (143,208,344 lb.) in the bountiful season of 1933-34. In recent years, seasonal conditions have frequently been unfavourable, the industry has been under-manned and handicapped by shortages of materials, and there has been marked expansion in processed milk products and the consumption of fresh milk. The production of butter fell from 114 million lb. in 1938-39 to 60 million lb. in 1946-47. It rose to 82 million lb. in 1949-50, but in 1951-52 it fell to 52 million lb., or less than half the 1938-39 figure.

Most of the butter factories are organised on a co-operative basis and each dairy farmer who supplies cream is paid according to its butter-fat content. The factories are under the general oversight of government officials who advise and instruct dairy farmers and factory managers in matters connected with the industry to promote and maintain high quality in its products. Most of the butter produced in New South Wales factories is of the "choicest" quality, and very little is classified as second or lower grade.

Arrangements for regulating the marketing of butter for both local consumption and export are described in the chapter "Dairying Industry".

Particulars of butter factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

Table 987.—Butter Factories.

Year ended 30th June	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	94	1,186	19,891	1,188,703	302,037	6,756,283	7,342,631	586,348
1942 ...	90	1,232	21,601	1,307,880	334,766	5,541,703	5,997,209	455,506
1943 ...	90	1,271	22,291	1,287,221	363,446	6,039,314	6,563,268	473,954
1944 ...	90	1,343	22,633	1,283,110	401,944	6,350,962	6,843,915	492,953
1945 ...	88	1,338	23,693	1,272,473	404,373	5,185,114	5,739,811	554,697
1946 ...	87	1,389	23,449	1,308,548	447,712	5,921,419	6,517,676	596,257
1947 ...	83	1,296	21,697	1,328,479	421,737	5,015,105	5,815,530	800,425
1948 ...	76	1,335	20,989	1,564,802	498,292	7,227,598	8,143,267	915,669
1949 ...	70	1,386	22,086	1,739,392	574,422	8,209,367	9,643,342	1,433,975
1950 ...	68	1,484	22,533	1,885,371	682,938	10,056,034	11,030,159	974,125
1951 ...	62	1,479	23,115	2,335,204	813,519	9,241,973	10,417,747	1,175,774
1952 ...	60	1,410	23,077	2,735,366	921,940	8,305,131	9,444,743	1,139,612

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1951-52 the number of butter factories declined by 36 per cent. from 94 to 60, whereas in the same period the number of employees increased from 1,186 to 1,410, or by 19 per cent. There was an average of 23 employees per establishment in 1951-52, as compared with 13 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 11 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 16 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 385 horse-power per establishment and 16.4 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 212 and 16.8, respectively, in the pre-war year.

The next table shows details of the cream used in New South Wales butter factories, and the quantity of butter produced therefrom in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 988.—Butter Factories—Cream Used and Butter Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Cream Used.	Butter Produced.		
		From N.S.W. Cream.	From Cream from Other States.	Total.
	thous. lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1939 ... ..	211,250	113,091,595	749,139	113,840,734
1947 ... ..	125,298	59,853,304	531,368	60,384,672
1948 ... ..	157,838	75,359,972	706,454	76,066,426
1949 ... ..	154,626	73,863,855	654,664	74,518,519
1950 ... ..	171,124	81,719,942	749,536	82,469,478
1951 ... ..	159,511	76,193,407	679,537	76,872,944
1952 ... ..	108,939	51,939,426	561,829	52,501,255

*Cheese, Bacon and Preserved Milk Factories.*

In addition to butter factories, there are numerous other establishments engaged in the treatment of dairy produce. In 1951-52 there were 24 cheese factories with 148 employees, 33 bacon and ham curing establishments with 692 employees, and 6 factories with 610 employees manufacturing condensed and powdered milk and other milk products. The number of these factories has varied only slightly since 1938-39, but the aggregate number of employees in 1951-52, viz. 1,450, was approximately double the pre-war average. The greatest relative increase was recorded in respect of condensed and dried milk factories, employment having risen from 235 persons in 1938-39 to 610 in 1951-52.

Further details of cheese, bacon and preserved milk factories are given in the following table:—

**Table 989.—Cheese, Bacon and Preserved Milk Factories.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed. *	Value of—				
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
			£	£	£	£	£
1939 ... ..	60	730	473,116	161,053	1,484,822	1,850,840	360,018
1942 ... ..	58	1,023	593,117	264,895	2,291,670	2,896,149	604,479
1943 ... ..	56	1,073	627,801	289,929	2,554,962	3,198,849	643,887
1944 ... ..	56	1,154	663,958	326,342	3,225,213	3,992,740	767,527
1945 ... ..	59	1,304	683,076	391,851	3,919,324	4,973,110	1,058,786
1946 ... ..	62	1,289	749,072	399,132	3,621,396	4,562,194	940,796
1947 ... ..	66	1,272	759,637	423,233	3,247,871	4,051,245	803,374
1948 ... ..	65	1,307	1,044,469	491,590	3,653,052	4,559,762	906,710
1949 ... ..	66	1,348	1,169,498	577,604	4,340,366	5,493,682	1,153,316
1950 ... ..	63	1,487	1,263,445	704,720	6,735,765	8,142,697	1,470,932
1951 ... ..	63	1,538	1,594,097	876,987	5,790,721	7,577,891	1,781,170
1952 ... ..	63	1,450	1,914,786	984,150	6,814,362	8,514,314	1,699,952

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1938-39, there has been a remarkable increase in the production of various types of preserved milk, although there is considerable fluctuation from year to year, largely caused by seasonal factors. The production of concentrated whole milk was 20 million lb. in 1950-51, or nine times as great as in 1938-39, although it fell to 12 million lb. in 1951-52. The production of condensed milk in 1951-52 was 76 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year, and the production of other processed milk in 1951-52, viz. 21 million lb., was more than four times as great.

Table 990.—Production of Preserved Milk.

Year ended 30th June.	Concentrated Whole Milk.	Condensed Whole Milk.	Other Processed Milk. *	Year ended 30th June.	Concentrated Whole Milk.	Condensed Whole Milk.	Other Processed Milk. *
	thous. lb.	thous. lb.	thous. lb.		thous. lb.	thous. lb.	thous. lb.
1939 ...	2,332	3,816	4,734	1949 ...	18,241	1,741	26,547
1945 ...	18,448	6,514	10,334	1950 ...	20,980	3,496	30,857
1946 ...	19,511	5,056	17,289	1951 ...	19,977	1,603	28,573
1947 ...	20,436	1,082	16,784	1952 ...	12,143	6,730	21,496
1948 ...	20,633	4,851	20,991				

\* Includes sklm and butter milk products.

Butter, cheese, bacon, and hams are produced on farms as well as in factories. Particulars of the total output of these commodities, and the arrangements for supervising their production and organising their marketing, are given in the chapter "Dairying Industry".

### Margarine Factories.

Both table and cooking margarine are made in New South Wales, from vegetable oils (mainly from copra), and from animal fats. Under the Dairy Industry Act, the manufacture of table margarine in New South Wales is subject to quota.

There were nine margarine factories with 567 employees in 1951-52, as compared with ten establishments and 494 employees in 1938-39. The value of output in 1951-52 was £5,202,128 and the value of production £895,113. In the same year, the salaries and wages paid amounted to £422,072, or 47 per cent. of the value of production.

The following table shows the total quantity of margarine produced in all New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 991.—Production of Margarine.

Year ended 30th June.	Quantity.			Value.		
	Table Margarine.	Other Margarine.	Total.	Table Margarine.	Other Margarine.	Total.
	thous. lb.	thous. lb.	thous. lb.	£	£	£
1939 ...	4,492	22,475	26,967	162,692	566,627	729,319
1945 ...	27,179	30,835	58,014	1,435,733	842,900	2,278,633
1946 ...	15,167	25,313	40,480	758,896	726,931	1,485,827
1947 ...	9,206	21,570	30,776	459,402	614,293	1,073,695
1948 ...	5,177	27,938	33,115	313,738	958,663	1,272,401
1949 ...	13,559	33,597	47,156	945,160	1,424,916	2,370,076
1950 ...	8,457	38,242	46,699	621,212	1,523,357	2,144,569
1951 ...	5,619	36,328	41,947	495,795	1,452,148	1,947,943
1952 ...	11,146	41,017	52,163	1,015,129	1,828,017	2,843,146

In spite of the small increase in employment in margarine factories since 1938-39, there has been a very considerable increase in production since that year. Production expanded during the war years in particular, largely owing to the demand for a substitute for butter, then subject to rationing. Production of all types of margarine in all factories rose from 27 million lb. in 1938-39 to 58 million lb. in 1944-45. After the cessation of wartime demands, it fell to 31 million lb. in 1946-47, but it increased again in the following years, and in 1951-52 it was 52 million lb., or nearly double the pre-war figure and only slightly less than the production of butter in 1951-52.

The proportion of table margarine has varied substantially from year to year, mainly owing to changes in quantities exported overseas. Production totalled 4.5 million lb. in 1938-39, 27.2 million lb. in 1944-45, 5.6 million lb. in 1950-51, and 11.1 million lb. in 1951-52. In the latter year, the quota for production of table margarine, other than for export, was raised from 2.8 million lb. to 5.6 million lb. per annum.

### *Meat and Fish Preserving.*

The following table contains particulars of the operations of meat and fish preserving factories in 1938-39 and later years. These factories produce quantities of edible fats in addition to preserved meat and fish, and various types of meat and fish pastes and extracts.

**Table 992.—Meat and Fish Preserving Factories.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	6	211	246	81,778	39,183	125,077	158,311	33,234
1942 ...	8	920	738	187,382	197,931	1,037,926	1,360,510	322,584
1943 ...	10	1,032	862	237,142	260,552	1,307,959	1,820,202	512,243
1944 ...	14	1,171	1,090	285,645	329,312	2,091,304	2,828,833	737,529
1945 ...	13	993	1,043	301,035	290,393	1,922,552	2,497,302	574,750
1946 ...	12	946	1,277	240,140	264,169	1,527,631	2,001,593	473,962
1947 ...	7	696	1,282	202,088	215,565	1,291,030	1,739,895	448,865
1948 ...	8	668	1,225	261,075	224,830	1,175,138	1,541,608	366,470
1949 ...	8	647	1,381	277,688	246,135	1,161,962	1,582,035	420,073
1950 ...	8	665	1,831	307,343	274,317	1,173,671	1,735,841	562,170
1951 ...	10	609	1,878	350,159	298,708	1,461,940	1,796,024	328,084
1952 ...	12	777	3,114	580,974	467,944	2,561,517	3,419,055	857,538

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

A strong impetus to the development of the meat and fish preserving industry was given by the wartime demand of the armed forces. Employment in the industry rose from 211 in 1938-39 to 1,171 in 1943-44, but declined rapidly after the end of the war, and in 1950-51 it was only 609. In 1951-52, however, the number rose again to 777.

There was an average of 65 employees per establishment in 1951-52, as compared with 35 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1951-52 was 47 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed increased from 246 in 1938-39 to 1,878 in 1950-51 and 3,114 in 1951-52. There was an average of 260 horse-power per establishment and 4.0 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 41 and 1.2, respectively, in 1938-39.

The quantity of preserved meat produced was 3.4 million lb. in 1938-39, 29.1 million lb. in 1943-44, and 22.8 million lb. in 1951-52. During the war, dehydrated meat was produced for the defence services; production declined from 4,970,557 lb. in 1943-44 to 658,124 lb. in 1945-46, and then ceased.

The production of tinned fish was 1,698,906 lb. in 1948-49, but later figures are not available for publication.

*Condiments, Spices, etc.*

The sub-class "Condiments, Spices, etc.", comprises factories engaged in the preparation of numerous grocery items such as coffee and coffee essences, flavouring essences, jelly crystals, pepper and other spices, as well as the re-packing of certain imported commodities such as tea. Particulars of this sub-class in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 993.—Condiments, Spices, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	53	1,510	1,662	532,547	217,620	1,033,120	2,122,759	1,089,639
1942 ...	52	1,745	1,907	646,115	300,294	1,365,189	2,738,751	1,373,562
1943 ...	53	1,829	1,859	628,871	353,299	1,679,742	2,885,551	1,205,809
1944 ...	58	1,892	2,060	665,241	387,665	1,800,019	3,067,495	1,267,476
1945 ...	58	1,885	2,232	669,672	393,065	1,911,716	3,186,296	1,274,580
1946 ...	57	1,898	3,008	727,325	426,514	1,911,830	3,236,532	1,324,702
1947 ...	64	2,082	3,235	805,992	542,441	2,489,548	3,529,357	1,039,809
1948 ...	65	2,086	2,979	890,584	569,575	2,487,893	3,886,626	1,398,733
1949 ...	68	2,065	3,134	878,230	628,710	2,998,406	4,795,902	1,797,496
1950 ...	64	2,110	3,659	1,096,041	756,149	3,671,086	5,609,765	1,938,679
1951 ...	63	1,987	3,519	1,143,124	831,806	4,042,147	6,298,237	2,256,090
1952 ...	67	1,973	4,113	1,544,837	1,005,868	7,739,339	10,509,545	2,770,266

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in condiment and spice factories rose gradually throughout the war and post-war years from 1,510 in 1938-39 to 2,110 in 1949-50, but it declined to 1,973 in 1951-52. There was an average of 29 employees per establishment in 1938-39, and the same average number in 1951-52. Females comprised 56 per cent. of employees in 1951-52.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 148 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. There was an average of 61 horse-power per establishment and 2.1 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 31 and 1.1, respectively, in the pre-war year.

*Ice and Refrigerating Works.*

Particulars of ice and refrigerating works in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 994.—Ice and Refrigerating Works.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	202	1,436	28,386	2,545,248	303,814	274,036	875,321	601,285
1942 ...	216	1,575	30,066	2,581,899	386,216	399,901	1,172,078	772,177
1943 ...	202	1,663	29,237	2,517,804	432,723	447,760	1,323,953	876,193
1944 ...	205	1,861	30,949	2,500,583	436,530	525,206	1,482,514	967,308
1945 ...	211	1,831	33,045	2,454,378	516,337	590,016	1,707,807	1,117,781
1946 ...	222	2,030	33,020	2,586,106	567,094	650,998	1,776,301	1,225,303
1947 ...	235	2,097	35,458	2,820,078	642,838	711,539	1,975,998	1,264,459
1948 ...	242	1,986	36,126	2,879,760	658,722	746,786	1,857,179	1,110,393
1949 ...	250	2,103	37,084	2,619,963	788,578	604,010	1,975,452	1,370,842
1950 ...	250	2,120	37,090	3,097,968	883,009	708,977	2,193,883	1,484,906
1951 ...	252	2,006	37,227	3,231,772	970,955	777,346	2,374,071	1,596,725
1952 ...	233	1,797	34,354	3,069,439	1,066,842	930,214	2,824,211	1,893,997

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The industry "ice and refrigerating works" consists of a large number of small ice works, suburban and country, supplying ice for domestic use, and a few relatively large chilling and freezing works treating carcasses for the wholesale meat trade and for export.

Employment in ice and refrigerating works rose by 47 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1949-50, but declined again in 1951-52.

Average horse-power per employee in 1951-52 was 19.1, as compared with 19.8 in 1938-39.

*Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.*

The following table contains particulars of factories producing aerated waters, cordials, etc.:—

**Table 995.—Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	172	1,149	2,344	639,815	186,738	583,284	1,141,576	558,292
1942 ...	177	1,307	2,677	737,897	255,952	996,497	1,845,689	849,192
1943 ...	170	1,430	2,858	737,121	296,360	1,172,564	2,093,603	921,039
1944 ...	174	1,488	2,931	764,545	321,540	1,458,648	2,362,990	904,342
1945 ...	179	1,596	2,857	799,100	359,758	1,553,501	2,649,318	1,095,817
1946 ...	184	1,689	3,141	833,385	416,486	1,614,046	2,836,693	1,222,647
1947 ...	194	1,755	3,649	935,688	469,612	1,895,456	2,660,498	1,265,042
1948 ...	203	1,844	3,943	1,107,310	551,632	1,645,971	2,956,035	1,310,064
1949 ...	205	1,907	4,417	1,268,290	638,331	1,896,413	3,436,942	1,540,529
1950 ...	208	2,132	5,490	1,613,007	749,596	2,391,205	4,137,748	1,746,543
1951 ...	210	2,273	6,091	2,004,200	940,618	2,004,474	5,166,335	2,261,861
1952 ...	209	2,245	6,793	2,435,240	1,203,032	3,315,783	5,972,967	2,657,124

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.



Most of the establishments in this industry are small country factories; metropolitan needs are mostly supplied by a few relatively large plants.

Since 1938-39, there has been a steady expansion in the soft drink industry, and the number of persons employed in 1951-52 was 96 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Of the total employment in 1951-52, females comprised 20 per cent.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was nearly three times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 3.0 horse-power per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 2.0 in 1938-39.

Materials used by the soft drink industry in 1951-52 included 18,107 tons of sugar and 183,155 cwt. of fresh fruit.

*Breweries.*

In 1951-52 the number of breweries in New South Wales rose from six to eight, five of them being situated in the metropolitan area. This was the first increase recorded for many years, there being a marked tendency in this industry towards concentration in large units. The following summary of the brewing operations of these establishments in 1938-39 and later years excludes all subsidiary operations (malting, manufacture of aerated waters, etc.) performed by the breweries:—

**Table 996.—Breweries.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	6	1,009	9,936	1,731,790	310,682	1,125,936	3,492,243	2,366,307
1942 ...	6	1,125	11,464	1,979,953	368,867	1,606,776	4,492,784	2,886,008
1943 ...	6	1,081	11,476	1,924,915	362,638	1,315,938	3,625,178	2,309,240
1944 ...	6	1,065	11,479	1,873,582	362,744	1,392,129	3,784,024	2,391,895
1945 ...	6	1,112	11,487	1,821,440	397,676	1,462,491	3,920,889	2,458,398
1946 ...	6	1,162	11,499	1,782,982	426,156	1,445,955	3,836,829	2,390,874
1947 ...	6	1,306	11,762	1,855,364	499,780	1,923,087	4,933,400	3,010,313
1948 ...	6	1,428	12,774	1,895,208	600,586	1,784,711	4,405,365	2,620,654
1949 ...	6	1,503	11,146	1,983,039	730,602	2,215,345	5,187,857	2,972,512
1950 ...	6	1,493	11,875	2,062,087	796,172	2,504,503	5,300,803	2,796,300
1951 ...	6	1,552	12,031	2,311,885	1,035,562	3,198,618	6,217,177	3,018,559
1952 ...	8	1,658	13,934	2,808,090	1,328,419	4,424,298	8,038,421	3,614,123

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in breweries began to increase after the war (1939-45), and in 1951-52 it reached a level 39 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 104, or 6 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed was 40 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 8.4 horse-power per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 9.8 in the pre-war year.

The next table shows particulars of the materials treated in breweries and the quantity of ale and beer produced in 1951-52 and earlier years:—

**Table 997.—Breweries—Materials Treated and Beer Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated.			Ale, Beer and Stout Produced. *
	Malt.	Hops.	Sugar.	
	bushels.	lb.	tons.	gallons.
1929 ...	992,385	935,989	5,505	29,420,920
1932 ...	586,106	539,455	3,054	17,346,770
1939 ...	1,059,628	931,922	6,922	33,899,023
1947 ...	1,500,165	1,053,890	11,160	50,654,241
1948 ...	1,298,607	899,076	9,537	45,626,466
1949 ...	1,587,723	1,184,991	11,790	54,104,068
1950 ...	1,587,665	1,321,337	11,832	54,704,328
1951 ...	1,760,666	1,614,890	13,537	61,965,773
1952 ...	1,832,180	1,734,282	15,512	66,798,994

\* Excluding waste beer (1,283,568 gallons in 1951-52).

The quantity of ale, beer and stout produced in 1951-52, viz. 67 million gallons, was a record, and was almost double the quantity produced in 1938-39.

Information relating to the consumption of beer in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Social Condition".

Details of excise on locally manufactured beer are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

#### *Miscellaneous Food Industries.*

The following table shows particulars for the year 1951-52 in respect of certain food industries not discussed in the preceding pages:—

**Table 998.—Wine-making, Bottling, Ice Cream, etc., 1951-52.**

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Production.
				£ thousand.			
Wine-making ...	24	215	1,247	141	976	1,253	277
Bottling ...	50	1,032	744	660	1,435	4,224	2,789
Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables ...	9	127	104	70	164	311	147
Ice Cream ...	17	636	6,871	393	1,814	2,660	846
Sausage Skins ...	8	148	132	115	304	457	153

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The most important of the industries shown in Table 998 are bottling and ice cream manufacture. Employment in the bottling industry increased from 432 in 1938-39 to 1,032 in 1951-52. In the case of ice cream factories, employment rose from 479 in 1938-39 to 636 in 1951-52. The number of persons employed in the wine-making industry in 1951-52 was 215, as compared with 58 in 1938-39.

*Tobacco Factories.*

The tobacco industry is highly organised, the bulk of the output being produced in three large establishments. Most of the tobacco leaf treated in New South Wales factories is imported from the United States of America; in 1951-52 only 8 per cent. was Australian leaf, mostly purchased from Queensland, as very little is grown in New South Wales. Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported from New South Wales, mainly to the other States.

Employment in tobacco factories was fairly stable during the war years, but it has declined in each year since 1946-47. In 1951-52 the number of persons employed was 18 per cent. less than in 1938-39, although the number of establishments increased from 10 to 15 between 1946-47 and 1951-52, and the quantity of output was considerably higher than before the war. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

**Table 999.—Tobacco Factories.**

Year ended 30th June	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro-duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	8	3,108	6,104	1,271,480	623,799	4,830,744	6,039,442	1,208,698
1942 ...	7	3,074	7,027	1,167,896	678,328	5,621,509	7,423,873	1,802,364
1943 ...	8	3,125	6,199	1,141,870	749,835	6,258,548	8,315,718	2,057,170
1944 ...	8	2,969	6,341	1,099,837	724,912	6,953,042	8,529,942	1,576,900
1945 ...	8	3,012	5,799	1,046,913	712,209	7,098,118	8,384,985	1,286,867
1946 ...	8	2,997	5,761	1,020,888	749,800	7,059,349	8,260,290	1,200,941
1947 ...	10	3,049	5,965	1,191,519	876,006	9,232,338	10,486,303	1,253,965
1948 ...	12	2,986	6,141	1,205,809	936,463	9,333,611	11,061,168	1,727,557
1949 ...	14	2,828	6,196	1,242,941	1,009,553	9,033,672	10,960,378	1,926,706
1950 ...	14	2,771	5,799	1,211,583	1,068,637	9,728,081	11,536,427	1,808,346
1951 ...	13	2,606	5,651	1,188,968	1,246,641	10,386,190	12,768,089	2,381,899
1952 ...	15	2,555	5,085	1,219,954	1,540,243	11,898,704	14,346,649	2,447,945

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Females in 1951-52 comprised 52 per cent. of total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 16 per cent. less than in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.0 horse-power per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 1.9 in the pre-war year.

The next table shows particulars of materials treated and articles produced in tobacco factories:—

**Table 1000.—Tobacco Factories—Materials Treated and Articles Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated.		Articles Produced.		Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated.		Articles Produced.	
	Aust. Leaf.	Imported Leaf.	Tobacco.	Cigar-ettes.		Aust. Leaf.	Im-ported Leaf.	Tobacco.	Cigar-ettes.
	thousand lb.					thousand lb.			
1929 ...	505	13,362	10,134	5,118	1948 ...	1,467	15,926	12,849	6,716
1932 ...	794	9,902	8,629	3,354	1949 ...	1,339	15,364	12,568	6,131
1939 ...	2,641	10,882	10,756	4,496	1950 ...	1,356	15,976	12,874	6,471
1946 ...	2,449	12,683	11,548	5,525	1951 ...	1,513	15,931	13,113	6,444
1947 ...	1,795	15,947	13,018	6,795	1952 ...	1,533	16,585	13,666	6,775

The quantity of tobacco produced in 1951-52 was 13.7 million lb., or 27 per cent. more than 1938-39, and the quantity of cigarettes was 6.8 million lb., or 51 per cent. more than in the pre-war year.

#### CLASS X.—WOODWORKING, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class X are given in Tables 1001 to 1004, inclusive. These industries together represented 98 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class X in 1951-52, and 99 per cent. of the value of production.

#### *Sawmills.*

Sawmills are important in many of the forest areas, especially in the eucalypt forests of the North and South Coast. Besides general milling, moulding and planing are undertaken at some mills. In the metropolitan area, sawmills are operated in timber merchants' yards, where imported and country timbers are resawn and joinery work is done. Plywood mills are in a separate sub-class.

Details of the operations of sawmills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 1001.—Sawmills.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	435	4,981	29,096	1,343,980	970,988	2,869,444	4,464,421	1,594,977
1942 ...	556	5,665	34,748	1,394,887	1,251,481	3,162,259	5,183,285	2,021,026
1943 ...	532	5,431	34,386	1,428,895	1,308,020	3,094,598	5,162,679	2,068,081
1944 ...	585	5,474	36,789	1,476,949	1,367,590	3,795,271	5,996,901	2,201,630
1945 ...	605	5,733	41,140	1,593,982	1,421,993	3,856,804	6,235,561	2,378,757
1946 ...	645	6,277	44,128	1,818,480	1,575,729	4,182,580	6,792,094	2,609,514
1947 ...	713	7,226	51,395	2,083,081	1,982,639	5,804,800	9,145,819	3,341,019
1948 ...	818	8,162	58,518	2,539,543	2,540,597	7,083,549	11,554,512	4,470,963
1949 ...	881	8,867	70,802	3,010,275	3,053,281	8,637,734	14,108,151	5,470,417
1950 ...	920	9,225	78,624	3,402,436	3,457,924	9,761,567	16,014,978	6,253,411
1951 ...	982	9,772	93,666	4,355,976	4,401,395	13,479,016	21,614,761	8,135,745
1952 ...	1,043	10,635	105,026	5,115,844	6,059,670	19,223,152	30,614,166	11,391,014

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

There was some increase in employment in sawmills during the war, when imported supplies declined, but in the post-war period expansion was rapid and continuous, and the number of persons employed in 1951-52 was more than double the number in 1938-39. There was an average of 11 employees per establishment in 1938-39 and 10 in 1951-52. These figures exclude timber-getters and transport workers. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 370 or 3.5 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was three times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 101 horse-power per establishment and 9.9 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 67 and 5.8, respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars of logs sawn and timber produced in sawmills are given in the next table:—

**Table 1002.—Sawmills—Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Logs Treated.				Sawn Timber Produced.				
	Hardwood.		Softwood.		Hardwood from—		Softwood from—		Total.
	Native. *	Im- ported.	Native.	Im- ported.	Native Logs. *	Im- ported Logs.	Native Logs.	Im- ported Logs.	
	thousand cubic feet.				thousand super feet.				
1929 ...	12,271	28	5,524	369	94,414	283	41,637	3,196	139,530
1932 ...	4,501	...	2,323	425	34,251	...	17,851	3,993	56,095
1939 ...	16,400	91	6,514	9,726	129,510	768	49,840	101,051	281,169
1947 ...	26,331	85	11,534	182	212,313	694	88,618	1,610	303,235
1948 ...	30,788	103	10,828	491	248,671	877	83,921	4,457	337,926
1949 ...	32,966	15	11,496	466	264,378	141	89,307	4,274	358,100
1950 ...	33,673	2	9,285	1,247	270,630	13	70,513	10,472	351,628
1951 ...	36,701	...	5,897	1,498	294,277	...	44,070	12,375	350,722
1952 ...	42,341	...	7,269	1,041	328,663	...	51,969	8,510	389,142

\* Includes brushwoods and scrubwoods. In 1949-50 and earlier years some brushwoods and scrubwoods were included in "softwood".

The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1951-52 was 37 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood, production of which rose from 130 million super feet in 1938-39 to 329 million super feet in 1951-52. The quantity of softwood produced from imported logs was only 8.5 million super feet in 1951-52, as compared with 101 million super feet in 1938-39, but a substantial quantity of softwood is imported in the sawn state. For further particulars of the timber industry, see the chapter "Forestry".

### Joinery.

Articles of joinery for the building industry are usually made in workshops and transported to the building site where they are to be used. They include window frames and sashes, doors, cupboards, as well as prefabricated timber-framed houses.

Joinery workshops are usually small in size. The figures in the table below include builders' workshops where located on a fixed site and used continuously for production of joinery items. Workshops on temporary sites in connection with particular building contracts are not included.

**Table 1003.—Joinery.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed. *	Horse- power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	197	2,069	8,573	590,416	457,290	709,948	1,463,948	694,000
1942 ...	187	1,894	8,964	609,076	500,764	939,114	1,686,203	747,089
1943 ...	168	1,726	8,152	582,743	482,153	887,984	1,607,009	719,025
1944 ...	177	2,204	8,305	608,203	649,996	1,299,786	2,281,138	981,352
1945 ...	199	2,196	9,103	628,715	616,860	1,147,325	2,065,281	917,956
1946 ...	236	2,350	9,768	731,453	633,529	1,028,658	1,911,630	882,972
1947 ...	306	2,885	11,129	920,513	812,553	1,388,949	2,622,496	1,243,547
1948 ...	375	3,569	13,112	1,157,161	1,217,979	2,155,154	3,962,660	1,807,506
1949 ...	452	4,054	15,933	1,361,981	1,452,805	2,748,923	4,917,391	2,168,468
1950 ...	501	4,193	17,773	1,685,320	1,670,141	3,382,560	6,079,589	2,697,029
1951 ...	553	4,620	19,853	2,062,530	2,262,866	4,897,618	8,541,608	3,643,990
1952 ...	636	4,992	21,770	2,688,624	3,013,567	7,252,019	11,981,230	4,729,211

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the joinery industry declined slightly during the war years, but after 1945-46 the number of persons employed increased in each year, and in 1951-52 it was nearly two and a half times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 7 employees per establishment in 1951-52, as compared with 10 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1951-52 was 4 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was approximately three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 34 horse-power per establishment and 4.4 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 43 and 4.1 in the pre-war year.

### *Boxes and Cases.*

Boxes and cases for fruit and other commodities are usually made of undressed timber, although in some instances the material used is plywood. In country areas, many box and case makers operate a sawmill for cutting their materials direct from the logs. Most metropolitan manufacturers use sawn timber transported from country sawmills.

Particulars of the box and case industry in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 1004.—Boxes and Cases.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro-duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	77	1,095	5,257	277,700	200,260	581,672	965,612	383,940
1942 ...	97	1,993	7,022	356,266	455,229	1,272,466	2,002,837	730,371
1943 ...	105	2,217	7,790	354,884	576,372	1,463,856	2,310,511	846,655
1944 ...	116	2,95	7,976	367,587	583,711	1,505,518	2,400,740	895,222
1945 ...	120	2,102	8,123	384,963	578,477	1,639,816	2,580,091	946,275
1946 ...	118	2,026	8,360	394,416	576,610	1,539,540	2,421,144	881,604
1947 ...	128	2,060	9,096	427,892	589,877	1,359,511	2,219,480	859,969
1948 ...	138	2,142	9,569	461,902	684,593	1,729,065	2,726,307	997,242
1949 ...	137	2,074	9,813	459,106	757,767	1,948,634	3,145,245	1,196,611
1950 ...	137	1,966	10,612	573,954	788,922	1,847,892	3,033,013	1,185,121
1951 ...	136	1,778	9,538	515,904	859,486	2,064,824	3,363,931	1,299,107
1952 ...	141	1,799	10,017	603,574	1,075,507	2,783,529	4,422,908	1,639,379

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

As a result of wartime demands, employment in box and case factories rose from 1,095 in 1938-39 to a peak of 2,217 in 1942-43. Since then, the number has fluctuated from year to year, and in 1951-52 it was 1,799, or 19 per cent. less than the wartime record, and 65 per cent. greater than the 1938-39 figure. The average number of employees per establishment in 1951-52, viz. 13, was the same as in the pre-war year. The proportion of females employed in 1951-52 was 4 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was double the pre-war figure, and represented an average of 71 horse-power per establishment and 5.6 per employee, as compared with 68 and 4.9, respectively, in 1938-39.

CLASS XI.—FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Cabinet and furniture making is the principal individual industry in Class XI. In 1951-52, this industry accounted for 67 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class XI and 68 per cent. of the value of production.

*Cabinet and Furniture Making.*

In addition to the manufacture of furniture, the cabinet and furniture making industry includes french polishing, upholstery and repairs to furniture. Particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are as follows:—

Table 1005.—Cabinet and Furniture Making.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	258	4,465	7,263	969,502	918,314	1,492,240	2,852,487	1,360,247
1942 ...	217	3,719	8,070	903,822	957,857	1,638,855	3,086,038	1,447,233
1943 ...	187	2,693	8,371	843,446	755,432	1,251,191	2,427,821	1,176,630
1944 ...	189	2,718	8,049	822,229	776,236	1,200,636	2,430,542	1,229,906
1945 ...	210	2,864	8,154	860,140	831,021	1,285,185	2,591,614	1,305,829
1946 ...	269	3,547	9,227	1,017,272	1,032,111	1,614,134	3,167,110	1,552,976
1947 ...	346	4,346	9,383	1,145,161	1,298,473	2,195,396	4,210,798	2,015,402
1948 ...	392	5,039	10,774	1,461,100	1,626,405	2,948,656	5,472,077	2,523,421
1949 ...	414	5,305	12,673	1,561,441	1,971,165	3,363,291	6,339,161	2,975,870
1950 ...	418	5,307	13,388	1,655,827	2,152,868	3,655,053	7,098,022	3,427,969
1951 ...	441	5,719	16,016	2,007,046	2,810,385	5,149,505	9,565,310	4,415,805
1952 ...	463	5,467	16,503	2,293,365	3,356,565	5,544,838	10,476,129	4,931,291

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

As a result of wartime restrictions, employment in the cabinet and furniture making industry fell during the war, but had risen to the record figure of 5,719 by 1950-51. The number declined in 1951-52, but was still 22 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. There was an average of 12 employees per establishment in 1951-52, as compared with 17 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1951-52 was 6 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was more than double the pre-war figure, and represented an average of 35 horse-power per establishment and 3.0 per employee, as compared with 28 and 1.6, respectively, in 1938-39.

The value of furniture (excluding drapery, blinds, etc.) produced in 1951-52 was £11,902,000, viz.: wood, £9,043,000; metal (including office equipment), £2,704,000; and seagrass and bamboo, £155,000. Metal furniture is a product of the metals and machinery industries (Class IV), and seagrass and bamboo furniture is a product of the basket and wickerware industry (Class X).

CLASS XII.—PAPER AND PRINTING.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XII are given in Tables 1006 to 1009, inclusive. These industries together represented 83 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class XII in 1951-52 and 82 per cent. of the value of production.

*Newspapers and Periodicals.*

The newspaper and periodical industry consists of the printing staffs of a few large newspaper offices and numerous relatively small suburban and country newspapers. Since 1938-39, there has been a decline of 14 per cent. in the number of newspaper and periodical establishments, accompanied by an increase of 31 per cent. in employment (which excludes reporters and editorial staff). Further details of the industry are given in the next table:—

**Table 1006.—Newspapers and Periodicals.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	213	4,456	10,997	3,135,496	1,189,832	1,508,649	3,618,393	2,109,744
1942 ...	197	3,920	13,205	3,367,345	1,188,151	1,363,006	3,461,664	2,098,658
1943 ...	187	3,478	13,570	3,294,592	1,065,721	1,180,772	3,130,711	1,949,939
1944 ...	184	3,466	14,731	3,214,129	1,126,540	1,403,884	3,563,343	2,159,450
1945 ...	184	3,310	14,815	3,155,477	1,243,890	1,883,771	4,342,131	2,458,360
1946 ...	181	4,595	15,653	3,172,554	1,573,625	2,617,227	5,518,095	2,900,868
1947 ...	184	5,343	15,997	3,368,379	2,000,515	3,631,991	7,284,554	3,652,563
1948 ...	182	5,271	16,199	3,483,512	2,090,753	3,498,173	7,281,812	3,783,639
1949 ...	181	5,554	18,248	3,833,156	2,516,107	4,037,923	8,623,876	4,535,948
1950 ...	177	5,993	17,685	4,112,169	2,977,490	6,100,480	12,208,921	6,108,441
1951 ...	179	5,891	17,688	5,315,727	3,418,841	6,924,207	13,594,385	6,670,178
1952 ...	183	5,851	18,932	5,924,000	4,071,366	8,836,186	16,525,422	7,689,236

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 72 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 3.6 horse-power per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 2.4 in the pre-war year.

*Printing Establishments.*

The following table shows particulars of printing establishments other than newspapers in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 1007.—Printing, General and Government, including Bookbinding.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	335	7,373	7,135	2,758,362	1,402,339	1,631,408	3,985,493	2,354,085
1942 ...	335	6,354	8,143	2,761,961	1,396,929	2,054,443	4,577,751	2,523,308
1943 ...	322	5,744	8,156	2,665,523	1,370,602	2,064,375	4,655,606	2,591,231
1944 ...	316	5,596	8,099	2,600,193	1,441,350	2,103,059	4,832,811	2,729,752
1945 ...	329	5,946	8,304	2,954,432	1,520,240	2,233,958	5,074,389	2,840,431
1946 ...	340	6,498	8,693	2,651,737	1,711,415	2,265,572	5,133,386	2,867,814
1947 ...	364	7,982	9,363	2,939,525	2,371,124	3,139,729	7,132,488	3,992,759
1948 ...	389	8,126	10,324	3,257,272	2,734,338	3,780,587	8,357,508	4,576,921
1949 ...	404	8,263	11,535	3,720,484	3,147,703	4,226,705	9,458,154	5,231,449
1950 ...	409	8,420	13,426	4,488,655	3,610,723	4,573,873	10,732,746	6,158,673
1951 ...	420	8,944	16,785	5,941,093	4,704,894	6,151,180	14,043,992	7,892,812
1952 ...	445	9,060	18,205	6,473,209	5,724,563	10,429,975	20,519,771	10,089,796

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.



The number of persons employed in printing establishments declined during the war from 7,373 in 1938-39 to 5,596 in 1943-44, but thereafter it increased each year to 9,060 in 1951-52, or 23 per cent. more than before the war. There was an average of 20 employees per establishment in 1951-52, as compared with 22 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 2,769, or 36 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52, was 154 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. There was an average of 41 horse-power per establishment and 2.0 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 21 and 1.0, respectively, in the pre-war year.

The number of government printing establishments in 1951-52 was 8, or 2 per cent. of the total, and the number of persons employed therein was 875 or 10 per cent. of the total.

*Manufactured Stationery.*

Particulars of establishments engaged in the manufacture of stationery are given in the following table:—

**Table 1008.—Manufactured Stationery.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	46	1,609	1,629	667,242	248,094	703,024	1,341,579	638,555
1942 ...	46	1,773	1,920	673,645	318,568	1,136,698	2,072,791	936,093
1943 ...	46	1,596	1,943	648,722	354,591	1,192,546	2,104,260	911,714
1944 ...	47	1,609	1,877	641,544	371,946	1,294,790	2,243,053	948,263
1945 ...	46	1,599	1,970	640,910	390,096	1,320,548	2,250,079	929,531
1946 ...	53	1,572	3,909	638,266	397,826	1,241,391	2,054,990	813,599
1947 ...	62	2,058	2,522	831,643	557,267	1,739,713	2,930,632	1,190,919
1948 ...	65	2,209	2,860	989,211	675,662	2,342,179	3,942,159	1,599,980
1949 ...	81	2,491	3,552	1,437,113	850,865	2,886,214	4,759,220	1,873,006
1950 ...	84	2,722	3,910	1,410,164	1,037,124	3,218,833	5,484,198	2,265,365
1951 ...	83	3,013	4,778	1,908,216	1,365,015	4,510,438	7,862,812	3,352,374
1952 ...	78	2,574	4,907	2,001,369	1,510,832	5,305,705	8,774,912	3,469,207

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of stationery declined from 1,609 in 1938-39 to 1,572 in 1945-46, but increased each year thereafter to 3,013 in 1950-51. In 1951-52 the number fell by 439 to 2,574, but this figure was still 60 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. There was an average of 33 employees per establishment in 1951-52, as compared with 35 in the pre-war year. Females numbered 53 per cent. of the employees of the industry.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was three times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 63 horse-power per establishment and 1.9 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 35 and 1.0, respectively, in 1938-39.

*Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.*

Particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, etc., are shown below:—

**Table 1009.—Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	32	1,953	1,324	489,564	254,237	518,663	1,013,448	494,785
1942 ...	36	2,230	1,675	571,015	386,577	880,255	1,660,288	780,033
1943 ...	38	1,922	2,212	571,111	393,849	872,627	1,681,877	809,250
1944 ...	38	1,966	1,720	590,323	414,508	1,023,025	1,907,138	883,513
1945 ...	38	1,916	1,755	579,335	419,419	1,076,489	1,986,518	910,029
1946 ...	41	1,827	1,813	589,853	429,116	1,425,559	1,889,747	847,188
1947 ...	40	2,115	1,948	596,939	545,737	1,278,896	2,368,913	1,090,017
1948 ...	47	2,268	2,193	785,060	668,698	1,815,381	3,054,072	1,238,691
1949 ...	46	2,335	2,709	901,160	780,121	2,276,753	3,710,944	1,434,191
1950 ...	48	2,322	3,532	942,073	864,344	2,575,290	4,210,752	1,641,462
1951 ...	54	2,648	5,246	1,583,592	1,245,448	3,429,693	5,686,973	2,257,280
1952 ...	58	2,941	6,350	2,304,052	1,765,024	6,684,266	10,164,074	3,479,814

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, etc., was only 1,827 in 1945-46, but it rose substantially thereafter as a result of demands created by the general post-war industrial expansion. In 1951-52 the number was 2,941, or 56 per cent. more than in 1938-39. In the same year, females comprised 46 per cent. of the total number of employees.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was five times as much as in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.2 horse-power per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 0.6 in the pre-war year.

The value of cardboard boxes (other than butter boxes) produced in 1951-52 was £7,368,159.

In recent years, the demand for cardboard packaging for an increasing variety and quantity of commodities has led to a considerable increase in production.

**CLASS XIII.—RUBBER.**

Class XIII consists of two sub-classes, viz., (a) rubber goods, and (b) tyre repairing and retreading. In 1951-52 the sub-class rubber goods, which is discussed below, represented 88 per cent. of the total employment in the class and 86 per cent. of the total value of production.

*Rubber Goods.*

The principal output of rubber works is motor tyres, but the sub-class includes all other rubber goods made. Particulars of the industry since 1945-46 are given below:—

**Table 1010.—Rubber Goods.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	12	3,405	28,764	1,029,634	1,108,723	3,548,800	4,814,553	1,265,753
1947 ...	19	4,171	29,539	1,161,884	1,555,099	4,921,585	6,978,391	2,056,806
1948 ...	22	4,422	30,623	1,312,446	1,848,535	5,098,296	7,237,901	2,139,805
1949 ...	26	5,025	34,016	1,497,839	2,341,305	5,771,577	8,544,179	2,772,662
1950 ...	27	5,221	38,424	1,624,759	2,789,677	7,297,841	10,498,543	3,200,702
1951 ...	24	5,687	42,251	1,830,412	3,699,571	13,399,445	17,504,026	4,104,581
1952 ...	24	5,787	48,990	2,543,905	4,766,985	16,809,727	22,901,817	6,092,090

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in rubber goods factories rose steadily each year after the war, and in 1951-52 the figure was 5,787, or 69 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The average number of employees per establishment in 1951-52 was 241, and the proportion of females employed in the same year was 22 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 70 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented an average of 2,041 horse-power per establishment and 8.5 per employee, as compared with 2,397 and 8.4, respectively, in 1945-46.

The next table contains particulars of the crude rubber used in rubber works of all types, including tyre repair and retreading works, and the principal articles produced:—

**Table 1011.—Rubber Works—Rubber Used and Articles Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Crude Rubber Used.	Articles Produced.		
		Rubber Hose.	Tyres.	Goloshes and Rubber Shoes.
	lb.	feet.	Number.	Pairs.
1939 ...	16,262,116	5,517,879	662,736	3,557,914
1946 ...	11,295,312	9,820,496	540,103	821,340
1947 ...	22,233,534	11,301,878	908,353	1,986,723
1948 ...	25,615,627	9,732,058	870,346	2,250,663
1949 ...	27,979,895	9,961,209	886,065	2,973,884
1950 ...	31,511,629	9,950,742	1,036,152	3,221,494
1951 ...	34,984,748	9,988,741	1,195,816	3,728,275
1952 ...	36,123,335	10,224,757	1,272,922	3,309,873

The quantity of crude rubber used in 1951-52, viz. 36 million lb., was more than double the figure for 1938-39. The production of rubber hose

and tyres in 1951-52 was greater by 92 per cent. in each case than in the pre-war year, but the quantity of rubber footwear produced was less than before the war.

#### CLASS XIV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments (including gramophone records) in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 1012.—Musical Instruments.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	13	286	793	72,385	56,383	47,136	139,073	91,937
1942 ...	16	307	872	81,855	76,156	69,162	186,152	116,990
1943 ...	14	277	781	69,336	70,437	67,173	187,652	120,479
1944 ...	14	262	775	68,659	71,356	54,735	175,090	120,355
1945 ...	16	280	832	83,528	80,897	62,965	199,194	136,229
1946 ...	16	311	826	101,740	89,232	69,522	214,653	145,131
1947 ...	18	585	1,464	188,755	184,724	167,115	439,419	272,304
1948 ...	25	657	1,557	232,714	225,567	219,200	523,944	304,744
1949 ...	30	948	1,795	301,186	337,943	412,139	879,750	467,611
1950 ..	25	1,155	1,860	376,014	425,752	706,345	1,267,175	560,830
1951 ...	30	1,320	2,512	479,825	586,144	977,232	2,049,735	1,072,503
1952 ...	32	1,271	2,945	519,842	792,869	993,129	2,154,340	1,161,211

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Before the war, the musical instrument industry was very small, but, since 1945-46, employment in the industry has risen very rapidly, mainly owing to an increase in the manufacture of gramophone records. The number of persons employed in 1951-52 was 1,271, or more than four times as many as in 1938-39. Of these, 67 per cent. were employed in the gramophone and records industry.

#### CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XV are given in Tables 1013 to 1015, inclusive. These industries together represented 61 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class XV in 1951-52, and 63 per cent. of the value of production.

*Plastic Moulding and Products.*

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in plastic moulding and the manufacture of plastic articles in 1945-46 and later years. Details are not available prior to 1945-46.

**Table 1013.—Plastic Moulding and Products.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	59	1,783	1,991	435,369	427,050	522,367	1,157,810	635,443
1947 ...	88	2,291	2,381	568,954	609,887	835,426	1,803,873	968,447
1948 ...	89	2,201	3,554	668,108	646,145	1,036,288	2,239,820	1,203,532
1949 ...	92	2,184	3,541	861,106	819,843	1,110,714	2,404,609	1,293,895
1950 ...	88	2,044	4,550	1,001,665	882,611	1,305,499	2,743,193	1,437,694
1951 ...	93	2,246	5,853	1,257,810	1,146,096	1,923,208	3,866,986	1,943,778
1952 ...	94	2,013	6,413	1,432,957	1,329,090	2,213,813	4,353,089	2,139,27

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The plastics industry produces a very wide variety of articles, ranging from bottle tops and builders' hardware to electrical goods, garden hose, handbags and kitchenware. Particulars of the production of some plastic articles are given in Table 1027.

Establishments making plastic-moulding powders and other raw materials only, are not classified here, but in the industrial chemicals industry.

Employment in the plastics industry increased from 1,783 in 1945-46 to 2,246 in 1950-51, but in the following year it fell by 233 to 2,013. There was an average of 21 employees per establishment in 1951-52, as compared with 30 in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1951-52 was 735, or 36 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was more than three times the 1945-46 figure. There was an average of 68 horse-power per establishment and 3.2 per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 34 and 1.1, respectively, in 1945-46.

*Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments.*

During the war, there was a very rapid expansion in factories engaged in the production of optical, surgical and scientific instruments. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1945-46 was more than four

times the pre-war figure. In 1951-52 the number was 15 per cent. less than in 1945-46. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 1014.—Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	37	361	225	132,869	74,423	77,146	194,289	117,143
1942 ...	45	902	621	280,877	232,303	183,820	528,055	344,235
1943 ...	54	1,190	841	367,234	339,524	268,829	736,386	467,557
1944 ...	66	1,295	909	436,657	361,178	310,333	853,747	543,414
1945 ...	73	1,365	1,254	483,221	346,393	369,286	888,416	519,130
1946 ...	85	1,512	1,449	507,899	379,868	487,144	1,102,581	615,437
1947 ...	92	1,418	1,274	540,779	384,032	471,253	1,035,844	564,586
1948 ...	95	1,421	1,416	696,506	430,931	538,301	1,142,142	603,841
1949 ...	100	1,367	1,680	685,241	494,742	564,107	1,301,964	737,857
1950 ...	105	1,391	1,781	765,979	545,493	608,127	1,442,631	834,564
1951 ...	108	1,438	1,801	825,984	669,915	735,019	1,822,093	1,087,074
1952 ...	105	1,290	1,897	821,588	750,639	763,956	1,970,992	1,267,036

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was more than eight times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 1.5 horse-power per employee in 1951-52.

Articles produced in 1951-52 included optical appliances valued at £1,133,000, surgical and medical instruments £430,000, and scientific appliances £216,000.

### *Toys, Games and Sports Requisites.*

Particulars of factories engaged in the production of toys, games and sports requisites are shown below:—

**Table 1015.—Toys, Games and Sports Requisites.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	36	1,044	825	206,017	152,357	255,976	524,989	269,013
1942 ...	47	1,009	869	240,440	164,833	287,184	559,226	272,642
1943 ...	38	553	642	207,374	111,952	180,699	375,389	194,690
1944 ...	43	642	738	192,697	138,163	221,914	495,900	273,986
1945 ...	46	715	750	179,317	159,857	218,726	493,529	274,803
1946 ...	76	1,163	1,461	309,974	252,939	394,941	869,018	474,077
1947 ...	105	2,003	1,953	443,094	489,483	646,173	1,611,761	965,588
1948 ...	113	2,388	2,871	545,734	711,921	726,794	2,148,429	1,421,635
1949 ...	101	2,050	3,034	543,163	699,942	903,790	2,063,524	1,159,734
1950 ...	91	1,948	3,806	571,556	707,838	958,032	2,078,005	1,119,973
1951 ...	92	1,772	3,840	679,946	852,137	1,150,073	2,523,102	1,373,029
1952 ...	83	1,515	4,151	708,830	912,188	1,266,430	2,789,448	1,523,018

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of toys and sporting requisites declined steeply during the war, but increased rapidly in

the early post-war years. In 1947-48 the number of employees in the industry, viz. 2,388, was a record, but it declined each year thereafter, and in 1951-52 it was 1,515, or 45 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was more than five times the pre-war figure.

Articles produced in 1951-52 included toys valued at £1,235,000, and 9,344 dozen golf clubs. The number of tennis racquet frames produced in 1950-51 was 12,648 dozen; figures for 1951-52 are not available for publication.

CLASS XVI.—HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.

There are two subdivisions in Class XVI, viz., (a) electric light and power and (b) gas works. Because of their importance as a public utility, electricity generating stations are discussed under a separate heading on page 1101.

*Gas Works.*

The gas works in 1951-52 consisted of one governmental concern, 22 country municipal or shire works, and 16 privately-owned.

Despite the competition of electricity, the consumption of gas in recent years has steadily increased. The quantity of gas produced in New South Wales gas works in 1951-52 (20,537 million cub. ft.) was 88 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 34 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The particulars in the following table show the development of gas-producing works in 1951-52 and earlier years:—

Table 1016.—Gas Works.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	43	1,092	17,409	3,961,073	288,913	970,655	2,327,850	1,357,195
1942 ...	42	1,160	18,370	3,753,801	341,186	1,341,669	3,085,279	1,743,610
1943 ...	42	1,271	19,438	3,917,604	414,706	1,582,639	3,447,320	1,864,681
1944 ...	42	1,185	19,066	3,995,232	420,682	1,775,076	3,577,340	1,802,284
1945 ...	40	1,211	19,383	4,036,090	435,143	1,782,697	3,574,655	1,791,958
1946 ...	39	1,289	20,575	4,129,604	451,690	1,864,470	3,605,536	1,741,066
1947 ...	39	1,369	20,758	3,923,211	463,562	2,070,708	3,894,055	1,823,347
1948 ...	39	1,361	21,149	3,951,926	645,788	2,629,413	4,486,685	1,857,272
1949 ...	39	1,367	22,487	4,161,291	686,940	3,349,918	5,149,897	1,799,979
1950 ...	39	1,367	21,259	4,418,442	756,752	3,762,280	5,591,653	1,829,373
1951 ...	39	1,388	22,589	4,769,529	914,957	5,017,162	7,481,328	2,464,166
1952 ...	39	1,489	23,779	5,412,285	1,222,882	7,317,467	11,290,110	3,972,643

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in gas works in 1951-52, viz. 1,489, was 37 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1951-52 was 32 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 16.0 horse-power per employee in 1951-52, as compared with 15.9 in the pre-war year.

Particulars of the production of gas are given in Table 833, in the chapter "Food and Prices". The quantity of coke produced in gas works

in 1951-52 was 633,172 tons, representing 28 per cent. of the total quantity of coke produced in all New South Wales factories. Other by-products of gas production are coke-breeze, tar, crude tar oils, ammoniacal liquor and sulphate of ammonia.

### ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The generation and distribution of electricity in New South Wales is undertaken by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, local government authorities and a number of private undertakings. Regulation of the local government and private undertakings is a function of the Electricity Authority.

The Electricity Commission is concerned only with the generation and supply of electricity in bulk. Altogether, it generates and supplies in bulk through its Interconnected System approximately 95 per cent. of the total electricity consumed in the State. The retail supply is undertaken by local government authorities and private franchise holders.

### HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The first public electricity supply in New South Wales was established in 1888 at Tamworth and Young, and in the following year the first public power station in the metropolitan area came into operation at Ultimo under the control of the Department of Railways.

The Municipal Council of Sydney Electric Lighting Act, 1896, established the electricity undertaking of the Sydney Municipal Council, which later became the largest electricity generating authority in the State.

In 1935 this electricity undertaking was transferred to the control of the Sydney County Council, specially constituted for that purpose by representatives of metropolitan municipalities.

Since 1904, municipal councils have been empowered to generate and supply electricity. Their authority at present is the Local Government Act of 1919, as amended by the Gas and Electricity Act of 1935, which permits municipal and shire councils, with the Governor's approval, to establish or extend power stations or transmission lines, and to enter into agreements with other bodies for the supply of electricity. Ordinances under the 1935 Act set out the form and basis of charges, and lay down safety rules and standards of voltage at consumers' terminals. Councils may operate either singly, or jointly as county councils.

Under these powers the number of power stations operated by local government authorities rose to 23 in 1951-52. A further 92 councils in the latter year acted as distributors only. The electricity generated by local authority power stations totalled 1,673,454,114 kilowatt hours in 1951. Most of this output was generated by the Sydney County Council, whose functions, other than distribution, were transferred in January, 1952, to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales.

Beside local authorities and private franchise-holders, the Railways Department has operated power stations in Sydney, Newcastle and Lithgow, supplying electricity for traction and for industrial and domestic use, and the Public Works Department has supplied electricity to parts of the South Coast and Southern Highlands from a power station at Port



Kembla, through a system known as the Southern Electricity Supply. These departmental undertakings have also been transferred to the Electricity Commission.

#### THE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales, comprising a full-time chairman and four part-time members appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years, was established in May, 1950, under the Electricity Commission Act, 1950. The Commission is subject to the direction of the Minister for Local Government.

Under the Act, the Commission was authorised to acquire the equipment of the major electricity generating organisations in the State—viz., the Southern Electricity Supply, the Sydney County Council, the Department of Railways, the Electric Light and Power Supply Corporation Ltd. (known as the Balmain Company), and the Parramatta and Granville Electric Light Supply Co. Ltd.—with the object of forming them into a unitary system capable of supplying the bulk needs of most of the electricity distributors in the State, and of other bulk users such as the Department of Railways. The Southern Electricity Supply was acquired by the Commission on 1st November, 1950, the generating stations and main transmission lines of the Sydney County Council on 1st January, 1952, and those of the Department of Railways on 1st January, 1953. Both private companies became subject to the control and direction of the Commission from the commencement of the Act, but, pending valuation, their assets had not been transferred up to June, 1953.

In general, the Commission is empowered to supply electricity to distributing bodies and, subject to the Minister's approval, to statutory authorities and large commercial or industrial consumers. It is also required to supply electricity to the Commissioner for Railways and the Commissioner for Government Transport, at cost, for traction purposes.

The Commission is vested with power to maintain and operate electricity works, to construct or acquire new works, and to engage in ancillary activities. It may purchase electricity, supply electricity within and beyond the State, and enter into arrangements with authorities such as the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the River Murray Commission, and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

Regulations under Part VII of the Act, which had not been proclaimed up to June, 1953, authorise the Commission to control, restrict or prohibit the supply or use of electricity during such emergency periods as may be proclaimed by the Governor. Pending proclamation of this section of the Act, similar powers have been exercised by an Emergency Electricity Commissioner (see below) under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935.

In 1952-53 the revenue of the Commission from the sale of electricity was £17,966,066, and from other sources £73,085. Expenditure totalled £18,754,944, and there was a deficiency of £715,793 on the year's operations.

#### THE ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946 under the Electricity Development Act, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State,

and especially in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but it is empowered to regulate the extension and inter-connection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. Subject to the approval of the Minister, the Authority may grant subsidies or loans to assist local government councils or other electricity supply bodies to meet the cost of electricity works, and it may fix maximum prices for electricity supplied in bulk by way of interchange. It is also empowered to levy annual contributions from electricity supply authorities up to a statutory maximum for each such body.

In August, 1946, approval was given to the Authority's ten-year programme of rural electrification designed to serve approximately 24,000 farms and 10,000 other consumers. The scheme provided for a capital expenditure (mainly by local government authorities) of £6,000,000, to be supplemented by subsidies aggregating £1,000,000. Up to June, 1953, a total of 413 applications for electricity extensions to rural areas had been approved at an estimated cost of £5,598,796, and 32,468 new customers had received service; the total amount of subsidies paid to June, 1953, was £990,268.

Expenditure of the Electricity Authority in 1952-53 was £327,029, including subsidies £255,037. Contributions from electricity supply authorities in that year totalled £169,000.

#### THE SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC AUTHORITY.

The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority was constituted by Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1949, with power to construct and operate works for the storage and diversion of waters and for the generation of hydro-electric power in the Snowy Mountains area. The principal objects are to supply electricity to the Commonwealth for defence purposes and for consumption in the Australian Capital Territory, and to increase the supply of water available for irrigation purposes. The Act also provides for the sale of electricity to a State or a State authority.

The total expenditure of the Snowy Mountains Authority to June, 1952, was £18,995,937. It is estimated that the total cost of the scheme will be £422 million, and it is expected that New South Wales will be provided with additional generating capacity of 320,000 kilowatts by the end of 1959. In addition, by 1959 the scheme is expected to supply about 300,000 acre-feet of water for irrigation in the Murrumbidgee Valley.

#### EMERGENCY ELECTRICITY CONTROL.

For some years after the war (1939-45), the electricity supply authorities were unable to meet all demands for electricity, largely as a result of coal shortages and difficulties in regard to the renewal and expansion of generating plant. In 1949 the position became so acute that the State Government appointed an Emergency Electricity Commissioner under the provisions of the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935. Subsequently, the functions of the Emergency Commissioner were exercised by the chairman of the Electricity Commission.

The first measures adopted by the Emergency Electricity Commissioner to limit the load on the Interconnected System (i.e., the system operated by the Electricity Commission since 1950), involved rationing of various

classes of consumers. In particular, a reduction of 30 per cent. as compared with a base period in 1948 was imposed on industrial users. However, further deterioration in the supply position resulted in the introduction of a system of zoning from 30th April, 1951, in addition to the general restrictions already existing. Under the zoning system, the use of electricity from the public supply for industrial and commercial purposes was prohibited within the Interconnected System between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. (subsequently altered to 8 p.m.) on one week-day out of five. The area supplied from the Interconnected System was divided into five "load groups" or "zones", and a zoning roster was prepared, under which the "zone day" for each load group was rotated so as to fall on a different day in each week during every cycle of five weeks. This scheme largely eliminated the interference with domestic, commercial and industrial processes previously caused by load shedding. Thereafter there was a gradual improvement in the supply position, and both general and zoning restrictions were relaxed from time to time. By the latter half of 1953, all restrictions on the use of electricity had been removed.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS—STATISTICS.

The following table shows particulars of the operations of the electricity generating stations in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 1017.—Electricity Generating Stations.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power of Prime Movers Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. †	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	106	2,072	953,487	16,280,687	634,276	1,586,951	5,719,029	4,132,078
1942 ...	96	2,315	1,116,649	16,745,603	811,518	2,337,724	7,379,960	5,042,236
1943 ...	96	2,446	1,167,355	15,825,367	915,151	2,638,541	7,933,738	5,295,197
1944 ...	102	2,521	1,189,356	15,403,242	985,142	2,823,266	8,208,762	5,385,496
1945 ...	102	2,566	1,200,749	15,215,052	989,882	3,061,293	8,582,574	5,521,281
1946 ...	100	2,859	1,203,094	15,055,606	1,071,363	3,188,562	8,749,030	5,560,468
1947 ...	99	3,133	1,262,975	15,075,850	1,252,322	3,754,485	9,967,339	6,212,854
1948 ...	93	3,613	1,238,141	16,032,099	1,742,954	4,971,094	11,477,638	6,506,544
1949 ...	91	3,853	1,232,410	18,072,907	2,096,073	6,785,916	13,368,013	6,582,097
1950 ...	92	3,968	1,270,624	22,216,031	2,227,383	7,820,726	15,017,542	7,196,816
1951 ...	90	4,076	1,353,272	27,111,199	2,869,367	11,191,168	18,943,721	7,762,553
1952 ...	85	4,459	1,379,982	33,669,572	3,561,194	15,498,385	24,243,068	8,744,683

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes distribution system.

Although the number of generating stations has declined since 1938-39, there has been a steady annual increase in the number of persons employed, and the number in 1951-52, viz. 4,459 (including 30 females), was more than double the pre-war figure. There has also been a substantial increase in the horse-power of prime movers installed since 1938-39, and the figure for 1951-52 was 45 per cent. greater.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY.

At 1st July, 1952, the total number of electricity authorities in New South Wales was 141, viz.: municipal and city councils, 56; shire councils, 39; county councils, 19; government undertakings, 3; private franchise-holders, 24.

The total number of electricity consumers in the State at 1st July, 1952, was 854,339, including residential, 701,112; commercial, 75,291; and industrial, 21,516.

#### ELECTRICITY SUPPLY—SAFETY PROVISIONS.

The more important safety provisions in regard to the use of electricity are administered by the Electricity Authority. For instance, electrical appliances, materials and fittings may not be marketed unless approved by the Authority.

Under the Electricity Development Act, 1945-48, no person may carry out electrical wiring work unless he holds an electrical contractor's licence or an electrician's licence, or works under the supervision of a licensed person.

#### PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS.

Tables 1018 to 1034, inclusive, show the total recorded production (and the value at the factory) of the principal articles manufactured in New South Wales in the years 1949-50 to 1951-52. The production of small establishments not classified for statistical purposes as factories is not included. Items which have been marked "not available" include those which could not be published under the secrecy provisions of the Census Act, 1901, because the commodity was produced in only one or two factories.

The particulars in the following tables relate only to the principal articles of manufacture so far as available; they exclude numerous articles of which details are not collected, and others which are not available for publication. Many articles are produced in more than one class of industry, and the groups in which the articles are arranged in the following pages are not related in any way to the classification of factories. The values cannot be added, because some articles are used in the manufacture of others.

The monthly production of certain commodities is shown in the monthly and quarterly publications of this Bureau and in the Monthly Bulletin of Australian Production Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

**Table 1018.—Foodstuffs Manufactured in New South Wales.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	thousands.			£ thousand.		
<b>Milk Products—</b>						
Butter ... .. lb.	82,469	76,873	52,501	9,305	8,695	7,852
Cheese ... .. lb.	6,333	6,630	4,470	457	534	500
Condensed Whole Milk ... .. lb.	3,496	1,603	6,730	145	74	481
Concentrated Whole Milk ... .. lb.	20,980	19,977	12,143	593	662	598
Other Processed Whole Milk Products lb.	26,739	24,247	19,703	2,401	2,540	2,594
Skim and Butter Milk Powder ... lb.	4,118	4,326	1,792	135	129	59
Ice Cream ... .. gal.	7,540	7,711	7,937	2,089	2,298	2,553
<b>Meat—</b>						
Bacon and Ham (including Canned) lb.	28,879	28,157	27,911†	*	*	*
Tinned and Preserved (excluding Bacon and Ham) ... .. lb.	13,191	14,157	21,124	1,078	1,232	2,435
Extracts and Pastes ... .. lb.	590	349	194	163	86	63
Meal ... .. cwt.	398	397	480	293	325	538
Dripping and Lard ... .. lb.	8,338	7,795	5,306	188	172	148

Table 1018.—Foodstuffs Manufactured in New South Wales—continued.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	thousands.			£ thousand.		
<b>Wheaten Products—</b>						
Flour (Wheaten) ... tons (2,000 lb.)	577	678	563	9,580	12,520	13,305
Brn ... tons (2,000 lb.)	98	113	98	*	*	*
Pollard ... tons (2,000 lb.)	133	147	131	*	*	*
Sharps and Screenings ... tons (2,000 lb.)	7	7	8	166	194	295
Flour (Self Raising) ... cwt.	434	342	455	626	579	877
Bread (2-lb. Loaves) ... No.	231,689	241,139	252,623	6,310	7,470	9,956
Biscuits† ... lb.	60,789	67,725	76,732	3,308	3,898	5,447
Ice Cream Cones ... lb.	1,130	1,032	1,076	101	120	166
Wheatmeal—Baking ... lb.	40,018	32,704	30,722	375	322	366
Porridge (Granulated) ... lb.	4,564	4,256	4,806	63	81	112
<b>Jams and Preserves—</b>						
Crystallised and Glace Fruit ... lb.	1,215	593	635	159	85	115
Candied and Mixed Peel ... lb.	2,142	2,081	1,429	89	91	83
Jams (including Lemon Butter) ... lb.	36,246	31,096	29,260	1,442	1,437	1,598
Fruit Preserved in Liquid ... lb.	31,748	35,743	48,106	1,274	1,891	3,269
Vegetables Preserved in Liquid ... lb.	32,265	32,130	37,823	1,721	1,883	2,718
Potato Crisps, Chips, Flakes, etc. ... lb.	1,080	1,441	1,759	120	180	319
Jelly Crystals ... lb.	6,690	6,823	5,747	497	590	585
<b>Condiments and Flavours—</b>						
Pepper ... lb.	130	125	229	111	158	235
Pickles ... pints	3,828	4,425	4,286	303	345	401
Chutney ... pints	1,084	460	480	77	50	64
Sauces—Tomato ... pints	7,330	7,364	6,861	662	734	864
Worcester ... pints	3,909	3,752	3,294	324	372	351
Other ... pints	992	1,021	926	86	129	119
Vinegar ... gal.	1,405	1,417	1,352	103	142	168
Spices ... lb.	134	348	130	20	67	26
Essences—Flavouring ... gal.	137	143	158	508	756	810
<b>Margarine—Table</b> ... lb.	8,457	5,619	11,146	621	496	1,015
Other ... lb.	38,242	36,328	41,017	1,523	1,452	1,828
<b>Sugar—Raw (94 per cent. net titre)</b> ... tons	41	41	41	*	*	*
Icing ... lb.	27,436	32,297	33,032	560	728	1,028
Soup, Tinned ... pints	6,524	4,997	4,343	366	351	375
Malt ... bush.	604	656	710	342	472	649
Rice, Cleaned ... cwt.	545	648	246	864	1,369	713
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, etc. ...				5,713	6,185	7,301
Peanut Butter and Paste ... lb.	2,129	2,062	1,693	221	314	308
Oatmeal (for Porridge) ... cwt.	166	162	168	538	635	894
Semolina ... cwt.	103	104	112	96	99	155
Breakfast Foods from Grain, Prepared ... cwt.	300	304	313	1,735	2,047	2,750

\* Not available. ‡ Including dog biscuits.

† In 1951-52 the production of pressed ham and canned bacon and ham was changed from a "bone-out" to a "bone-in" weight basis.

Table 1019.—Drink and Tobacco Manufactured in New South Wales.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	thousands.			£ thousand.		
<b>Aerated Waters and Cordials—</b>						
Aerated Waters (incl. Ginger Beer, Hop Beer, etc.) ... gal.	21,422	23,401	25,207	2,423	2,987	3,721
<b>Cordials and Syrups—</b>						
Pure Fruit Juice ... gal.	1,176	1,480	1,228	529	757	843
Flavoured ... gal.	480	500	922	174	219	502
Imitation ... gal.	101	120	230	45	53	131
Fruit Juices (Natural) ... gal.	271	289	234	88	94	109
Beer and Stout—Bulk ... gal.	47,126	53,777	57,514	3,828	4,569	5,783
Bottled ... gal.	7,579	8,189	9,285	1,385	1,559	2,141
<b>Liqueurs</b> ... Liquid gal.	37	52	54	88	168	137
<b>Wines—Beverage—Fortified</b> ... gal.	2,120	1,885	2,388	550	586	832
Unfortified ... gal.	404	663	774	84	154	226
Distillation ... gal.	2,873	2,055	2,618	*	*	*
<b>Cigarettes</b> ... lb.	6,471	6,444	6,775†	4,973	5,579	6,345
<b>Tobacco</b> ... lb.	12,874	13,113	13,666	6,471	6,950	7,893

\* Not available.

† Comprising 3,227 million cigarettes.

Table 1020.—Textiles and Apparel Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	thousands.			£ thousand.		
Cloth (Woven Piecegoods)—						
Of Cotton ... sq. yds.	11,015	13,044	13,093	3,592	4,470	5,343
Of Wool—Woolen ... sq. yds.	2,478	2,321	1,728	1,022	1,278	1,176
Of Wool—Worsted ... sq. yds.	10,139	10,929	8,214	6,915	9,851	9,297
Of Wool and Cotton Mixture ... sq. yds.	594	848	648	279	424	470
Of Rayon and Rayon Mixture ... sq. yds.	4,525	7,171	6,226	1,888	2,701	2,661
Yarn (incl. yarn made & used in own works)—						
Cotton ... lb.	12,486	16,346	15,700	*	*	*
Woolen (incl. Woolen Mixture) ... lb.	3,963	3,944	3,284	*	*	*
Worsted (incl. Worsted Mixture) ... lb.	7,914	8,218	6,457	*	*	*
Blankets (Woolen) ... pair	152	166	108	463	760	646
Horse and Cow Rugs ... No.	18	13	10	41	51	45
Quilts (Down, Feather, Cotton, etc.) ... No.	34	39	33	145	185	184
Tents, Flvs and Marquees ...	...	...	...	216	12	338
Tarpaulins ...	...	...	...	345	377	433
Blinds and Awnings—Outdoor ...	...	...	...	157	162	202
Sails ...	...	...	...	40	44	33
Waterproof Piecegoods ... sq. yds.	176	165	203	48	50	72
Handkerchiefs—Men's and Boys' ... doz.	777	837	1,051	*	*	*
Women's and Girls' ... doz.	793	1,103	918	*	*	*
Cardigans, Sweaters, etc. ... doz.	*	184	182	*	*	*
Bathing Suits, Trunks, Boxer Shorts—						
Knitted Fabric ... doz.	*	39	33	*	605	586
Woven Fabric ... doz.	*	40	49	*	*	*
Shirts ... doz.	*	506	507	*	*	*
Socks and Stockings—						
Men's and Boys' ... doz. pr.	180	269	288	390	693	795
Women's, Maids' and Girls' ... doz. pr.	384	466	464	1,152	1,592	1,810
Infants' and Babies' ... doz. pr.	194	155	88	220	177	109
Pyjamas—Male ... doz.	90	102	113	*	*	*
Female ... doz.	149	62	51	*	*	*
Nightdresses ... doz.	...	96	115	*	*	*
Hats and Caps ... No.	3,436	3,704	3,494	*	*	*
Corsets ... doz.	38	44	46	648	906	1,004
Brassieres ... doz.	148	169	163	936	1,257	*
Neckties ... doz.	195	268	211	*	*	*
Braces ... doz. pr.	51	43	32	111	115	92
Singlets, Male ... doz.	*	476	375	*	*	*
Underpants ... doz.	*	210	209	*	*	*
Bloomers, Panties, Scanties ... doz.	*	581	638	*	*	*
Vests and Spencers ... doz.	*	525	361	*	*	816

\* Not available.

Table 1021.—Oils, Fats, Waxes and Soaps Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	thousands.			£ thousand.		
Motor Spirit (including Benzol) ... gal.	67,101	81,601	85,516	5,304	8,046	9,288
Lubricating Oil ... gal.	2,901	3,940	4,994	1,085	1,222	1,878
Linseed Oil † ... gal.	2,678	3,143	2,983	2,463	2,823	3,315
Coconut Oil—Unrefined (for sale) ... tons	*	4	5	*	500	708
Refined ... tons	*	10	13	*	1,356	1,962
Tallow ... cwt.	422	375	355	1,034	895	983
Grease ... lb.	11,533	10,700	14,132	378	445	596
Candles ... cwt.	8	5	*	48	39	*
Polish—						
Automobile ...	...	...	...	42	110	*
Boot, Shoe and Leather ...	...	...	...	89	123	118
Floor (Solid and Liquid) ...	...	...	...	330	371	444
Cleansing and Scouring Powders ... cwt.	47	54	55	142	192	242
Soaps—						
Household and Laundry ‡ ... cwt.	621	666	710	2,390	2,500	2,722
Industrial ‡ ... cwt.	42	62	56	93	147	154
Toilet § ... cwt.	228	241	265	2,020	2,082	2,564
Liquid ... cwt.	63	68	76	123	181	218
Soft Soap and Sand Soap ... cwt.	40	32	30	74	78	83

† Includes that obtained from further processing of imported linseed oil.

\* Not available.

‡ A further classification is shown in Table 1031.

§ Solid soap, extracts, powders, flakes and chips.

Table 1022.—Paints and Varnishes Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	thousands.			£ thousand.		
Paints—						
Ready Mixed ... .. gal.	1,914	2,577	2,598	2,580	3,972	4,629
Water ... .. lb.	8,964	12,326	14,875	267	584	822
Other ... .. gal.	678	580	598	496	522	611
Enamels ... .. gal.	1,281	956	1,108	1,983	1,523	2,039
Lacquers (Nitro cell.) ... .. gal.	545	618	663	685	841	1,051
Stains (Oil, Varnish, etc.) ... .. gal.	108	106	74	87	101	74
Varnishes (For Sale) ... .. gal.	737	843	873	613	793	939
Paint and Varnish Removers... .. gal.	29	40	41	20	30	36
Thinners—for Enamels ... .. gal.	79	*	115	33	*	64
for Lacquers ... .. gal.	627	653	710	325	385	437
Synthetic Resins for Paint, etc. ... cwt.	93	138	154	*	*	*
Paint and Varnish Brushes ... .. doz.	88	101	129	247	334	403

\* Not available.

Table 1023.—Household Appliances Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
				£ thousand.		
Household Refrigerators—						
Electric ... .. No.	58,283	87,830	83,736	4,126	7,130	8,145
Gas and Kerosene ... .. No.	32,370	25,773	17,459	1,524	1,206	1,104
Stoves, Ovens and Ranges—						
For Domestic Cooking—						
Solid Fuel ... .. No.	10,307	14,183	15,214	99	158	213
Electric Stoves ... .. No.	14,178	16,023	17,022	454	658	767
Electric Cookers, Stovettes, etc. ... No.	29,555	44,968	29,439	308	517	443
Gas ... .. No.	20,723	26,933	25,232	480	735	928
Oil ... .. No.	84,612	*	*	124	*	*
For Space Heating—						
Solid Fuel (Slow Combustion) ... No.	21,833	19,978	16,332	276	272	273
Gas Fires and Room Heaters ... No.	1,078	1,479	*	9	16	*
Oil—Kerosene Room Heaters ... No.	29,284	*	*	173	*	*
Other ... .. No.	252	...	...	1	...	...
Toasters, Electric ... .. No.	86,613	70,676	107,448	128	108	199
Washing Machines—						
Electric ... .. No.	9,965	19,163	23,097	491	1,100	1,475
Other ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Coppers—						
Electric ... .. No.	16,470	24,081	21,712	161	253	263
Gas ... .. No.	20,765	24,847	19,974	127	181	167
Clothes Wringers ... .. No.	5,584	4,350	*	13	11	*
Bath Heaters—						
Electric ... .. No.	7,800	8,863	8,777	61	77	96
Gas ... .. No.	13,845	17,191	16,396	147	215	282
Solid Fuel and Oil ... .. No.	44,127	42,219	37,319	96	111	155
Hot Water Storage Systems—						
Electric ... .. No.	14,408	21,780	21,525	340	573	717
Other ... .. No.	*	7,995	7,182	*	187	227
Sink Heaters—						
Electric ... .. No.	5,924	7,700	*	46	46	*
Gas ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hot Water Jugs, Electric ... .. No.	33,129	28,072	*	34	34	*
Irons, Electric ... .. No.	115,211	144,477	139,239	162	229	256
Radiators and Fires, Electric ... No.	18,097	24,486	19,415	40	73	45
Lawn Mowers (complete)—						
Electric ... .. No.	21,706	23,609	*	300	398	*
Petrol ... .. No.	706	*	*	19	*	*
Hand ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*

\* Not available

**Table 1024.—Electrical Equipment (Excluding Household Appliances)  
Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
				£ thousand.		
<b>Dynamos—</b>						
Alternators ... .. No.	54	56	*	8	15	*
Generators ... .. No.	4,945	6,271	7 535	360	492	604
<b>Transformers and Converters—</b>						
Above 20 kVA ... .. No.	1,926	1,268	1,970	380	563	898
Below 20 kVA—						
For Neon Signs ... .. No.	10,346	10,843	9,311	43	54	50
For Radio, Electric Toys, etc. ... No.	95,264	106,273	97,527	84	106	149
For Industrial Power and Light ... No.	11,873	17,115	13,979	161	294	251
For Other Industrial Uses ... .. No.	23,268	32,630	32,781	68	116	164
Regulating Apparatus ... ..	...	...	...	2,194	3,132	4,180
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ...	...	...	...	3,106	4,881	5,709
Intercommunication Systems ... ..	...	...	...	56	33	*
<b>Motors †—</b>						
Under 1 H.P. ... .. No.	274,228	369,684	417,945	*	*	*
1 H.P. and Over ... .. No.	26,146	34,166	34,255	*	*	*
<b>Batteries Wet Cell Type—</b>						
Auto, Radio, etc. ... .. No.	766,334	744,591	807,921	1,578	2,240	2,825
For Power Plants ... .. No.	115,748	100,780	124,146	333	382	545
Other ... .. No.	46,756	49,462	57,592	235	352	403
<b>Insulators, Porcelain</b> ... ..	...	...	...	73	110	136
<b>Household Fittings</b> ... ..	...	...	...	346	346	515
<b>Wireless—</b>						
Receiving Sets (Complete) ... .. No.	192,179	257,642	211,166	3,432	5,080	4,679
Chassis Unmounted (Made for Sale) ... No.	46,824	84,231	*	15	33	*
Valves and Other Parts of Receiving Sets (Made for Sale) ... ..	...	...	...	1,057	1,944	2,071
Transmitting Apparatus (Incl. Valves) ...	...	...	...	829	998	1,740
Other Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus ...	...	...	...	517	720	630
<b>Refrigerators, Commercial</b> ... .. No.	2,692	1,506	1,538	806	555	643
<b>Fans</b> ... .. No.	44,258	54,851	64,949	286	437	578
<b>Tools and Appliances (Portable)</b> ... ..	...	...	...	70	81	*
<b>Cold Lighting (Neon Signs, etc.)</b> ... ..	...	...	...	513	882	924

\* Not available.

† Includes all electric motors, whether made for sale or for incorporation in further products in the same factory.

‡ Particulars of dry batteries are not available.

**Table 1025.—Machinery (Excluding Electrical) and Vehicles and Parts  
Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
				£ thousand.		
<b>Machinery, Industrial—</b>						
Air Conditioning ... ..	...	...	...	611	775	1,043
Refrigerating (not Household) ... ..	...	...	...	466	556	805
Bakery ... ..	...	...	...	284	378	437
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting ... ..	...	...	...	583	1,151	1,331
Metalworking (excl. Machine Tools) ...	...	...	...	1,080	1,344	1,707
Pumping (incl. Petrol Pumps) ... ..	...	...	...	987	1,527	1,974
Woodworking and Sawmilling ... ..	...	...	...	526	673	837
Other ... ..	...	...	...	1,849	2,076	3,094
<b>Machine Tools—</b>						
Lathes ... ..	...	...	...	198	267	*
Other ... ..	...	...	...	334	459	526
<b>Boilers for Steam Engines</b> ... .. No.	226	360	363	121	391	433
<b>Engines (Petrol, etc.)—</b>						
Marine ... .. No.	2,185	2,160	1,887	159	180	203
† Other (excl. Motor Car) ... .. No.	17,560	21,586	20,593	*	*	*
Ploughs (all kinds) ... .. No.	877	1,582	3,152	*	*	*
Harrows (all kinds) ... .. No.	*	861	*	*	*	*
Boats and Ships—Steel ... .. No.	4†	*	*	1,963	*	*
Concrete Mixers ... .. No.	367	442	*	*	155	*
Earth Scoops ... .. No.	568	1,356	1,552	*	*	*



**Table 1025.—Machinery (Excluding Electrical) and Vehicles and Parts Manufactured in N.S.W.—continued.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<b>Motor Vehicles and Parts—</b>				<b>£ thousand.</b>		
<b>Bodies Made—</b>						
Passenger Buses ... .. No.	380	258	203	514	435	444
Trailers and Semi-trailers ... No.	1,133	1,608	1,368	275	473	614
Trucks ... .. No.	3,151	4,520	4,451	332	561	708
Utilities ... .. No.	1,383	1,868	2,643	198	278	501
Vans ... .. No.	325	440	381	113	175	180
Caravans ... .. No.	421	472	590	147	219	317
Other (Incl. Cars) ... .. No.	69	91	21	30	72	16
Radiator Cores ... .. No.	70,825	78,456	*	371	525	*
Pistons (Auto) ... .. No.	43,171	*	*	33	*	*
Piston Rings ... .. thous.	6,433	7,139	6,432	239	309	317
Axles (Auto) ... .. No.	50,116	*	*	100	*	*
Spark Plugs ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cylinder Sleeves and Liners ... No.	77,297	92,134	84,409	66	99	89
Tractors ... .. No.	4,120	4,305	4,650	*	*	*
Cycles ... .. No.	26,539	29,156	28,701	*	*	*
Cycle Parts ... .. No.	*	*	*	58	68	72
Hand Trucks (all types) ... .. No.	2,684	2,962	3,700	11	17	29
Horse Drawn Vehicles ... .. No.	36	38	43	3	3	3
Railway Cars and Wagons ... .. No.	1,278	1,436	1,966	*	*	*

\* Not available. † Including engines made for incorporation in further products in the same factory.  
‡ Aggregating 6,073 tons.

**Table 1026.—Metal Products (Other than Machinery and Vehicles) Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>				<b>£ thousand.</b>		
Pig Iron † ... .. thous. tons	971	1,164	1,234	5,588	8,107	11,160
Steel Ingots † ... .. thous. tons	1,214	1,441	1,515	10,004	13,813	18,283
Rails, Bars and Sections † ... thous. tons	1,021	1,198	1,264	18,358	23,860	30,810
Structural and Fabricated ... thous. tons	53	68	80	3,455	5,285	7,277
Pipes and Tubes ... .. thous. tons	128	169	185	4,304	6,477	8,246
Parts and Fittings ... .. thous.	*	*	*	1,292	1,731	2,076
Reinforcing Rods ... .. tons	4,441	5,796	5,228	112	183	237
Safes and Doors ... .. thous.	*	*	*	173	197	*
Cans, Canisters, Containers (Metal) ... ..	*	*	*	4,456	5,695	7,632
<b>Mattresses—</b>						
Wire ... .. No.	69,650	78,285	67,264	212	283	285
Inner Spring ... .. No.	107,057	157,406	128,164	1,037	1,688	1,505
<b>Furniture (Metal), Incl. Office Equipment</b>				1,212	2,005	2,704
Wheel Barrows (Metal) ... .. No.	39,320	35,979	24,999	115	144	128
Window Frames (Metal) ... ..	*	*	*	291	588	670
Venetian Blinds (Metal) ... ..	*	*	*	204	450	729
Garbage and Sanitary Cans ... ..	*	*	*	138	223	238
Meters, Gas † ... .. No.	40,847	38,368	21,622	*	*	*
Perambulators (other than Wicker) ... No.	35,945	43,541	55,531	130	184	252
<b>Sinks—</b>						
Stainless Steel ... .. No.	18,431	22,759	26,349	249	353	468
Other Metal ... .. No.	35,927	28,961	44,546	87	87	129
Baths (all types) ... .. No.	40,635	45,583	49,719	388	501	715
<b>Tools—</b>						
Engineers', Small ... ..	*	*	*	562	795	1,116
Vices ... ..	*	*	*	26	35	46
Hammers (all types) ... .. doz.	27,288	25,747	25,620	115	119	140
Saws (all types) ... ..	*	*	*	310	323	*
Spades and Shovels ... .. doz.	22,445	24,649	*	102	152	*
Spanners and Wrenches ... ..	*	*	*	138	126	126
Knives—Guillotine and Woodworking doz.	6,684	6,986	7,128	103	135	164
<b>Nails, Bolts, etc.—</b>						
Bolts and Nuts ... ..	*	*	*	642	1,028	1,292
Nails ... .. tons	7,057	10,250	10,649	322	494	618
Rivets ... ..	*	*	*	67	108	122
Screws ... ..	*	*	*	140	184	229
Washers (Metal) ... ..	*	*	*	59	71	66

\* Not available. † Year ended 31st May. ‡ Particulars of water meters are not available.

Table 1027.—Rubber, Leather and Plastic Products Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Rubber—	thousands.			£ thousand.		
Tyres—						
Motor Car and Motor Cycle ... No.	690	826	897	2,195	4,076	5,780
Truck and Omnibus ... No.	278	295	309	2,786	4,519	6,330
Other (incl. Solid) ... No.	68	75	67	602	976	998
Retreaded and Recapped ... No.	393	455	498	*	*	*
Goloshes and Boots (all types) ... pair	568	853	*	315	596	*
Shoes ... pair	2,653	2,876	2,616	865	1,230	1,408
Hose ... lin. ft.	9,951	9,989	10,225	449	715	1,043
Tubing ... lin. ft.	823	*	783	11	*	23
Sponge ... lb.	71	94	71	15	26	19
Leather—						
Boots and Shoes—						
Men's and Youths' ... pair	1,617	1,726	1,837	2,099	2,611	3,324
Women's and Maids' ... pair	2,297	2,659	2,513	3,429	4,599	5,106
Children's ... pair	1,470	1,251	1,245	860	931	1,078
Heels made for Sale ... pair	1,479	1,712	1,380	79	89	102
Soles made for Sale ... pair	2,157	2,119	1,854	247	248	234
Sandals † ... pair	640	652	560	350	405	419
Slippers † ... pair	2,822	2,755	2,465	940	1,189	1,337
Bags of Leather, Fibre, etc.—						
Ladies' Handbags—						
Leather ... No.	623	528	455	1,026	910	830
Other (excl. Plastic) ... No.	85	115	143	98	137	161
School Bags ... No.	66	61	56	23	22	25
Suitcases and Kitbags ... No.	313	495	399	433	714	611
Trunks ... No.	3	3	1	22	18	10
All Other ... No.	400	223	165	397	173	124
Coats ... No.	20	26	26	100	148	174
Dress Gloves ... pair	77	64	21	69	60	24
Machine Belting ...	...	...	...	220	254	276
Harness ...	...	...	...	44	51	50
Plastic—						
Ladies' Handbags ... No.	438	490	481	420	449	356
Buttons ...	...	...	...	500	579	514
Buckles ...	...	...	...	35	*	*
Costume Jewellery ...	...	...	...	33	*	*
Tableware ...	...	...	...	174	332	408
Handles ...	...	...	...	*	22	26
Hose ... lin. ft.	...	*	*	*	*	*
Synthetic Resins for Plastic Moulding cwt.	*	*	*	...	*	*
Wireless Cabinets ... No.	171	221	183	104	191	208

\* Not available.

† All types, not leather only.

Table 1028.—Products of Wood Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Furniture—				£ thousand.		
Wood ...	...	...	...	6,326	8,392	9,042
Seagrass and Bamboo ...	...	...	...	89	123	155
Wireless Cabinets (Wood) ... No.	52,279	55,271	44,132	427	611	615
Venetian Blinds (Wood) ...	...	...	...	235	313	297
Perambulators (Wicker) ... No.	12,465	9,793	8,502	91	90	99
Handles—Axe, Broom, Tool, etc. ... gross	51,355	*	*	217	301	306
Boats and Ships (Wood)—						
Over 5 tons gross ... { No.	17	13	9	78	96	49
... tons	208	282	197			
Casks and Barrels (New) ... No.	24,459	20,396	17,967	55	54	41
Boxes and Cases—						
Fruit Cases (incl. Shooks) ... thous.	4,546	5,481	5,981	394	511	731
Other ...	...	...	...	2,137	2,522	3,145
Clothes Pegs (incl. Plastic) ... gross	147,356	106,923	34,270	32	32	14
Plywood (3/16 inch basis) ... thous. sq. ft.	28,008	32,287	31,784	727	911	1,181
Architraves, Skirtings and Mouldings ... thous. sup. ft.	16,310	18,813	18,930	1,184	1,448	2,082
Floorboards—						
Australian Timber ... thous. sup. ft.	27,849	26,226	29,353	919	1,209	1,794
Imported Timber ... thous. sup. ft.	2,572	4,637	3,558	139	284	303

Table 1028.—Products of Wood Manufactured in N.S.W.—continued.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
				£ thousand.		
Weatherboards—						
Australian Timber ... ..thous. sup. ft.	8,373	8,585	8,973	297	390	566
Imported Timber ... ..thous. sup. ft.	960	2,406	2,198	51	143	181
Dressed Timber, Other (Linings, etc.) ... ..thous. sup. ft.	22,771	25,018	24,229	1,450	1,756	2,366
Palings and Pickets ... ..thous. sup. ft.	6,093	5,718	7,340	127	159	259
Sleepers (Sawn) ... ..thous. sup. ft.	604	365	2,227	17	11	95
Sawn Timber †—						
From Native Logs—						
Softwood ... ..thous. sup. ft.	70,513	44,076	51,970	*	*	*
Hardwood ‡ ... ..thous. sup. ft.	270,630	294,277	328,663	*	*	*
From Imported Logs—						
Softwood and Hardwood ...thous. sup. ft.	10,484	12,375	8,510	*	*	*
Firewood ... .. tons	113,824	116,492	96,833	195	213	212

\* Not available.

† Includes all brushwoods and scrubwoods except in 1949-50.

‡ These items relate to undressed timber obtained by treating logs in New South Wales sawmills. They include items of undressed timber appearing elsewhere in the table such as sawn sleepers and box shooks and timber subsequently dressed to make other articles appearing in the table, such as floorboards and weatherboards. They do not, however, include timber resawn from timber imported in the sawn state, which forms a high proportion of softwood timber produced; oversea imports of sawn timber into N.S.W. amounted to 164 million super. feet in 1951-52, and most of this would be resawn prior to sale.

Table 1029.—Bricks, Tiles, Earthenware, Cement and Glass Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	thousands.			£ thousand.		
Bricks—						
Clay ... .. No.	300,356	341,994	354,545	2,145	2,980	3,940
Cement ... .. No.	4,650	6,822	7,769	104	78	107
Cement Blocks ... .. No.				958	118	149
Firebricks and Blocks ... ..					1,324	1,916
Earthenware—						
Basins ... .. No.	*	18	21		68	94
Pans (Pedestal) ... .. No.	*	41	*	324	130	*
Sinks ... .. No.	*	*	*		*	*
Other ... ..					240	265
Cement, Portland Grey ... .. tons	555	613	594	2,421	2,825	3,676
Concrete, Ready Mixed ... .. cub. yd.	150	227	268	478	823	1,143
Asbestos Cement Building Sheets—						
Flat (surface measure) ... ..sq. yd.	7,681	8,417	8,955	897	1,116	1,454
Corrugated ... ..sq. yd.	953	1,359	1,590	178	331	466
Fibrous Plaster—						
Sheets ... ..sq. yd.	4,171	4,963	4,962	854	1,197	1,560
Other Goods ... ..				198	237	311
Pipes—						
Concrete ... ..				418	532	694
Earthenware ... ..				596	799	1,054
Asbestos Cement ... ..				*	*	*
Tiles—						
Floor & Wall, Glazed & Unglazed †...sq. yd.	214	205	179	199	168	219
Roofing—						
Cement ... .. No.	8,362	11,213	20,273	280	421	743
Terra Cotta ... .. No.	22,124	22,590	22,765	589	727	926
Glass Bottles ... ..				2,270	2,719	3,478
Crown Seals (incl. Plastic) ... ..				476	613	989
Pottery (Art and Decorative) ... ..				237	312	261
Terra Cotta Ware—						
Building ... ..				71	90	119
Other ... ..				11	12	11

\* Not available.

† Excludes asphalt tiles, particulars of which are not available.

**Table 1030.—Paper, Printing, and Stationery Products Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Bags—				£ thousand.		
Cellulose Acetate Film Bags ... ..	...	...	...	164	203	254
Cement Bags ... ..	...	...	...	853	1,275	1,849
Paper Bags ... ..	...	...	...	543	564	753
Paper Containers ... ..	...	...	...			
Cardboard Boxes—						
Butter ... ..	No.	*	*	*	*	*
Other ... ..	...	...	...	4,769	6,142	7,568
Fibre Containers ... ..	...	...	...			1,795
Toilet Paper ... ..	...	...	...	539	768	1,262
Lunch Wrappers ... ..	...	...	...	156	*	*
Serviettes, Paper ... ..	...	...	...	52	76	74
Ink—						
Printing and Lithographic ... ..	thous.lb.	5,600	9,010	10,093	577	853
Writing and Drawing ... ..	...	...	...	64	71	47
Books of Account, Registers, Exercise Books...	...	...	...	651	963	1,170
Writing Pads ... ..	...	...	...	172	237	327
Greetings Cards ... ..	...	...	...	230	300	469
Envelopes ... ..	...	...	...	397	523	819

\* Not available.

**Table 1031.—Toilet Articles, Toys, Sporting Material and Fancy Goods Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
£ thousand.						
Toilet Soap—						
Washing ... .. cwt.	214,498	227,782	253,984	1,616	1,586	2,105
Shaving Soap and Cream ... .. cwt.	6,918	7,820	6,372	217	290	283
Shampoo—						
Liquid ... .. cwt.	5,918	5,106	4,565	172	190	166
Powder ... .. cwt.	554	477	194	15	16	11
Tooth Paste, Powders, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	1,161	1,337	1,574
Cosmetic Creams and Lotions—						
Face Cream ... .. cwt.	2,739	3,139	2,129	166	273	212
Hand Lotions ... .. cwt.	894	700	741	33	44	30
Other ... .. cwt.	5,299	6,281	8,590	298	371	442
Hair Preparations (excl. Shampoos) ... ..	...	...	...	318	427	415
Face Powder ... .. cwt.	2,353	2,899	1,950	198	319	223
Lipstick ... ..	...	...	...	215	368	318
Rouge ... ..	...	...	...	71	92	76
Talcum Powder ... .. cwt.	21,801	26,333	19,485	598	534	665
Lanoline (Toilet) ... .. lb.	35,852	43,764	35,198	7	13	13
Brushes—						
Hair and Cloth ... .. gross	3,540	4,407	2,482	124	123	82
Nail ... .. gross	4,368	6,270	3,899	32	43	28
Shaving ... .. gross	681	551	666	10	19	20
Tooth ... .. gross	*	*	*	*	*	*
Toys ... ..	...	...	...	1,138	1,271	1,235
Golf Clubs ... .. doz.	11,676	11,365	9,344	304	327	309
Tennis Racquet—						
Frames ... .. doz.	9,733	12,648	*	238	311	*
Gut (Finished) ... .. thous. lin. ft.	17,090	15,130	9,451	224	275	265
Picture and Mirror Frames	...	...	...	159	199	193
Badges (Metal) ... ..	...	...	...	85	106	123
Baskets ... ..	...	...	...	69	82	79
Games ... ..	...	...	...	38	50	51
Ornaments (Cement and Concrete) ... ..	...	...	...	26	15	14

\* Not available.

**Table 1032.—Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments and Appliances Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
				£ thousand.		
Optical Appliances ... ..	...	...	...	785	1,034	1,133
Surgical, Medical Instruments and Appliances	...	...	...	327	411	430
Surgical Belts ... .. doz.	3,289	2,574	2,356	51	53	52
Scientific Appliances ... ..	...	...	...	189	168	216
Scientific Glassware ... ..	...	...	...	91	105	171
Photographic Appliances—						
Cameras ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Appliances ... ..	...	...	...	27	29	35
Cinematograph Appliances—						
Cameras ... .. No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Projectors ... .. No.	348	371	344	56	67	73
Other Appliances ... ..	...	...	...	98	119	72

\* Not available.

**Table 1033.—Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
				£ thousand.		
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Proprietary						
Medicines, etc.—						
Liquids ... ..	...	...	...	1,925	2,109	2,426
Ointments ... ..	...	...	...	244	320	422
Pills, Tablets and Lozenges	...	...	...	1,279	1,937	2,222
Powders ... ..	...	...	...	535	804	1,038
Galenicals ... ..	...	...	...	237	190	188
Glycerine, Refined ... .. cwt.	37,948	43,773	*	301	431	*
Saline Powder ... .. lb.	640,560	674,555	905,202	56	76	132
Insecticides and Vermin Sprays	...	...	...	1,076	1,542	1,692
Disinfectants ... ..	...	...	...	374	563	655
Weed Killers ... ..	...	...	...	93	298	510
Acid (100 per cent.)—						
Hydrochloric ... .. tons	865	*	*	*	*	*
Nitric ... .. tons	835	1,234	*	*	*	*
Sulphuric ... .. tons	93,763	112,151	117,035	*	*	*
Sodium Silicate ... .. tons	10,706	11,765	13,165	139	170	231
Sodium Sulphate ... .. tons	5,286	6,461	*	55	54	*
Stearine (Stearic Acid) ... .. cwt.	*	*	32,639	*	*	177
Zinc Chloride ... .. tons	205	*	*	10	*	*
Zinc Oxide ... .. cwt.	232,400	221,135	197,490	661	834	799
Sulphate of Ammonia ... .. tons	32,353	37,222	43,549	616	866	1,203
Manures (excl. Fertilizers) ... .. cwt.	740,999	714,002	713,978	501	552	744

\* Not available.

Table 1034.—Miscellaneous Products Manufactured in New South Wales.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
				£ thousand.		
Electric Light and Power ... million kWh	3,758	4,251	4,628	14,720	18,550	23,758
Gas ... .. million cubic ft.	17,846	19,444	20,537	3,875	5,100	7,594
Coke ... .. thous. tons	1,738	2,079	2,243	5,175	7,775	11,719
Coke Breeze ... .. thous. tons	97	118	126	47	62	103
Tar (made for Sale)—						
Crude ... .. thous. gal.	23,515	25,416	25,165	354	397	497
Refined ... .. thous. gal.	11,918	12,083	12,185	235	246	354
Lime (made for Sale or Stocks) ... tons	63,397	69,155	82,199	176	262	409
Ice ... .. tons	446,478	428,647	403,237	939	1,024	1,167
Wool, Scoured—						
Produced for Sale or Stocks... thous. lb.	38,451	34,691	25,279	*	*	*
Produced and used in own works thous. lb.	7,604	6,234	5,906	*	*	*
Wool Tops—						
Produced for Sale or Stocks... thous. lb.	2,551	2,710	*	1,479	3,172	*
Produced and used in own works thous. lb.	5,152	4,392	4,291	*	*	*
Hides and Skins—						
Pelts ... .. thous.	2,359	1,773	1,179	*	*	*
Basils ... .. thous. lb.	865	1,231	845	123	324	186
Sausage Casings—						
Beef ... .. cwt.	16,588	17,164	8,599	69	101	85
Mutton ... .. cwt.	7,750	9,049	13,779	158	217	368
Pig ... .. cwt.	1,115	1,210	1,217	34	48	44
Bags—Textile, Hessian, etc. ... thous.	7,718	10,571	10,928	558	1,193	1,784
Twine (all types) ... .. cwt.	9,246	*	*	140	*	*
Cotton Waste ... .. thous. lb.	5,332	5,389	4,643	328	452	518
Adhesives—						
Powdered ... .. cwt.	4,401	4,992	5,679	22	31	35
Semi-liquid ... .. cwt.	14,119	23,506	32,170	96	146	278
Liquid (incl. Mucilage, Paste, Glue) cwt.	56,337	59,784	54,178	166	235	255
Mattresses—Soft Filled (incl. Kapok) No.	190,543	166,865	118,942	877	917	766
Umbrellas ... .. No.	147,916	182,633	199,221	173	266	268
Industrial Gloves (all types) ... doz. pr.	106,610	125,834	151,555	219	354	529
Brooms—						
Bassine ... .. gross	1,762	2,051	1,764	49	62	66
Hair and Bristle ... .. gross	1,547	1,866	1,903	87	98	111
Millet ... .. gross	5,628	6,547	5,818	187	246	311
Mops, Floor ... .. gross	4,795	4,969	4,348	95	139	133
Scrubbing Brushes ... .. gross	3,926	4,397	3,738	35	48	49

\* Not available.

## MINING INDUSTRY

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits of great value and variety. Coal was discovered as early as 1796 and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest, leading to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later but these minerals have not been of major importance. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits have been mined at Broken Hill since 1883 and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State; in 1952 they employed 88 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and their output represented 90 per cent. of the value of all minerals produced.

A notable recent development has been the exploitation of the black mineral-bearing sands along the coastal beaches of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. The extraction of minerals from these sands commenced in 1934 and continued on a small scale until the outbreak of war in 1939 since when, as a result of continuing expansion, Australia has become the world's largest producer of rutile and zircon.

### STATISTICS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Statistics of the mining industry in New South Wales as published in previous issues of the Official Year Book were derived mainly from returns collected under the Census Act, 1901; they related to the operations of mining only and excluded all ore dressing and treatment of minerals after they had been brought to the surface. Certain of the data, relating to quantities and values of individual minerals produced, were taken from the records of the Department of Mines.

As from the beginning of 1950, the foregoing statistical series were discontinued in respect of all classes of minerals other than coal and, with few exceptions, have not been repeated in this chapter.

The new statistical series of the mining industry adopted in this State, and shown in the following pages, conform to a plan which was designed to ensure the compilation of statistics on a uniform basis in all Australian States and Territories. Hitherto, differences in the statistics of the separate States had prevented the assembly of satisfactory and comprehensive statistics of the mining industry in Australia as a whole.

For the purposes of these statistics, the mining industry is defined to include not only the operations of mining and quarrying, but also ore-dressing and miscellaneous treatment, such as crushing, of non-metallic minerals, where these operations are undertaken in treatment works situated at or near a mine or quarry. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at the mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality. The mining

industry does not include the refining of metals or the processing of raw materials in the manufacture of such products as coke, bricks and portland cement; these are classified as factory activity whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine or quarry.

In accordance with this extended definition of the mining industry, each mineral is recorded in the statistics in the form in which it leaves the mine or adjacent treatment works. Thus, a metallic mineral is recorded as an ore if untreated before despatch, or as a concentrate if ore-dressing operations are undertaken at or about the mine. Similarly, it is valued as an ore or concentrate at the mine or adjacent treatment plant.

Statistics on this new basis relating to employment and the quantity and value of individual mineral products were collected by the Department of Mines from the year 1950, and are shown in Table 1038 *et seq.*, but other data as to wages paid, value of plant, materials used, etc., collected under the Census Act, 1901, and shown in Table 1035 below, are first available for the year 1952.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1952.

The following summary of statistics collected under the Census Act embraces all classes of mining except the quarrying of clays and construction materials, for which it has not been possible to obtain complete particulars:—

**Table 1035.—Summary of Statistics, 1952.**  
(Excluding Clay Pits and Quarries.)\*

Particulars.	Coal Mining.	Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining.†	Other Mining.†	Total.
<b>Mines in Operation</b> ... .. No.	168	37	320	525
<b>Persons Employed—</b>				
At end of year ... .. No.	20,310	7,087	1,656	29,053
Average during year ... .. No.	20,151	7,146	2,091	29,388
<b>Salaries and Wages Paid‡</b> ... .. £	18,087,216	10,161,496	1,337,670	29,586,382
<b>Fuel, Power and Light Used</b> ... .. £	1,634,299	1,336,704	289,768	3,260,771
<b>Timber Used in Mining</b> ... .. £	1,326,249	935,145	9,026	2,270,420
<b>Other Materials and Stores</b> ... .. £	4,455,481	3,020,619	698,770	8,174,870
<b>Value of Output</b> ... .. £	43,283,357	25,991,633	3,541,475	72,816,465
<b>Fixed Assets—</b>				
Land and Buildings ... .. £	3,623,506	3,233,603	292,991	7,155,100
Plant and Machinery ... .. £	15,295,329	6,271,909	1,260,376	22,827,614
Mine Development ... .. £	3,205,262	3,332,596	253,064	6,790,922

\* Excluding clay pits and quarries, which in 1952 had an average employment of 493 and 1,013 respectively, and a value of output of £612,321 and £3,736,086 respectively. See page 1116.

† Particulars are not comparable with those published in previous issues of the Official Year Book. See explanation, page 1113

‡ Subject to deduction for explosives bought by employees. See below.



Except in coal mining, many of the workings counted as individual mines are small, and in 1952 there were 269, with a total employment of 627 and value of output £581,692, in which the persons employed numbered less than four.

Working proprietors included in "persons employed" numbered 351 at the end of the year, 87 of them being engaged in coal mining and 264 in other mining. Of the salary and wage earners at the end of the year, 1,760 (1,259 in coal and 501 in other mining) were aged under 21 years, and 26,942 (18,964 in coal and 7,978 in other mining) were aged 21 years or over. A dissection of employment in coal mining is shown in Table 1057; in other mining, employees working above ground numbered 4,037 and below ground 4,442.

The salaries and wages shown in the table represent gross amounts before any deduction in respect of explosives bought by employees from proprietors. In 1952, deductions for explosives totalled £224,976, comprising £82,443 in coal and £142,533 in other mining.

Items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure and, consequently, do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

### CLASSES OF MINING INDUSTRY.

The following table summarises the persons engaged in mining and the value of mineral output in New South Wales according to classes of mining industry. In making this classification, each mine or quarry has been assigned to a class of industry according to its principal product and all employment and products of the mine or quarry have been included in that class. Persons employed include working proprietors and all persons engaged in the operations of mining or quarrying and in crushing or ore dressing operations carried out in the locality. Head office staffs are excluded and the number of fossickers—men working intermittently, picking over abandoned workings, and prospecting—as reported by Mining Registrars is shown separately by way of footnote.

The totals in this table exceed those in Table 1035 to the extent of the particulars relating to quarries producing clays and construction materials; in 1952 the respective totals for employment were 493 and 1,013, and for value of output £612,321 and £3,736,086.

In 1952, the coal mining industry employed 20,151 persons or 65 per cent. of the total employment in mining and the value of coal produced was £43,283,357 or 56 per cent. of the value of all minerals won. The next largest class of industry was silver-lead-zinc, in which the corresponding proportions were 23 per cent. and 34 per cent. respectively. The remaining classes, in the aggregate, employed 3,597 persons or 12 per cent. of the total, and their value of output amounted to £7,889,882 or 10 per cent. of the total.

A comparison of the value of mineral output since 1929, separating coal and silver-lead-zinc but combining all other classes of mining, is shown in Table 1037. Comparable data as to employment for years prior to 1950, however, are available only in respect of coal and silver-lead-zinc. The comparative statistics relating to coal mining are shown in Tables 1054 and 1056, whilst employment in the silver-lead-zinc industry, as recorded by the Department of Mines, was 5,137 in 1939, thence in the successive years 1945 to 1949 numbered 3,929, 4,713, 5,331, 5,873 and 6,052.

Table 1036.—Classes of Mining Industry—Employment and Value of Output.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.*			Value of Output.		
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.
<b>MINING FOR METALLIC MINERALS.</b>				£	£	£
Antimony ... ..	39	41	24	17,972	31,932	15,893
Bauxite ... ..	3	5	6	1,275	1,945	4,979
Copper and Copper-Gold ... ..	203	156	152	211,930	218,744	179,265
Gold ... ..	492	415	319	556,906	564,897	401,452
Iron Oxide ... ..	12	11	10	26,940	33,677	38,852
Manganese ... ..	32	24	18	16,423	26,301	16,134
Mineral Sands ... ..	176	289	352	339,941	853,098	1,220,212
Silver-Lead-Zinc ... ..	6,244	6,781	7,146	23,092,958	33,168,650	25,991,633
Tin ... ..	403	334	288	319,531	398,347	417,982
Tungsten—						
(a) Scheelite ... ..	12	16	18	4,955	16,422	14,480
(b) Wolfram and Tin-Tungsten ... ..	5	75	107	889	40,407	71,400
Other Metallic Minerals ... ..	15	20	11	1,278	5,506	12,680
<b>Total Metallic Minerals ... ..</b>	<b>7,636</b>	<b>8,167</b>	<b>8,451</b>	<b>24,590,998</b>	<b>35,359,926</b>	<b>28,384,962</b>
<b>MINING FOR FUEL MINERALS—</b>						
Black Coal ... ..	18,338	18,697	20,151	22,121,326	31,466,163	43,283,357
Oil Shale ... ..	182	147	112	185,084	181,132	50,902
Natural Gas ... ..	1	...	...	36	...	...
<b>Total Fuel Minerals ... ..</b>	<b>18,521</b>	<b>18,844</b>	<b>20,263</b>	<b>22,306,446</b>	<b>31,647,295</b>	<b>43,334,259</b>
<b>MINING FOR NON-METALLIC MINERALS—</b>						
Asbestos ... ..	33	35	31	33,763	37,347	42,705
Barite ... ..	11	7	7	1,650	1,152	1,311
Clays—						
(a) Brick and Tile Clay and Shale ... ..	335	366	318	354,471	513,450	461,645
(b) Other Clay and Shale ... ..	230	208	175	190,705	151,454	150,678
Diatomite ... ..	25	21	14	12,736	18,361	16,817
Dolomite ... ..	37	27	9	25,570	18,864	9,466
Felspar (including Cornish Stone) ... ..	23	31	28	20,474	29,229	21,954
Gypsum ... ..	37	35	34	73,486	81,722	88,257
Limestone (including Sea Shells) ... ..	410	321	383	365,499	471,285	704,770
Magnesite ... ..	66	46	76	68,802	91,560	128,138
Talcs (incl. Steatite and Pyrophyllite) ... ..	15	20	14	7,004	9,965	5,396
Other Non-metallic Minerals ... ..	103	102	78	49,982	62,884	78,430
<b>Total Non-metallic Minerals ... ..</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,204,142</b>	<b>1,487,273</b>	<b>1,709,565</b>
<b>QUARRYING FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS—</b>						
Sand and River Gravel—						
(a) River Deposits ... ..	221	254	250	297,894	562,784	572,068
(b) Other Deposits ... ..	30	39	30	109,379	172,628	156,582
Dimension Stone—						
(a) Granite ... ..	67	54	17	52,973	45,069	23,179
(b) Sandstone ... ..	112	121	134	85,766	127,466	155,095
(c) Other ... ..	8	17	17	2,476	14,218	22,966
Crushed and Broken Stone ... ..	526	628	565	1,499,392	2,227,022	2,806,196
<b>Total Construction Materials... ..</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>2,047,880</b>	<b>3,149,187</b>	<b>3,736,086</b>
<b>TOTAL MINING AND QUARRYING ... ..</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>29,343</b>	<b>30,894</b>	<b>50,149,466</b>	<b>71,643,681</b>	<b>77,164,872</b>

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors. Excludes fossickers (estimated at 674 in 1950, 545 in 1951 and 637 in 1952), and employees of the Department of Main Roads and Municipal and Shire Councils extracting road materials (estimated at 1,534 in 1950, 1,390 in 1951 and 1,415 in 1952).

### MINERALS WON IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following table shows the value of minerals produced in New South Wales in each year since 1929, including the value of output of quarries. Figures for 1950 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years owing to certain changes in basis relating mainly to "Other Minerals". The statement nevertheless affords a useful indication of the steep rise in recent years in the value of the State's mineral output.

Table 1037.—Value of Minerals Produced in New South Wales.

Year.	Coal.	Lead and Zinc Concentrates.	Other Minerals.	Total.	Year.	Coal.	Lead and Zinc Concentrates.	Other Minerals.	Total.
£ thousand.					£ thousand.				
1929 ...	6,295	3,835	2,136	12,266	1941 ...	8,458	4,859	3,602	16,919
1930 ...	5,493	3,075	1,514	10,082	1942 ...	9,739	4,733	3,953	18,425
1931 ...	4,441	1,589	1,086	7,116	1943 ...	9,789	4,505	4,619	18,913
1932 ...	4,076	1,719	1,153	6,948	1944 ...	9,761	5,099	3,636	18,496
1933 ...	4,107	2,062	1,474	7,643	1945 ...	9,452	5,678	3,104	18,234
1934 ...	4,342	2,403	2,051	8,796	1946 ...	10,535	8,350	2,882	21,767
1935 ...	4,585	3,412	2,287	10,284	1947 ...	12,101	12,329	3,353	27,783
1936 ...	4,921	4,014	2,381	11,316	1948 ...	14,938	19,257	3,977	38,172
1937 ...	5,542	4,965	2,712	13,219	1949 ...	16,122	17,751	4,052	37,925
1938 ...	5,653	3,513	2,934	12,100	1950 ...	22,121	22,800	5,228	50,149
1939 ...	7,027	3,792	3,096	13,915	1951 ...	31,466	32,773	7,405	71,644
1940 ...	6,361	4,325	3,229	13,915	1952 ...	43,283	25,633	8,249	77,165

The value of minerals won declined as prices fell with the onset of the depression in 1930 and did not regain its former level until 1937. After initial increase following the outbreak of war in 1939, prices of the major products remained comparatively steady until 1945. Thereafter, metal prices rose almost continuously, reaching a peak following a steep increase in 1951, then receded sharply in 1952.

In the case of a number of metallic minerals, the quantities produced in recent years are below pre-war levels, notwithstanding the steep rise in the value of output. A notable example is lead concentrates, the production of which declined from approximately 300,000 tons in 1939 to 205,000 tons in 1947, then rose gradually to 240,000 tons in 1952, whereas the values increased from £3.5 million in 1939 to £10.5 million in 1947, £22.5 million in 1951 and £18.0 million in 1952.

Coal prices rose substantially after 1947, and although the quantity of coal produced in 1952 was only 28 per cent. higher than in 1947, the value was two and one-half times greater.

Detailed statistics of the minerals produced in New South Wales during the past three years are set out in the following table. They are arranged in four groups (Metallic, Fuel and Non-metallic Minerals and Construction Materials), and as indicated at page 1114, the quantity and value of each mineral are recorded in terms of the product as it leaves the mine or quarry or treatment works situated in the locality. Actual production has been recorded except where, as indicated by footnote, sales or despatches have been considered the more appropriate basis.

As well as the quantities and values of the various ores, concentrates, etc., there are shown the gross contents of each as determined by assay. In the case of metallic minerals, all contents which are *pay metals* have been listed and, in a number of cases, metals which are *refiners' prizes* have been shown where satisfactory assays are available. These contents have been summarised in Table 1039 to show the total quantity, or "mine production", of each metal or element contained in the various metallic minerals. Contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining, have been excluded.

Comparable figures are not available in respect of earlier years, but recorded statistics of minerals produced up to 1949 are shown in the Statistical Register for 1950-51.

The more important of the minerals are reviewed individually on later pages, viz., Metallic Minerals, pages 1123 to 1132; Fuel Minerals, pages 1132 to 1147; Non-metallic Minerals, pages 1147 to 1149; and Construction Materials on page 1149.

Table 1038.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents.

Mineral.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
		1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Metallic Minerals.							
ANTIMONY ORE* ... ..	ton ...	187.4	260.2	138.9	£ 11,854	£ 25,173	£ 11,594
Antimony Content ... ..	ton ...	90.1	121.5	67.8			
ANTIMONY-GOLD ORE* ... ..	ton ...	84.6	56.6	25.1	6,118	6,759	4,299
Antimony Content ... ..	ton ...	44.3	29.5	13.7			
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	150	107	123			
BAUXITE ... ..	ton ...	1,155	2,044	4,027	1,275	1,945	4,979
Alumina Content ... ..	ton ...	414	732	1,292			
BERYLLIUM ORE* ... ..	ton ...	...	11.4	1.0	...	1,723	157
Beryllium Oxide Content ... ..	ton ...	...	1.4	0.1			
BISMUTH CONCENTRATES* ... ..	lb. ...	2,430	...	3,942	105	...	3,132
Bismuth Content ... ..	lb. ...	423	...	2,980			
BISMUTH-WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES* ... ..	lb. ...	6,089	15,716	3,984	1,173	3,138	2,476
Bismuth Content ... ..	lb. ...	1,459	2,492	144			
Tungstic Oxide Content ... ..	lb. ...	660	2,231	2,123			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	81	124	...			
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	...	1	...			
COPPER ORE* ... ..	ton ...	148.9	136.8	61.8	1,648	2,722	2,089
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	14.5	18.0	11.9			
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	4	3	1			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	25	172	55			
COPPER CONCENTRATES ... ..	ton ...	9,335	8,629	9,006	336,975	357,418	398,936
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	1,828.0	1,718.8	1,589.9			
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	5,525	5,094	4,623			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	89,760	70,325	68,521			
COPPER PRECIPITATES* ... ..	ton ...	231.6	140.1	97.1	27,179	21,181	16,111
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	169.3	102.1	69.6			
COPPER SLAG* ... ..	ton ...	27.2	...	...	209	...	...
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	2.1	...	...			
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	2	...	...			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	38	...	...			
GOLD ORE* ... ..	ton ...	80	44	2	395	1,721	85
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	41	127	7			
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	1.5	...	...			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	106	...	6			
Arsenic Content ... ..	ton ...	...	...	...			
GOLD CONCENTRATES ... ..	ton ...	285	284	151	9,331	11,889	4,716
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	1,057	821	545			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	917	736	438			
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	...	3.8	0.7			
Arsenic Content ... ..	ton ...	...	...	...			
GOLD MATTE* ... ..	ton ...	0.2	0.6	0.8	439	1,028	1,174
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	23	53	59			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	456	876	882			
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	0.1	0.2	0.5			
GOLD SLAG* ... ..	ton ...	13	6.3	7.6	4,008	4,414	4,143
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	272	291	265			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	191	99	59			
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	0.3	0.1	0.2			
GOLD CLASSIFIER SANDS* ... ..	ton ...	...	1.0	24.4	...	337	3,971
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	...	24	277			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	...	2	25			
GOLD—Other Forms (†) ... ..	oz. ...	41,431	39,913	28,827	551,196	552,384	393,843
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	35,617	34,898	25,667			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	1,984	1,383	789			
Platinum Content ... ..	oz. ...	0.9	0.10	...			

\* Despatches from the mine (or sales) as distinct from production.

† Alluvial, bullion, retorted gold, etc.

Table 1038.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—*continued.*

Mineral.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
		1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Metallie Minerals—continued.							
ILMENITE					£	£	£
CONCENTRATES* ...	ton ...	50	1,233	31	125	3,760	104
Ilmenite Content ...	ton ...	45	728	27			
IRON OXIDE FOR GAS PURIFICATION ...	ton ...	11,924	11,886	12,315	26,940	33,677	38,852
LEAD CONCENTRATES	ton ...	234,580	222,240	226,797	15,825,003	22,218,864	17,598,714
Lead Content... ..	ton ...	170,961	161,241	165,169			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	6,341,193	5,906,351	6,229,789			
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	6,876	5,899	6,048			
Antimony Content ... ..	ton ...	456.7	483.5	493.8			
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	1,589.1	1,526.6	1,592.9			
Cadmium Content ... ..	ton ...	46.3	44.7	45.8			
Sulphur Content ... ..	ton ...	36,715	33,953	35,103			
LEAD CONCENTRATES, FROM SLIME DUMPS*	ton ...	990	10,734	13,570	14,021	328,786	363,099
Lead Content... ..	ton ...	144	2,707	4,261			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	8,394	106,577	135,026			
Antimony Content ... ..	ton ...	0.2	4.7	8.2			
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	0.1	1.1	2.7			
LEAD CONCENTRATES—MILL SALVAGE*	ton ...	85	339	...	1,676	8,385	...
Lead Content... ..	ton ...	21	70	...			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	1,769	5,531	...			
LEAD SLAG*	ton ...	26	63	120	384	1,002	1,469
Lead Content... ..	ton ...	6	8	14			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	105	445	800			
MAGNETITE for Coal Washing	ton ...	...	...	469	...	...	9,380
MANGANESE ORE*							
Battery Grade ... ..	ton ...	362	1,543	573	4,679	18,797	7,177
Manganese Dioxide Content	ton ...	285	1,146	422			
Metallurgical Grade ...	ton ...	1,673	1,054	981	11,249	6,763	5,681
Manganese Content ... ..	ton ...	819	500	476			
Other Grades ... ..	ton ...	64	88	470	495	741	3,276
Manganese Dioxide Content	ton ...	48	59	333			
MOLYBDENITE CONCENTRATES*	lb. ...	...	4,000	59	..	910	11
Molybdenum Sulphide Content	lb. ...	...	2,456	54			
Bismuth Content ... ..	lb. ...	...	...	...			
MONAZITE CONCENTRATES*	ton ...	30	32	88	2,172	3,154	8,851
Monazite Content ... ..	ton ...	28	30	81			
PLATINUM CONCENTRATES*	oz. ...	24.2	13.1	...	513	281	...
Platinum Content ... ..	oz. ...	15.7	7.8	...			
Palladium Content ... ..	oz. ...	0.2	0.1	...			
Osmiridium Content ... ..	oz. ...	1.7	0.5	...			
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	2.3	1.4	...			
PYRITE CONCENTRATES...	ton ...	25,855	21,725	23,965	37,011	28,665	34,436
Sulphur Content ... ..	ton ...	12,453	10,355	11,539			
RUTILE CONCENTRATES ...	ton ...	10,583	23,060	24,450	209,822	538,872	1,013,248
Titanium Dioxide Content	ton ...	10,209	22,311	23,657			
SILVER BULLION*	oz. ...	...	...	70.	...	...	21
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	...	...	60			
SILVER-LEAD ORE*	ton ...	5,664	10,082	5,860	88,551	192,419	77,793
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	80,126	129,263	58,731			
Lead Content... ..	ton ...	1,289	1,760	1,016			
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	26	15	12			
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	...	...	4.7			

\* Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.

Table 1038.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—continued.

Mineral.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.				
		1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.		
Metallic Minerals—continued.							£	£	£
SILVER-LEAD MATTE* ...	ton ...	...	0.56	...	...	90	...		
Silver Content ...	oz. fine ...	...	240	...					
Lead Content... ..	ton ...	...	0.2	...					
Gold Content ...	oz. fine ...	...	2	...					
Copper Content ...	ton. ...	...	0.1	...					
SILVER ORE* ...	ton ...	615	111	177	3,398	451	267		
Silver Content ...	oz. fine ...	25,783	4,420	3,337					
Copper Content ...	ton ...	...	...	...					
Gold Content ...	oz. fine ...	60	11	...					
SILVER SLUDGE* ...	ton ...	...	...	3.5	...	...	2,366		
Gold Content ...	oz. fine ...	...	...	1					
Silver Content ...	oz. fine ...	...	...	6,858					
TIN CONCENTRATES* ...	ton ...	669	566	547	319,531	398,347	416,072		
Tin Content ... ..	ton ...	482	411	393					
TIN-TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES* ...	ton ...	...	12.4	12.7	...	15,365	15,464		
Tin Content ... ..	ton ...	...	1.6	3.2					
Tungstic Oxide Content ...	lb. ...	...	12,447	10,782					
TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES*—									
Scheelite Concentrates	lb. ...	19,583	17,807	18,800	4,955	16,422	14,480		
Tungstic Oxide Content	lb. ...	14,448	12,777	13,016					
Wolfram Concentrates	lb. ...	3,719	31,129	73,718	889	25,042	53,460		
Tungstic Oxide Content	lb. ...	2,395	19,303	46,603					
ZINC CONCENTRATES ...	ton ...	276,311	273,981	283,610	6,959,617	10,217,300	7,670,909		
Zinc Content ... ..	ton ...	144,225	143,086	147,650					
Lead Content... ..	ton ...	3,154	2,780	2,973					
Sulphur Content ...	ton ...	87,300	86,816	89,664					
Silver Content ...	oz. fine ...	296,755	252,949	250,686					
Cadmium Content ...	ton ...	507.4	517.5	544.4					
Copper Content ...	ton ...	288.3	308.1	289.0					
Gold Content ...	oz. fine ...	1,695	1,563	1,402					
Cobalt Content ...	ton ...	42.5	42.2	53.9					
Manganese Content ...	ton ...	3,373	3,435	3,452					
ZINC ORE* ...	ton ...	...	65.2	10.9	...	2,696	40		
Zinc Content ... ..	ton ...	...	27.2	5.0					
ZIRCON CONCENTRATES ...	ton ...	15,030	32,281	17,156*	127,822	297,012	130,269*		
Zircon Content ... ..	ton ...	14,809	31,918	16,924					
ZIRCON-RUTILE CONCENTRATES* ...	ton ...	...	2,575	16,935	...	10,300	67,740		
Zircon Content ... ..	ton ...	...	1,287	8,467					
Titanium Dioxide Content ...	ton ...	...	644	4,234					
Total, Metallic Minerals					24,590,758	35,359,933	28,384,884		
Fuel Minerals.									
Coal, Black ... ..	ton ...	12,789,221	13,513,244	15,022,100	22,121,326	31,466,163	43,283,357		
Shale, Oil Bearing ...	ton ...	98,487	78,564	21,661	185,084	181,132	50,902		
Gas, Natural ... ..	cub. ft.	71,809	...	...	36	...	...		
Total, Fuel Minerals					22,306,446	31,647,295	43,334,259		

\* Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.

Table 1038.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—*continued.*

Mineral.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.			
		1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.	
Non-metallic Minerals.								
ALUNITE ... ..	ton ...	397	449	314	1,985	3,088	2,158	
ASBESTOS—								
Chrysotile—Fibre ... ..	ton ...	341	379	457	33,238	36,322	42,497	
Fines ... ..	ton ...	33	53	9	525	1,025	208	
BARITE ... ..	ton ...	1,303	879	827	1,650	1,152	1	
CLAYS—								
Kaolin and Ball Clay—								
For Refractories ... ..	ton ...	9,465	14,795	11,252	13,695	26,428	27,1	
For Pottery and other purposes ... ..	ton ...	14,051	13,016	10,291	21,494	34,349	32,627	
Other Pottery Clay and Shale	ton ...	624	969	1,022	862	503	1,670	
Bentonitic Clay ... ..	ton ...	40	248	109	133	754	426	
Brick Clay and Shale ... ..	ton ...	1,442,474	1,496,038	1,286,407	351,662	423,275	361,016	
Cement Clay and Shale ... ..	ton ...	100,698	76,519	80,358	21,461	21,435	28,297	
Fire Clay ... ..	ton ...	67,619	76,283	74,462	66,496	86,412	90,663	
Fullers' Earth ... ..	ton ...	40	60	85	124	144	159	
Moulders Clay ... ..	ton ...	197	655	162	1,070	487	974	
Stoneware Clay ... ..	ton ...	74,992	73,387	53,937	27,542	28,491	23,224	
Terra Cotta Clay—								
For Roofing Tiles ... ..	ton ...	112,575	121,779	124,276	33,099	36,836	44,656	
For Other Purposes ... ..	ton ...	11,397	8,341	7,834	3,227	2,740	3,095	
DIAMONDS, Industrial ... ..	carat ...	130	129	49	270*	258*	118*	
DIATOMITE ... ..	ton ...	4,641	7,182	4,655	12,736	18,361	16,817	
DOLOMITE ... ..	ton ...	44,736	14,125	2,959	25,570	21,393	9,297	
FELSPAR ... ..	ton ...	...	200	...	...	699	...	
FELSPAR (Including Cornish Stone) ... ..	ton ...	8,104	9,035	6,467	20,474	28,964	21,954	
GEMS—								
Opal ... ..	...	...	...	...	610†	240†	515†	
GRAPHITE—								
Amorphous ... ..	ton ...	22.6	...	...	225	...	...	
GYPSPUM—								
Washed ... ..	ton ...	14,638	19,191	15,369	11,010	16,160	17,222	
Unwashed ... ..	ton ...	88,272	85,506	73,857	62,476	65,562	71,035	
<i>Total, Gypsum</i> ... ..	ton ...	102,910	104,697	89,226	73,486	81,722	88,257	
LIMESTONE† ... ..	ton ...	964,101	1,060,952	1,120,137	320,356	418,081	610,267	
LOAM, For Foundry Moulding ... ..	ton ...	8,187†	19,599†	19,879†	6,312†	11,830†	13,296†	
MAGNESITE—Crude ... ..	ton ...	32,386	35,963	40,333	68,802	91,560	128,138	
MINERAL PIGMENTS—								
Brown Umber ... ..	ton ...	54	109	12	60	301	32	
Red Ochre ... ..	ton ...	139	137	14	469	334	37	
Yellow Ochre ... ..	ton ...	789	940	105	1,447	2,131	300	
Purple Oxide ... ..	ton ...	118	...	...	531	...	...	
PEBBLES, for Grinding ... ..	ton ...	46	43	111	189	238	961	
PHOSPHATE ROCK ... ..	ton ...	21	29	10	84	123	52	
PYROPHYLLITE ... ..	ton ...	648	552	285	2,835	3,169	1,199	
QUARTZ‡—								
For Ferro Alloys ... ..	ton ...	10	...	...	10	...	...	
For Other Purposes ... ..	ton ...	33	...	185	30	...	514	
QUARTZ CRYSTALS ... ..	lb. ...	600	60	14	900	240	29	

\* Estimated. † Incomplete. ‡ Excludes materials used directly as a building or road material. (See Construction Materials.)

Table 1038.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—*continued.*

Mineral.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
		1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Non-metallic Minerals—continued.							
QUARTZITE†—					£	£	£
For Ferro Alloys ...	ton ...	6,872	6,210	10,586	4,804	5,428	9,219
For Silica Bricks ...	ton ...	24,974	27,745	24,231	26,013	29,404	33,614
For Other Purposes ...	ton ...	222	140	122	388	211	246
SAND†—							
Foundry Sand ...	ton ...	873†	1,150†	1,398†	401†	650†	1,004†
Glass Sand ...	ton ...	11,774†	63,109	51,560	2,391†	22,700	18,911
Other Sand ...	ton ...	4,290†	1,262†	1,296†	673†	250†	334†
SANDSTONE†—							
Grinding Stones ...	ton ...	200	200	108	760	850	449
For Foundry Sand ...	ton ...	2,749	3,177	4,223	1,434	2,258	3,203
For Other Purposes ...	ton ...	1,200	1,782	1,237	2,439	3,247	3,187
SEA SHELLS—							
For Cement ...	ton ...	56,212	47,630	53,829	29,803	35,967	57,455
For Other Purposes ...	ton ...	4,579†	3,914†	5,618†	10,499†	13,350†	25,946†
SERPENTINE—							
For Refractories ...	ton ...	607	479	175	336	371	131
SILLIMANITE ...	ton ...	878	565	869	3,116	2,014	3,825
SLATE, For Filler ...	ton ...	60	85	136	140	204	327
TALC (Including Steatite) ...	ton ...	1,739	2,431	987	4,169	6,796	4,197
TRACHYTE, For Grinding Stones ...	ton ...	...	...	12	...	...	63
Total, Non-metallic Minerals					1,201,025	1,506,785	1,713,952
Construction Materials.							
CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE—							
Basalt ...	...	1,328,517	1,347,127	1,356,325	553,370	736,474	875,016
Granite ...	...	13,080	127,405	73,493	14,153	79,808	100,241
Limestone ...	...	16,075	24,283	24,585	7,700	10,044	46,732
Marble... ..	...	1,074	1,386	451	1,074	703	45
Sandstone ...	...	122,682	179,979	188,519	62,612	109,800	126,781
Unspecified ...	...	7,030	7,347	18,600	5,370	6,164	13,105
DIMENSION STONE—							
BUILDING STONE—							
Rough—Basalt ...	...	22	21,192	20,018	59	10,566	15,559
Granite ...	...	64,036	43,174	17,829	46,106	40,133	16,572
Marble ...	...	...	120	35	...	1,550	455
Sandstone ...	...	2,263	12,033	18,782	9,252	18,296	24,868
Dressed—Sandstone	...	8,728	12,921	14,164	59,841	97,735	119,106
MONUMENTAL STONE—							
Rough—Basalt ...	...	75	25	55	202	87	293
Granite ...	...	101	194	927	689	772	3,612
Marble ...	...	54	...	...	700	...	...
Sandstone ...	...	320	356	536	1,930	2,239	2,030
Dressed—Basalt ...	...	23	26	61	438	585	1,461
CURBING AND FLAGGING							
Basalt ...	...	527	243	443	1,723	2,063	3,174
Granite ...	...	95	...	...	90	...	...
Sandstone ...	...	2,636	1,783	3,651	12,490	7,634	7,870
RIVER GRAVEL AND GRAVEL BOULDERS ...	...	458,958	903,453	975,615	259,358	508,321	524,095
SAND—							
River Origin ...	...	227,486†	516,983†	475,760†	54,403†	133,108†	140,142†
Other ...	...	585,073†	509,330†	581,139†	110,685†	166,812†	181,277†
OTHER ROAD MATERIAL*	...	5,059,712	7,120,072	6,360,829	848,992	1,196,774	1,529,343
Total, Construction Materials					2,051,237	3,129,668	3,731,777
TOTAL, ALL MINING AND QUARRYING					50,149,466	71,643,681	77,164,872

\* Decomposed rock, etc.

† Incomplete.

‡ Excludes material used directly as a building or road material. (See Construction Materials).



## MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS.

The following table shows the total quantity of each metal or element contained in the metallic ores and concentrates of various kinds listed in Table 1038. The quantity of gold, for example, is the aggregate gold content of all the gold-bearing minerals (gold concentrates, copper concentrates, lead concentrates, etc.). Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the respective metals. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, and no allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining; hence the quantities shown are, in general, greater than those actually recoverable.

Not all of the metallic minerals produced in New South Wales are smelted and refined in Australia, the ores and concentrates in many cases being despatched for sale overseas. The mine production figures for 1952 have been dissected to show "contents available for recovery in Australia" and "contents destined for export in ores, etc.". This dissection is based on preliminary advices furnished by producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

Table 1039.—Contents of Metallic Minerals Produced in New South Wales.

Metal or Element.	Unit of Quantity.	1950.	1951.	1952.		
				Available for Recovery in Australia.	Destined for Export in Ores, etc.	Total.
Antimony ... ..	ton ...	591.3	639.2	571.7	11.8	583.5
Bismuth ... ..	lb. ...	1,882	2,492	2,948	176	3,124
Cadmium ... ..	ton ...	553.7	562.2	349.7	240.5	590.2
Cobalt ... ..	ton ...	42.5	42.2	28.5	25.4	53.9
Copper ... ..	ton ...	3,893.3	3,678.9	3,362.7	199.4	3,562.1
Gold ... ..	oz. fine	51,350	48,910	36,967	2,063	39,030
Lead ... ..	ton ...	175,575	168,566	163,552	9,881	173,433
Platinum ... ..	oz. ...	16.6	7.9	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	oz. fine	6,847,686	6,479,493	6,551,932	204,322	6,756,254
Sulphur ... ..	ton ...	136,468	131,124	91,519	44,787	136,306
Tin ... ..	ton ...	482	413	396	...	396
Tungsten ... ..	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>	17,503	46,758	...	72,524	72,524
Zinc ... ..	ton ...	144,225	143,113	78,591	69,064	147,655

The composition of these figures is shown in detail in the following paragraphs concerning the various minerals.

## ANTIMONY.

There are small deposits of antimony ore in the Hillgrove, Macksville, Kempsey, and Bellingen districts of eastern New South Wales. The more important of these deposits have been largely worked out and output is derived from a few small mines. The total output of antimony ore and concentrates to the end of 1952 was 23,321 tons valued at £544,286. In addition, a considerable quantity of antimony is contained in lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill; this antimony is recovered in the form

of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia). Mine production of antimony in the last three years was as follows:—

Table 1040.—*Mine Production of Antimony.*

Mineral in which contained.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Antimony Ore ... ..	90·1	121·5	67·8
Antimony—Gold Ore ... ..	44·3	29·5	13·7
Lead Concentrates ... ..	456·7	483·5	493·8
Lead Concentrates, from Slime Dumps ... ..	0·2	4·7	8·2
Total—Antimony ... ..	591·3	639·2	583·5

## CADMIUM.

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. Metallic cadmium is produced at two Australian refineries—at Risdon, Tasmania, as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc (mainly from Broken Hill zinc concentrates), and at Port Pirie from the treatment of Broken Hill lead concentrates. Mine production of cadmium in New South Wales is shown below, but only part of this output was available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill concentrates and all the Captain's Flat zinc concentrates are exported for treatment overseas.

Table 1041.—*Mine Production of Cadmium.*

Mineral in which contained.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Lead Concentrates ... ..	46·3	44·7	45·8
Zinc Concentrates ... ..	507·4	517·5	544·4
Total—Cadmium ... ..	553·7	562·2	590·2

## COPPER.

Copper ores occur widely throughout New South Wales, but most deposits are low grade. Exploitation has been handicapped severely in many places by the high cost of transport to market and by widely fluctuating prices, and as a result operations have been intermittent. In

recent years, the output has been obtained mainly from copper concentrates produced at Cobar and Captain's Flat and lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill. The Mines Department estimates that total production of copper in New South Wales to the end of 1949 was 306,952 tons valued at £19,062,673. The mine production in subsequent years was as follows:—

**Table 1042.—Mine Production of Copper.**

Mineral in which contained.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	tons	tons	tons
Copper Ore ... ..	14.5	18.0	11.9
Copper Concentrates ... ..	1,828.0	1,718.8	1,589.9
Copper Precipitates ... ..	169.3	102.1	69.6
Lead Concentrates ... ..	1,589.1	1,526.6	1,592.9
Zinc Concentrates ... ..	288.3	308.1	289.0
Other Minerals ... ..	4.1	5.3	8.8
Total—Copper ... ..	3,893.3	3,678.9	3,562.1

**GOLD.**

The gold in New South Wales is found mainly in alluvium, in auriferous reefs or lodes, and as a by-product of other mining, mainly lead-zinc and copper.

Though gold had been discovered in New South Wales in earlier years, its existence in payable quantities was proved by E. H. Hargraves only in 1851. The progress of gold mining in the State since that year has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. In 1929, gold production was slight, but with increased prices accompanying currency devaluations, there was an expansion in the nineteen-thirties which was maintained until 1940, when the year's yield of 100,255 oz. fine was the greatest since 1916. Subsequently, gold production declined yearly, to 32,009 oz. fine in 1946. An increase in the Australian official price of gold in September, 1949, from £10 15s. 3d. to £15 9s. 10d. per oz. fine, accompanied the devaluation of Australian currency in terms of dollars, but production declined in the ensuing three years.

The following table shows the quantity of the gold won in New South Wales to the end of 1952:—

**Table 1043.—Gold Won in New South Wales.**

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz. fine.	£		oz. fine.	£
1851-1900	11,399,508	48,422,001	1946	32,009	344,497
1901-1910	2,252,851	9,569,492	1947	50,082	539,008
1911-1920	1,145,185	4,864,440	1948	52,164	561,415
1921-1925	133,335	566,375	1949	51,793	638,994
1926-1930	70,287	298,557	1950	51,350	795,412*
1931-1935	163,091	1,295,098	1951	48,910	775,686*
1936-1940	405,497	3,820,282	1952	39,030	641,220*
1941-1945	334,858	3,533,616			
			Total to 1952	16,229,950	76,666,093

\* Mine production of fine gold valued at market price, including receipts from premium sales.  
See page 1126.

The State's largest gold mine (at Cobar) ceased operations in October, 1952, and the only important gold-producing centres at present are at Wellington, and at Broken Hill and Captain's Flat, where gold is recovered as a by-product of silver-lead-zinc mining. Details of gold production in the years 1950 to 1952 are as follows:—

Table 1044.—Mine Production of Gold.

Mineral in which contained.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.
Copper Concentrates ... ..	5,525	5,094	4,623
Gold Ore ... ..	41	127	7
Gold Concentrates ... ..	1,057	821	546
Gold Matte ... ..	23	53	59
Gold Slag ... ..	272	291	265
Gold Classifier Sands ... ..	...	24	277
Gold—Other forms* ... ..	35,617	34,898	25,667
Lead Concentrates ... ..	6,876	5,899	6,048
Zinc Concentrates ... ..	1,695	1,563	1,402
Other Minerals ... ..	244	140	136
Total—Gold ... ..	51,350	48,910	39,030

\* Bullion, alluvial, retorted gold, etc.

By proclamation under the Banking Act, 1945, all persons possessing gold are required to deliver it to the Commonwealth Bank or an agent of the Bank, and may not sell gold to any other buyer. This regulation does not apply to gold coins up to £25 in value or to wrought gold. The price of gold is fixed by the Bank on the basis of the price realisable abroad and since December, 1951, the sale of newly-mined gold on premium markets overseas has been permitted under certain conditions (see page 605).

#### IRON AND IRON ORES.

Iron ore of good quality occurs in relatively small deposits in many parts of New South Wales. The most extensive deposits are at Cadia, where about 10,000,000 tons may be recovered economically, and at Carcoar, Goulburn, and Queanbeyan, each containing over 1,000,000 tons. At Wingello, there are about 3,000,000 tons of aluminous ore of low grade. It has been estimated that in the known deposits, apart from the Wingello ores, there are over 15,000,000 tons which may be recovered by open-cut mining and that a much greater quantity may be recovered by more costly methods.

The quantity and value of pig iron produced from local ores in New South Wales, as estimated by the Mines Department, are shown in the following table:—

Table 1045.—Pig Iron Produced in New South Wales from Local Ores.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1907–1920	716,025	3,290,882	1941 ...	63,102	254,000
1921–1929	693,703	4,202,553	1942 ...	182,118	819,531
1930–1940	4,580	18,320	1943 ...	204,442	1,124,431
1941–1945	644,223	3,241,554	1944 ...	151,888	835,384
			1945 ...	42,673	208,208
1907–1945	2,058,531	10,753,309			

Until 1907, the small quantity of iron ore mined was used mostly as a flux in the smelting of other ores, pig iron being obtained principally from scrap iron. After 1907, iron ore was produced more extensively, mainly from the Cadia and Carcoar deposits, for smelting at Eskbank Ironworks, Lithgow, and in the period 1907 to 1929 the output of pig iron obtained from these ores was 1,409,728 tons valued at £7,493,435. In 1928, the Lithgow works were transferred to Port Kembla and production of local iron ore was suspended. The ore used in smelting at Port Kembla and Newcastle is normally imported from South Australia. During the years 1941 to 1945, however, the iron ore deposits of New South Wales were again worked to help maintain the wartime production of iron and steel, and in this period 644,223 tons of pig iron valued at £3,241,554 were produced from New South Wales ores.

Further details of the operations of iron and steel works are given on page 1045.

#### IRON OXIDE.

Iron oxide, which is used for gas purification purposes, has been produced in the Port Macquarie, Moss Vale, and Goulburn districts, and the total recorded production to the end of 1952 was 206,601 tons valued at £253,534. Production in 1952 was 12,315 tons valued at £38,852, the whole of which was won at Port Macquarie.

#### MANGANESE.

Deposits of manganese occur in three main regions—the Grenfell-Cootamundra, Barraba-Tamworth, and Rockley-Rylstone districts—but the deposits are small and generally very shallow. Production is limited, although during the war several deposits in the Tamworth district were exploited to meet wartime requirements. Total production to the end of 1952 was 56,499 tons valued at £222,751. Of the 2,024 tons produced in 1952, 573 tons were used in the manufacture of dry-cell batteries, 981 tons for metallurgical purposes, and 470 tons for other purposes.

#### MINERAL SANDS—ZIRCON, RUTILE, ILMENITE, AND MONAZITE.

The mineral sands industry in New South Wales has expanded considerably in post-war years, and in 1952 its value of output exceeded that of any other class of metallic mining, with the exception of silver-lead-zinc. The minerals are derived from naturally concentrated sands on the coastal beaches of the State, principally on the Far North Coast. The beach sands are fed through separators and, after the minerals have been extracted, the silica sand is returned to the beach. Rutile concentrates, which are a source of the metal titanium, are at present the most valuable of the minerals obtained. Zircon, which is used in the manufacture of ceramics and chemical equipment and as a refractory and insulating agent, is available in large quantities, but the current price obtainable for these concentrates is regarded by the producers as uneconomic, and in 1952 most of the output was dumped. Ilmenite also occurs in large quantities, but the presence of chromium renders it unsuitable for pigment manufacture, which is its principal use, and sales have been very limited. Monazite occurs in very small quantities only.

The economic treatment of these beach sands commenced at Byron Bay in 1934, but only small quantities were separated before the war. During the war, production increased rapidly, and in the past three years value of output rose from £339,941 in 1950 to £853,098 in 1951 and £1,220,212 in 1952. Most of the production is marketed overseas.

#### SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC.

The silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales is dominated by the mines of the Broken Hill field. This field, which was discovered in 1883, is 699 miles westerly by rail from Sydney and 256 miles east-north-east of Port Pirie (South Australia), to which most of its products are despatched.

The Broken Hill lode is a massive silver-lead-zinc ore deposit, the nature of which was indicated briefly on page 149 of Year Book No. 51. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 13 per cent. lead, 6 oz. silver per ton, and 12 per cent. zinc, and from the inception of operations to the end of 1952 over 71 million tons of ore had been extracted. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and square sets are necessary in many of the stopes. Level pillars are extracted by under-hand stoping. Classified sands from the concentrating plant residues are used for stope filling.

The sulphide ores and some oxidized ores are concentrated at Broken Hill by gravity and flotation methods, and the lead and zinc concentrates so obtained are despatched to other States or oversea for further treatment.

Part of the zinc concentrate is exported to the United Kingdom and the balance sent to Risdon, Tasmania, for the production of electrolytic zinc. However, most of the concentrates destined for treatment at Risdon are pre-roasted at sulphuric acid plants for the recovery of sulphur dioxide (see page 1131, "Sulphur"). The Risdon plant produces refined zinc, of 99.95 per cent. purity, and cadmium; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

The lead concentrate is railed from Broken Hill to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.99 per cent. lead. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and speiss, which are despatched to Port Kembla or overseas for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate is not recovered, but passes into the slag dump; this zinc may be recovered at some future date by slag-fuming processes.

Another important producing centre of silver-lead-zinc is at Captain's Flat, which is some 20 miles southerly from Canberra and 204 miles by rail from Sydney. These ore deposits, which are described on page 150 of Year Book No. 51, have been worked for silver-lead-zinc on a relatively large scale since 1938, the grade of ore currently mined averaging about 9.6 per cent. zinc, 5.6 per cent. lead, 0.7 per cent. copper, and 1.1 dwt. gold and 1.3 oz. silver per ton. The lead and zinc concentrates produced are exported to Belgium and the United Kingdom.

The Yerranderie mines are situated in the Burragorang Valley, 60 miles west-southwest from Sydney. The ore bodies consist of lenses carrying rich silver-bearing galena. Production was fairly consistent from 1900 until the closure of the mines in 1938, and small-scale operations have been resumed in recent years.

Numerous other localities have contributed small and irregular production, the more important being Howell (near Inverell), Kangiara, Emmaville, Sunny Corner (near Lithgow), Cobar, Condobolin, and Drake.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the years 1950 to 1952:—

**Table 1046.—Mine Production of Lead and Zinc.**

Year.	Lead Contents of—				Zinc Contents of—		
	Lead Concentrates.	Zinc Concentrates.	Other Minerals.	Total.	Zinc Concentrates.	Zinc Ore.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1950	170,961	3,154	1,460	175,575	144,225	...	144,225
1951	161,241	2,780	4,545	168,566	143,086	27	143,113
1952	165,169	2,973	5,291	173,433	147,650	5	147,655

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder and bearing metals.

Mine production of zinc in 1952 was 147,655 tons, of which 69,064 tons, or 46 per cent., was contained in ores and concentrates destined for export, and the balance available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

Silver is used mainly in coins, photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment, and mine production in New South Wales in the years 1950 to 1952 is shown below. Most of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported.

**Table 1047.—Mine Production of Silver.**

Mineral in which Contained.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.
Copper Concentrates ... ..	89,760	70,325	68,521
Lead Concentrates ... ..	6,340,844	5,906,351	6,229,789
Lead Concentrates, from Slime Dumps ... ..	8,394	106,577	135,026
Silver-Lead Ore ... ..	80,126	129,263	58,731
Zinc Concentrates ... ..	296,755	252,949	250,686
Other Minerals ... ..	31,807	14,028	13,501
Total—Silver ... ..	6,847,686	6,479,493	6,756,254

Data comparable with the mine production of silver, lead and zinc as shown in the preceding tables from 1950 are not available for earlier years, but the following figures from the records of the Mines Department illustrate trends over the preceding decade. This table shows the quantities of silver, lead and zinc refined in Australia in the years 1939 to 1949 from ores raised in New South Wales; the figures represent actual recoveries and therefore differ in basis from "contents available for recovery in Australia"—the basis used in Table 1047 above. Particulars are also shown of the quantities and principal contents of New South Wales concentrates exported overseas during the same period.

**Table 1048.—Silver, Lead, and Zinc—Metal Extracted from N.S.W. Ores—1939 to 1949.**

Year.	Metal Extracted within Commonwealth from Ores Raised in New South Wales.			Concentrates from New South Wales Ores Exported Oversea.			
	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Quantity.	Metallic Contents by average assay.		
					Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.
	oz. fine.	tons.	tons.	tons.	oz. fine.	tons.	tons.
1939	8,910,129	198,776	44,965	201,426	647,620	17,636	109,346
1941	9,192,833	212,665	55,094	130,403	164,001	7,775	62,971
1942	8,640,871	205,630	55,473	165,319	464,450	17,144	68,387
1943	7,543,746	179,919	51,266	221,116	286,023	8,024	113,494
1944	6,592,326	154,281	57,311	182,565	474,302	18,589	67,293
1945	6,438,608	153,973	65,263	230,005	247,713	7,904	105,406
1946	5,785,991	136,961	59,309	140,852	171,731	6,858	70,101
1947	6,034,539	155,631	52,241	186,152	273,818	9,941	80,327
1948	6,066,008	154,928	62,175	138,893	152,939	6,337	62,417
1949	5,771,429	148,488	58,460	126,536	102,720	3,099	54,166

\* Actual recoveries—See text above table.

### *Lead Bonus.*

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the 1953 agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 6d. per shift for each £A1 rise over £A16 in the average realised price of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amounts of lead bonus per week per employee since 1939 are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1939		8	11	1944	1	12	11	1949	10	5	10
1940		15	2	1945	2	3	6	1950		9	15 10
1941		17	1	1946	3	14	4	1951	16	4	4
1942	1	1	5	1947	7	10	10	1952	15	9	4
1943	1	6	5	1948	9	3	11				



## SULPHUR.

There are no workable deposits of native sulphur in New South Wales and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur or from the roasting of locally produced pyrite and zinc concentrates. About one-half of the output of zinc concentrates from Broken Hill is roasted for sulphur recovery at plants situated in New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania, and a pyrite concentrate from Captain's Flat is roasted at Port Kembla. The sulphur dioxide gas given off during this process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate. The balance of the lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill and Captain's Flat are at present roasted without sulphur recovery or exported overseas unroasted.

The production of sulphur from local ores is encouraged by a bounty, but Australia relies on imports of elemental sulphur for about 60 per cent. of its requirements. In view of the world shortage of sulphur in post-war years, which led to the rationing of supplies by the International Materials Conference, several new acid plants are being erected in Australia for the greater utilisation of local sulphide ores.

## TIN.

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. There are numerous small alluvial and lode deposits in New South Wales, but production in recent years has declined considerably, owing partly to the depletion of some alluvial sources. The principal areas currently worked are on the western fall of the New England Tableland, with Tingha as the chief centre, and at Kikoirra, near West Wyalong. The following table shows the quantity and value of concentrates produced in the years 1950 to 1952, dissected to show the type of deposit. Alluvial deposits are exploited mainly by dredging and sluicing in rivers and creeks (New England area) or by the deep mining of alluvial wash (at Kikoirra).

Table 1049.—Tin Concentrates Produced in New South Wales.

Year.	Quantity.				Tin Content.	Value.	
	Alluvial Deposits.		Lode or Reef Deposits.	Total.			
	Won by Dredges.	Other.					
	tons.	tons.					tons.
1950	...	297	290	82	669	482	319,631
1951	...	260	270	36	566	411	398,347
1952	...	280	225	42	547	393	416,072

In addition, small quantities of tin, viz., 2 tons in 1951 and 3 tons in 1952, were produced in mixed tin-tungsten concentrates, so that total mine production of tin in these years was 413 tons and 396 tons respectively (see Table 1039).

Figures for earlier years are not available in similar detail, but the decline in tin production since 1939 is illustrated by the following table, which shows the quantity of tin concentrates produced in each year from 1939 to 1949:—

**Table 1050.—Production of Tin Concentrates, 1939 to 1949.**

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	tons.		tons.		tons.
1939	1,909	1943	1,461	1947	789
1940	1,949	1944	1,222	1948	688
1941	1,997	1945	1,087	1949	591
1942	1,709	1946	898		

### TUNGSTEN.

Small deposits of the tungsten ores, wolfram and scheelite, occur in many localities in New South Wales, generally in association with tin, bismuth, and molybdenite, the principal fields being in the New England district. The following table shows the mine production of tungsten in the years 1950 to 1952; the output was won almost wholly by fossickers.

**Table 1051.—Mine Production of Tungsten.**

Mineral in which Contained.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>
Bismuth-Wolfram Concentrates ... ..	660	2,231	2,123
Scheelite Concentrates ... ..	14,448	12,777	13,016
Wolfram Concentrates ... ..	2,395	19,303	46,603
Tin-Tungsten Concentrates ... ..	...	12,447	10,782
Total Tungsten ... ..	17,503	46,758	72,524

### COAL.

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published on pages 669 and 670 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

### JOINT COAL BOARD.

Parallel Coal Industry Acts enacted by agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments came into operation in New South Wales on 1st March, 1947. Under these Acts, a Joint Coal Board, comprising a chairman and two other members, regulates the coal industry in New South Wales, but in matters of policy the Board is subject to direction by the Prime Minister in agreement with the Premier of New South Wales.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that sufficient New South Wales coal of the right quality to meet Australian and export requirements is produced, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed

to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining (including mechanisation), grading and marketing, and regulate prices of coal and profits in the industry. It has power to regulate employment (with power to exclude unsuitable persons), recruitment and training in the industry, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of mine-workers and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities. Workers' compensation insurance schemes may be established by the Board in which employers may be compelled to insure. The Board may also undertake research activities, afford technical assistance to the industry, and make advances to assist in the establishment, development, and operation of coal mines and related enterprises. Coal may be acquired, held, and sold by the Board, which also may take control of, or acquire and operate any coal mine, mining plant, etc. It has power to establish new coal mines, land for which it may obtain by purchase, or with the approval of the Prime Minister and the Premier, by appropriation or resumption with compensation.

Administrative costs of the Board are borne equally by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments. The State also contributes £70,000 per annum to the total expenditure from the Welfare Fund. The Commonwealth meets the balance of welfare expenditure and other expenses. Provision of funds for advances for capital purposes is the responsibility of the Commonwealth, which also may guarantee loans to the Board from the Commonwealth Bank.

Mines may not be opened or re-opened and operating mines may not be closed without the approval of the Board. Permission to open mines is granted only where the owners can mechanise the mine to the satisfaction of the Board, and construct all required surface facilities before commencing operations, and where the type and quantity of coal to be produced can be successfully marketed.

Colliery proprietors are required to provide at their own expense pit amenities at the basic standards adopted by the Board.

Although the principal function of the Board is to regulate and assist the coal industry within the framework of private enterprise, the Board itself began to undertake colliery operations at a period of acute coal shortage by assuming control and ownership of certain underground mines. These operations are conducted through a group of proprietary companies established and owned by the Board, viz., Newstan Colliery Pty. Ltd., Commonwealth Collieries Pty. Ltd., and Huntley Colliery Pty. Ltd. In addition, the Board assumed control of a privately-owned mine at South Clifton in 1948. The Board also entered the open-cut field and in 1949 formed the N.S.W. Mining Company Pty. Ltd., to take over the Board's open-cut activities, including the operation of railway sidings, loading, screening and washing facilities. The Board also conducts, through its own subsidiary company—Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd.—a scheme of workers' compensation insurance, which is described on page 944.

Since its establishment in 1948 the Board has operated a medical service comprising a Chief Medical Officer and an Assistant Medical Officer stationed in Sydney, together with a Medical Officer resident in each of the four coal-mining districts of the State, who are concerned mainly with the examination of persons seeking employment in the industry, with the periodic examination of personnel in the industry and with research work on all health aspects of the industry, including the incidence of dust and its suppression.

During the year 1951-52, expenditure from the Welfare Fund was £282,691, and the total expenditure approved to 30th June, 1952, amounted to £1,465,510. The funds have been used in the establishment of the medical service and the payment of subsidies for Miners' Co-operative Building Societies, as well as the provision in coalfields communities of such amenities as public halls, health centres, libraries, recreational facilities, etc. A system of Grants-in-Aid from these Welfare Funds to coalfields local authorities has now been discontinued, and the avenues in which expenditure will be made in future will be the subject of recommendation by a representative District Welfare Committee to the Joint Coal Board.

#### COAL INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION SYSTEM.

Under the Coal Industry Acts, 1946-1952, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal (including shale) mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees. Awards of the Tribunal and the Local Authorities override inconsistent awards or orders of any court or other tribunal with parallel jurisdiction.

The Coal Industry Tribunal comprises a practising barrister or solicitor of not less than five years' standing, who is appointed for a term of seven years, and has all the powers of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, a Conciliation Commissioner, and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. The Tribunal may make its own rules of procedure, and may appoint two assessors (one each nominated by employers and employees) to advise it in relation to a dispute. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction of a local coal authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities are appointed for a term of three years by the Tribunal. They have power to settle local disputes in the industry and may refer disputes to Mine Conciliation Committees for settlement. These Authorities are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle, any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and, generally, to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. Either party may appeal to the Tribunal, by leave, against a decision of the Local Coal Authority, but leave will be granted only if the Tribunal considers that reasons exist for reviewing the decision in the public interest, including the likelihood of the decision leading to industrial unrest. The Tribunal may re-hear the whole or part of the dispute and may itself determine the dispute or remit it to the Local Coal Authority for determination in accordance with its directions.

One or more Mine Conciliation Committees, comprising equal numbers representing the employers and the members of one or more organisations engaged in the working of the mine, may be appointed for any mine by the Board. They may deal with grievances and matters affecting production at the mine and seek by conciliation to maintain harmonious industrial relations. Where a Committee cannot agree, a dispute is to be referred to the Local Coal Authority and other matters to the Joint Coal Board.

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown on page 974.

*Long Service Leave.*

Long service leave benefits were granted to members of the Miners' Federation by an award of the Coal Industry Tribunal issued on 14th October, 1949, and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards.

The scheme of benefits provides for leave on full pay to accrue at the rate of one-eighth of a day for each consecutive five shifts worked after 19th June, 1949 (this amounts to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  days a year or approximately three months for every ten years of service) and of five days for each year up to thirteen years of service prior to 19th June, 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accrued, but employees who, before accumulating this amount of leave, reach the retiring age set by State legislation or whose services in the industry are terminated by employers because of ill-health, receive a lump-sum payment in lieu of any leave standing to their credit. Employees whose services are terminated because of fire, flood, or slackness of trade receive payment for leave due provided the amount accrued is not less than 13 weeks and other suitable employment in the industry is not available. The operation of the scheme is to be automatically suspended until the Tribunal orders otherwise in any district where a strike renders the mines idle.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by a State and brown coal produced by open-cut methods. The excise duty was levied, initially at a rate of 6d. per ton, from 1st November, 1949; the rate was subsequently increased to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. from 27th September, 1951, and to 8d. per ton from 30th May, 1952. The proceeds of this excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund and, although no excise is payable on coal produced at State mines, the State contributes to the Trust Fund an amount equivalent to the excise. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave.

## COMMONWEALTH BOARD OF INQUIRY ON COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

The report of the Board of Inquiry on the Coal Mining Industry, 1946, is summarised on page 680 of Year Book No. 50.

## STATE GOVERNMENT COAL MINES.

The New South Wales State Government owns four collieries at Lithgow, Awaba, Liddell and Oakdale, which are operated by the State Mines Control Authority. The Oakdale mine is still in the developmental stage, but coal sales from the three operating mines during 1952-53 amounted to 509,887 tons valued at £1,454,381. At the end of June, 1953, the number of persons employed was 507 at Lithgow, 225 at Awaba, 53 at Liddell and 45 at Oakdale.

## PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The following table gives particulars of the quantity and value of coal raised in New South Wales since 1901, showing annual averages for the periods indicated and the yearly production from 1939. Up to 1851, the recorded production was 583,000 tons valued at £254,000, from 1852 to

1873 it was 11,557,449 tons valued at £5,099,591, and from 1874 to 1900 it totalled 79,336,184 tons valued at £31,962,324. The total production recorded to the end of 1952 was 587,120,433 tons valued at £439,043,785.

Table 1052.—Coal Raised in New South Wales.

Period.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total, New South Wales.			
				Mined Under-ground.	From Open-cuts.	Total Quantity.	Value at Pit-top.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	£
Annual Averages.							
1901-10	4,907,270	1,676,673	570,250	7,154,193	...	7,154,193	2,494,459
1911-20	6,314,057	2,034,987	1,017,153	9,366,197	...	9,366,197	4,360,711
1921-30	6,434,402	2,000,879	1,629,051	10,064,332	...	10,064,332	8,435,650
1931-35	4,823,797	1,243,123	1,314,440	7,381,360	...	7,381,360	4,310,328
1936-40	6,571,323	1,856,625	1,485,621	9,904,646	8,923	9,913,569	5,900,432
1941-45	7,625,411	2,086,998	1,620,456	11,155,599	177,266	11,332,865	9,439,826
1946-50	7,699,566	1,977,567	1,947,921	10,441,282	1,183,772	11,625,054	15,163,431
Annual Production.							
1939	7,365,981	2,160,717	1,669,134	11,195,832	...	11,195,832	7,027,035
1940	6,324,594	1,754,418	1,441,176	9,505,485	44,613	9,550,098	6,360,541
1941	7,891,123	2,242,490	1,632,085	11,699,080	66,618	11,765,698	8,458,352
1942	8,301,430	2,261,104	1,643,401	12,149,119	56,816	12,205,935	9,738,756
1943	7,824,286	2,150,588	1,498,625	11,413,335	60,164	11,473,499	9,788,787
1944	7,335,446	2,005,642	1,701,851	10,863,278	179,661	11,042,939	9,761,304
1945	6,774,770	1,775,165	1,626,319	9,653,182	523,072	10,176,254	9,451,930
1946	7,690,101	1,738,058	1,758,224	10,430,007	756,376	11,186,383	10,534,914
1947	7,879,471	1,915,899	1,887,753	10,724,469	958,654	11,683,123	12,101,178
1948	7,781,627	1,922,467	2,017,352	10,466,785	1,254,661	11,721,446	14,938,182
1949	6,820,192	1,908,034	2,007,872	9,388,573	1,347,525	10,736,098	16,121,554
1950	8,326,437	2,403,379	2,068,405	11,196,576	1,601,645	12,798,221	22,121,326
1951	8,557,664	2,508,472	2,447,108	11,224,212	2,289,032	13,513,244	31,466,163
1952	9,626,481	2,775,820	2,619,799	12,491,904	2,530,196	15,022,100	43,283,357

The quantity of coal raised exceeded 10,000,000 tons in 1913, 1914 and each of the years 1920 to 1927, and in three of the years in the lastmentioned period it exceeded 11,000,000 tons. After 1927 the demand for New South Wales coal declined, both in Australia and overseas, and with the spread of the general industrial depression the output in 1931 (6,432,382 tons) was the lowest since 1904. Recovery from this level was gradual and it was not until 1937 that the quantity again rose to 10,000,000 tons. The demand for coal was strengthened by the outbreak of war in 1939, but output declined in 1940 when an industrial dispute closed the mines for ten weeks. Open-cut mining began in 1940 and was developed extensively after 1944 to overcome the shortage in coal supplies which became increasingly acute as a result of the rapid post-war expansion of secondary industry. Production from underground mines rose to 12,149,119 tons in 1942, then declined and showed little variation until reduced by a seven weeks stoppage of the mines in 1949, and increased thereafter to 12,491,904 tons in 1952. The total output of 15,022,100 tons in 1952 was the highest ever recorded.

Approximately two-thirds of the coal raised in New South Wales is obtained from the northern district. The balance is divided about equally between the southern and western fields, although prior to the development of the open-cuts, the southern production usually exceeded that of the west.

Open-cut mining was first undertaken in the western district in 1940 and in the north in 1944 but has not been developed in the southern field apart from a small output in 1950 and 1951. The output from open-cuts represented 17 per cent. of the State's total coal production in 1952, and of the total output of open-cut coal to the end of 1952, 54 per cent. was obtained from the northern and 46 per cent. came from the western district.

The following table shows the output of coal from underground mines and open-cuts in each district since 1944:—

Table 1053.—Coal raised in Each District.

Year.	Northern District.		Southern District		Western District.	
	Under-ground.	Open-cut.	Under-ground.	Open-cut.	Under ground.	Open-cut.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1944	7,324,270	11,176	2,005,642	...	1,533,366	168,485
1945	6,440,531	334,239	1,775,165	...	1,437,486	188,833
1946	7,176,652	513,449	1,738,058	...	1,515,297	242,927
1947	7,325,874	553,597	1,915,899	...	1,482,696	405,057
1948	7,146,487	635,140	1,922,467	...	1,397,831	619,521
1949	6,191,447	628,745	1,908,034	...	1,289,092	718,780
1950	7,394,554	931,883	2,395,160	8,219	1,406,862	661,543
1951	7,313,806	1,243,858	2,505,587	2,885	1,404,819	1,042,289
1952	8,228,374	1,398,107	2,775,820	...	1,487,710	1,132,089

## SUMMARY OF COAL MINING STATISTICS.

The following summary of statistics supplied annually under the Census Act, 1901, in respect of underground and open-cut mines, illustrates the development of coal mining in New South Wales since 1927. There are many costs and overheads apart from those in the statement, consequently the items shown cannot be used to indicate the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 1054.—Summary of Coal Mining Operations.

Year.	Mines In Operation.	Persons Employed. *	Horse- power Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid. †	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. \$	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used.	Output.	
							Quantity.	Value.
							tons.	£
1927	No. 135	No. 24,483	H.P. 145,827	£ 6,515,487	£ 12,089,512	£ 1,667,034	11,126,114	9,586,693
1931	169	15,522	129,286	3,222,379	10,278,874	654,319	6,432,382	4,441,335
1939	172	16,144	108,454	4,659,229	9,989,843	959,947	11,195,832	7,027,035
1940	163	16,777	122,120	4,047,568	9,985,991	936,218	9,550,098	6,360,541
1941	152	16,812	116,482	5,543,745	10,048,285	1,213,869	11,765,698	8,458,352
1942	138	16,634	115,348	6,318,215	9,830,388	1,447,827	12,205,935	9,738,756
1943	125	16,808	119,750	6,447,726	9,787,915	1,503,323	11,473,499	9,785,787
1944	137	16,839	121,739	6,443,890	9,732,660	1,634,621	11,042,939	9,761,304
1945	143	17,020	123,935	5,968,680	9,819,502	1,655,406	10,176,254	9,451,930
1946	144	17,008	127,992	6,447,927	9,375,190	1,888,932	11,186,383	10,534,914
1947	152	17,204	132,210	7,678,237	9,375,960	2,173,242	11,683,123	12,101,178
1948	155	17,757†	134,503	8,697,729	10,473,353†	2,605,910†	11,721,446	14,938,182
1949	155	18,245	138,676	8,742,988	11,008,742	2,857,967	10,736,098	16,121,554
1950	163	18,338	148,609	11,092,410	13,632,660	3,693,226	12,798,221	22,121,326
1951	167	18,697	155,322	14,196,478	18,285,124	5,222,913	13,513,244	31,466,183
1952	168	20,151	175,142	18,087,216	22,129,097	7,416,029	15,022,100	43,283,357

\* Average during year, including working proprietors.

† Subject to deduction for explosives; in 1952 the amount was £82,446.

‡ Revised. \$ Figures for years up to 1948 not strictly comparable with 1949 and later years. See the second paragraph on the next page.

The effects of serious depression in the coal trade between 1927 and 1931 are apparent in the declining employment, wages and output. Employment declined further to 12,788 in 1935, but with improving regularity of work production rose slowly after 1931, although prices remained low. After 1939, the wartime coal requirements of industry were high, but there was little increase in employment and, following initial increases, marked movements in wages and prices were checked by Government control measures. In the post-war period, shortages of coal for expanding industrial needs persisted until 1952. The average number of persons employed increased from 17,008 in 1946 to 18,697 in 1951 and 20,151 in 1952, whilst wage rates and prices began to rise, especially after 1949. Although the quantity had increased by only 28 per cent., the value of coal raised in 1952 was nearly three times that of 1948.

The values of land, buildings and plant, as shown in the previous table for the years up to 1948, are not strictly comparable with the amounts for later years because of a change in the basis of data collected. A dissection of the depreciated book values of the total of these fixed assets, yearly from 1949, appears below:—

**Table 1055.—Coal Mines—Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, etc.**

At 31st December.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Mine Development.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1949 ...	2,129,169	7,291,372	1,588,201	11,008,742
1950 ...	2,509,827	9,270,729	1,852,104	13,632,660
1951 ...	3,113,216	12,375,744	2,796,164	18,285,124
1952 ...	3,628,506	15,295,329	3,205,262	22,129,097

#### EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES.

Over 60 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines, and the following table shows employment in coal mining in each district since 1939:—

**Table 1056.—Coal Mining, Persons Employed.**  
(Underground and Open-cut Mines.)

Year.	Number at end of year.				Average number during year.			
	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total N.S.W.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total N.S.W.
1939	10,524	4,042	1,847	16,413	10,242	4,049	1,853	16,144
1940	11,007	4,150	1,952	17,109	10,718	4,180	1,879	16,777
1941	11,040	4,207	1,944	17,191	10,804	4,098	1,910	16,812
1942	10,957	4,055	1,840	16,852	10,801	4,054	1,779	16,634
1943	11,542	4,037	1,800	17,379	11,074	4,010	1,724	16,808
1944	11,003	4,191	2,045	17,239	10,930	3,984	1,925	16,839
1945	11,134	4,097	1,983	17,214	11,040	4,012	1,968	17,020
1946	11,590	3,866	1,983	17,439	11,283	3,802	1,923	17,008
1947	11,896	3,698	1,947	17,541	11,670	3,585	1,949	17,204
1948*	12,376	3,516	2,126	18,018	12,099	3,594	2,064	17,757
1949	12,696	3,413	2,280	18,389	12,572	3,442	2,231	18,245
1950	12,905	3,334	2,130	18,369	12,786	3,382	2,170	18,338
1951	13,173	3,407	2,446	19,026	13,029	3,328	2,340	18,697
1952	13,863	4,071	2,376	20,310	13,837	3,846	2,468	20,151

\* Revised since last issue.



From a peak of 24,483 in 1927, the average number of persons employed in coal mining fell to 15,522 in 1931, as shown in Table 1054, and there was a further decline to 12,788 in 1935, before reversal of the downward trend. At the end of 1939, shortly after the outbreak of war, the number was 16,413, and in the ensuing twelve years to 1951, despite efforts of the industry to recruit manpower, increases were of limited extent. The total increase of 2,613 to the end of 1951 comprised 1,320 in open-cut and 1,293 in underground mining. Of the increase in open-cut mining, 645 were in the northern and 675 in the western district, while in underground mining an increase of 2,004 in the northern district was partly offset by decreases of 635 in the south and 76 in the west. A large increase of 1,284 in 1952, raising the total employed in coal mining to 20,310 at the end of 1952, was partly the result of a measure of recession in other industries. Employment in underground mining increased by 1,421 (viz., north 608, south 664, and west 149), but in open-cut mining there was a fall of 137.

The next table shows employment in each district, in the years 1949 to 1952, dissected into underground and open-cut mines; the figures for underground mines are further dissected to show persons employed below and above ground:—

Table 1057.—Coal Mining, Classification of Persons Employed.

Particulars.	Number at end of year.				Average number during year.			
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
UNDERGROUND MINES.								
Northern District—								
Below Ground ...	8,913	8,857	8,763	9,257	8,853	8,869	8,797	9,190
Above Ground ...	3,237	3,530	3,765	3,879	3,252	3,443	3,644	3,869
Total ...	12,150	12,387	12,528	13,136	12,105	12,312	12,441	13,059
Southern District—								
Below Ground ...	2,343	2,245	2,257	2,787	2,375	2,299	2,227	2,608
Above Ground ...	1,070	1,083	1,150	1,284	1,067	1,080	1,100	1,238
Total ...	3,413	3,328	3,407	4,071	3,442	3,379	3,327	3,846
Western District—								
Below Ground ...	1,338	1,248	1,211	1,286	1,331	1,282	1,219	1,256
Above Ground ...	472	472	560	634	455	482	526	607
Total ...	1,810	1,720	1,771	1,920	1,786	1,764	1,745	1,863
Total, N.S.W.—								
Below Ground ...	12,594	12,350	12,231	13,330	12,559	12,450	12,243	13,054
Above Ground ...	4,779	5,085	5,475	5,797	4,774	5,005	5,270	5,714
Total ...	17,373	17,435	17,706	19,127	17,333	17,455	17,513	18,768
OPEN-CUT MINES.								
Northern District ...	546	518	645	727	467	474	588	778
Southern District ...	...	6	...	...	...	3	1	...
Western District ...	470	410	675	456	445	406	595	605
Total, N.S.W. ...	1,016	934	1,320	1,183	912	883	1,184	1,383
TOTAL—UNDERGROUND AND OPEN-CUT MINES.								
Northern District ...	12,696	12,905	13,173	13,863	12,572	12,786	13,029	13,837
Southern District ...	3,413	3,334	3,407	4,071	3,442	3,382	3,328	3,846
Western District ...	2,280	2,130	2,446	2,376	2,231	2,170	2,340	2,468
Total, N.S.W. ...	18,389	18,369	19,026	20,310	18,245	18,338	18,697	20,151

## MINE DAYS WORKED.

The next table shows, for 1952 and earlier years, the weighted average number of days worked by the coal mines in New South Wales in relation to the maximum possible number of working days. In calculating these averages, each mine has been weighted according to its employment during the year. Mine days possible represents the total number of working days in the year, omitting award holidays; the number of days possible was reduced by award of the Arbitration Court during 1939, then increased temporarily from 1941 when annual holidays were limited as a wartime measure, and again in 1947 and 1948 when alternate Saturdays were worked for a period immediately prior to the Christmas holiday break. Up to 1950 there were small differences in the days possible in each district.

Table 1058.—Mine Working Days.

Year.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	New South Wales.		
	Mine Days Worked.	Mine Days Worked.	Mine Days Worked.	Mine Days Worked.	Maximum Possible Working Days.	Proportion of Days Worked.
						per cent.
1921	221	234	217	223	286	78.0
1925	197	194	257	202	286	70.6
1929*	79	228	244	132	272	48.5
1937	209	220	224	213	274	77.7
1938*	179	196	192	184	274	67.2
1939	205	216	216	209	266	78.6
1940*	166	166	182	168	244	68.9
1941	213	210	208	211	250	84.4
1942	231	227	238	231	255	90.6
1943	221	222	233	223	254	87.8
1944	210	212	231	213	253	84.2
1945*	196	195	214	198	247	80.2
1946	215	203	229	214	248	86.3
1947	214	219	227	216	251	86.1
1948	207	198	216	207	248	83.5
1949*	178	188	191	182	237	76.8
1950	206	215	207	208	242	86.0
1951	206	208	209	207	238	87.0
1952	213	222	207	214	239	89.5

\* Extensive industrial disputes occurred in these years.

Industrial disputes are a chief cause of stoppages in loss of mine working days, although some losses arise from mechanical breakdowns, bad weather, accidents, etc.

Statistics of industrial disputes are shown on page 974.

The following particulars of man-shifts lost, expressed as a percentage of man-shifts possible, were compiled by the Joint Coal Board. Though differing in composition from the preceding table, they illustrate the relative importance of the various causes of coal mine stoppages and the extent of absences on compensation, sick leave, etc.

**Table 1059.—Coal Mines—Ratio Per Cent. of Man-shifts Lost to Man-shifts Possible.**

Cause of Man-shift Losses.	1950.		1951.		1952.	
	Under-ground Mines.	Open-cut Mines.	Under-ground Mines.	Open-cut Mines.	Under-ground Mines.	Open-cut Mines.
Industrial disputes ... ..	5.04	2.86	7.09	3.17	5.26	2.40
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc. ... ..	0.40	1.88	0.06	1.15	0.11	1.46
Accidents to men ... ..	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.02	...
Lack of transport or trade ... ..	0.63	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.13	0.16
Men on compensation ... ..	2.66	0.71	2.21	0.57	2.12	0.73
Sick leave ... ..	3.84	1.92	3.50	1.75	3.37	2.16
Other absenteeism ... ..	2.98	2.25	2.73	2.22	2.88	2.34
Other causes ... ..	0.15	0.45	0.13	0.03	0.13	0.12
Total ... ..	16.35	10.16	15.91	9.00	14.02	9.37

#### COAL OUTPUT PER MAN-SHIFT.

The following statistics of the average output of coal per man-shift worked in underground mines in New South Wales have been taken from records of the Joint Coal Board. They are based on returns collected since 1948 of man-shifts actually worked, hence do not agree exactly with the estimates, given on page 256 of Year Book No. 52, indicating the approximate trend in years prior to 1948.

**Table 1060.—Underground Mines—Coal Output per Man-shift Worked.**

Year.	Output per man-shift worked at the coal face.*				Output per man-shift worked by all persons employed.			
	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1948	9.38	9.50	10.25	9.51	2.89	2.65	3.71	2.92
1949	9.43	10.68	10.71	9.83	2.80	2.89	3.70	2.91
1950	9.66	11.95	11.40	10.28	2.77	3.24	3.68	2.95
1951	10.08	12.82	12.11	10.82	2.73	3.42	3.75	2.96
1952	9.34*	12.14*	11.30*	10.06*	2.85	3.21	3.66	3.00

\* Figures for 1952 not comparable with previous years—see below.

For the purposes of these statistics, "at the coal face" includes all workers at the coal face and those normally engaged on the roadway within twenty yards of the coal face. After action had been taken in April, 1952, to clarify this definition, there was an appreciable increase in the number of man-shifts returned as having been worked at the coal face, with consequent apparent decrease in the average output per man-shift within the classification.

In open-cut mines, output per man-shift worked by all employees was 11.86 tons in 1948, 7.49 tons in 1949, 8.33 tons in 1950, 8.02 tons in 1951, and 7.92 tons in 1952.

In making these calculations, new underground mines and open-cuts in course of development are excluded until the commencement of coal production.

*Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery.*

The proportion of the gross output of coal mechanically cut in underground mines declined from 30.4 per cent. in 1911 to 20.7 per cent. in 1926, rose steadily to 41.2 per cent. in 1942, and fell to 35.8 per cent. in 1949. Thereafter, the proportion increased rapidly to 44.2 per cent. in 1951 and 50.0 per cent. in 1952. Electricity has largely displaced other power in the operation of coal-cutting machinery.

Machinery for filling coal in underground mines was first used in 1935. The proportion of the gross output of coal machine-filled increased from 3.0 per cent. in 1937 and 9.8 per cent. in 1939 to 32.0 per cent. in 1949, 44.3 per cent. in 1951 and 50.8 per cent. in 1952.

The Southern District is more highly mechanised than the others, and in 1952 the proportions of gross output mechanically cut and mechanically loaded were 69.9 per cent. and 65.9 per cent., respectively. In the Northern District, 45.5 per cent. of coal was mechanically cut and 46.7 per cent. mechanically loaded, while in the Western District the proportions were 37.6 per cent. and 45.8 per cent. respectively.

**Table 1061.—Underground Mines—Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery.**

Year.	Coal Cut by Machinery.				Coal Filled by Mechanical Means.	
	Operated by Electricity.	Operated by Compressed Air.	Total.	Proportion of Gross Output.	Total.	Proportion of Gross Output.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	per cent.	tons.	per cent.
1911	2,075,000	563,000	2,638,000	30.4	...	...
1926	1,201,000	1,056,000	2,257,000	20.7	...	...
1931	842,000	536,000	1,378,000	21.4	...	...
1939	2,887,000	707,000	3,594,000	32.1	1,101,400	9.8
1940	3,319,000	373,000	3,692,000	38.8	1,332,100	14.0
1941	4,014,490	697,859	4,712,349	40.3	2,142,400	18.3
1942	4,260,090	744,921	5,005,011	41.2	2,585,000	21.3
1943	3,965,020	452,842	4,417,862	38.7	2,514,114	22.0
1944	3,645,491	453,736	4,099,227	37.7	2,329,899	21.4
1945	3,171,778	388,940	3,560,718	36.9	2,168,184	22.5
1946	3,463,519	355,195	3,818,714	36.6	2,494,785	23.9
1947	3,780,190	369,593	4,149,783	38.7	3,283,125	30.6
1948	3,484,713	320,644	3,805,357	36.4	3,225,868	30.8
1949	3,131,305	233,046	3,364,351	35.8	3,004,891	32.0
1950	4,087,810	258,026	4,345,836	38.8	4,283,117	38.2
1951	4,748,656	215,885	4,964,541	44.2	4,976,232	44.3
1952	6,036,232	206,828	6,243,060	50.0	6,351,318	50.8

## DISPOSAL AND CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL.

In the following summary of the disposal of New South Wales coal in various years since 1921, the quantity shown as disposed of in New South Wales up to 1950 is a balancing item consisting of the difference between coal exported and the total quantity produced. After 1950, there were large increases in the quantity of coal stocks held at collieries and these increases have been deducted from production to show approximately the total quantity of coal disposals in the year.

Table 1062.—Disposal of N.S.W. Coal.

Year.	In Australia.			To Oversea Countries. •	Total Disposals. †	Proportion of Total Disposals		
	In N.S.W.	To Other Australian States*	Total.			Retained in N.S.W.	Exported.	
							Interstate.	Oversea.
	thousand tons.					per cent		
1921	5,268	2,753	8,021	2,772	10,793	48.8	25.5	25.7
1926	6,348	2,741	9,089	1,797	10,886	58.3	25.2	16.5
1931	4,091	1,540	5,631	801	6,432	63.6	23.9	12.5
1935	5,848	1,974	7,822	877	8,699	67.2	22.7	10.1
1938	6,498	2,162	8,660	911	9,571	67.9	22.6	9.5
1939	7,633	2,690	10,323	873	11,196	68.2	24.0	7.8
1940	6,661	2,271	8,932	618	9,550	69.7	23.8	6.5
1941	8,145	3,093	11,238	528	11,766	69.2	26.3	4.5
1942	8,475	3,133	11,608	598	12,206	69.4	25.7	4.9
1943	8,002	3,121	11,123	351	11,474	69.7	27.2	3.1
1944	7,582	3,157	10,739	304	11,043	68.6	28.6	2.8
1945	6,978	2,900	9,878	298	10,176	68.6	28.5	2.9
1946	7,944	2,935	10,879	307	11,186	71.0	26.3	2.7
1947	8,584	2,773	11,357	326	11,683	73.5	23.7	2.8
1948	8,607	2,858	11,465	256	11,721	73.4	24.4	2.2
1949	8,135	2,322	10,457	279	10,736	75.9	21.6	2.5
1950	10,209	2,359	12,568	230	12,798	79.7	18.4	1.9
1951	10,619	2,385	13,004	220	13,224†	80.2	18.0	1.8
1952	11,162	2,837	13,999	223	14,222†	78.7	19.9	1.4

\* Exports (cargo and bunker).

† Total production for year up to 1950; thereafter total production less variations in stocks held at collieries. See text above table.

Overseas exports (cargo and bunker) for many years provided an important outlet for New South Wales coal, but they declined between 1921 and 1927 by 1,000,000 tons, and there were further decreases of approximately 500,000 tons in each of the years 1928 and 1929.

After 1928 the largest quantity exported in any one year was 911,000 tons in 1938, and during the war exports were restricted because of local coal shortages, the proportion of the total output exported then declining to less than 3 per cent.

New South Wales is the main source of black coal supplies to Victoria and South Australia, and exports small quantities to other Australian States. The exports interstate, including bunker coal, though varying since 1927, between 1,540,000 tons in 1931 and 3,157,000 tons in 1944, maintained a fairly constant relationship (between 22 and 29 per cent.) to the total State output. The ratio declined after 1948 and substantial

quantities of overseas coal were imported into Victoria and South Australia to supplement the limited supplies available from New South Wales. Particulars of exports of coal from New South Wales are shown below:—

**Table 1063.—Exports of Coal from New South Wales, Interstate and Oversea.**

Exported to—	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
thousand tons.								
Interstate—Cargo—								
Victoria ... ..	1,351	1,516	1,428	1,459	1,191	1,167	1,259	1,489
South Australia ... ..	689	869	836	882	719	788	749	1,001
Queensland ... ..	33	29	14	20	13	17	11	14
Western Australia ... ..	86	126	110	118	108	90	86	76
Tasmania ... ..	81	75	58	58	52	51	55	40
Northern Territory ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
—Bunker ... ..	2,240 450	2,615 320	2,446 327	2,537 321	2,084 238	2,113 246	2,160 225	2,620 217
Total, Interstate ... ..	2,690	2,935	2,773	2,858	2,322	2,359	2,385	2,837
Oversea—Cargo—								
New Caledonia ... ..	*	63	23	16	42	51	77	129
Fiji ... ..	*	23	22	20	11	9	18	20
Other ... ..	*	2	3	3	3	1	3	4
—Bunker ... ..	345 528	88 219	48 278	39 217	56 223	61 169	98 122	153 70
Total, Oversea ... ..	873	307	326	256	279	230	220	223

\* Not available.

At the end of 1952, stocks of coal held at collieries in New South Wales totalled 1,225,700 tons, mainly comprising stockpiles financed by the Commonwealth Government during a period of excess production in the latter part of 1952. During the year, stocks at collieries rose by 800,000 tons and this increase has been deducted from the total output of 15,022,000 tons to show in Table 1062 the total disposal of New South Wales coal as 14,222,000 tons in 1952. Accompanying this growth of stocks at collieries, there was an increase in coal stocks in the hands of consumers, including coal in transit, of 470,000 tons during the year, to 1,254,000 tons at the end of 1952. If this increase is deducted from the disposals in New South Wales, shown in Table 1062 as 11,162,000 tons, the actual coal consumption in the State in 1952 appears to have been 10,692,000 tons.

Particulars in the following table relate to financial years ended 30th June and not to calendar years ended 31st December as in the previous tables. They show for 1938-39 and yearly from 1945-46 the consumption in New South Wales of black coal in factories, including electricity works, and for railway locomotive purposes, which together absorb approximately 95 per cent. of the total quantity of coal consumed in the State. In 1951-52, the largest items of consumption were coal used as fuel in electricity works, approximately 29 per cent. of the total shown; in the production of metallurgical coke, 28 per cent.; for railway locomotion, 14 per cent.; and in the manufacture of gas, 9 per cent.

Table 1064.—Principal Uses of Black Coal in New South Wales.

Purpose.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
thousand tons.								
Used in Factories—								
As Raw Material in—								
Gas Works...	578	796	862	887	900	870	878	929
Metallurgical Coke ...	1,062	1,450	1,792	2,078	1,824	1,943	2,581	2,791
	2,240	2,252	2,654	2,965	2,724	2,813	3,459	3,720
As Fuel in—								
Electricity Works...	1,165	1,698	1,979	2,166	2,376	2,262	2,695	2,956
Treatment of Non-metallic Minerals*	235	168	212	240	256	279	298	320
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	301	215	321	323	333	336	386	415
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	400	319	384	360	329	336	419	450
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	215	260	267	295	295	307	332	313
Other ...	194	301	337	375	382	371	439	460
	2,510	2,959	3,500	3,759	3,971	3,891	4,569	4,914
Total, Factories ...	4,750	5,211	6,154	6,724	6,695	6,704	8,028	8,634
Used for Railway Locomotives† ...	994	1,322	1,348	1,366	1,430	1,319	1,427	1,448
Total, Factories and Railway Locomotives...	5,744	6,533	7,502	8,090	8,125	8,023	9,455	10,082

\* Principally manufacture of portland cement.

† Government railways only; excludes small quantity used by private railways.

## PRICES OF COAL.

Movements in the prices of coal from 1916 to 1929 and a broad indication of their trends in the following ten years were illustrated on page 588 of the Year Book, 1941-42 and 1942-43. The quotations were given on the basis of best large coal at the principal points of shipment from the three coal-mining districts in New South Wales, viz., Northern and Southern coal f.o.b., Newcastle and Port Kembla, respectively, and Western coal f.o.r., Lithgow. The prices therefore included certain handling and transport charges.

The trend in coal prices from 1939 to 1952 is illustrated by the following statistics, which have been derived from returns collected under the Census Act. These figures represent the average value per ton at the pit-top, or at the screens where these are situated at a distance from the mines, of "saleable coal" produced. This excludes miners' coal and coal consumed at the colliery and, from 1951, also excludes saleable coal stacked at grass by the Commonwealth Government. The values include Commonwealth Government prices stabilisation subsidy payable in respect of coal during the war and early post-war years (see following page).

Table 1065.—Average Value of Coal at Pit-top.

Year.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.	Year.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.
s. d. per ton.					s. d. per ton.				
1939 ...	12 7	14 5	10 8	12 8	1946 ..	18 8	23 1	15 7	18 10
1940 ...	13 6	15 0	11 6	13 6	1947...	20 11	23 11	16 10	20 9
1941 ...	14 6	16 7	12 0	14 7	1948...	26 1	29 11	20 6	25 8
1942 ...	15 11	18 8	13 6	16 1	1949...	31 8	34 10	22 6	30 3
1943 ...	16 10	20 1	14 9	17 2	1950...	36 5	39 1	29 4	35 10
1944 ...	17 7	21 2	15 0	17 10	1951...	51 5	50 8	42 10	49 8
1945 ...	18 7	21 11	15 4	18 7	1952...	62 3	60 3	56 3	60 10

Coal prices were controlled after the outbreak of war but tended to rise, as costs of production increased, until the introduction of the Commonwealth prices stabilisation plan in April, 1943. Prices were then pegged, further increases in costs being met by the payment of subsidy by the Commonwealth Government. From November, 1947, price increases were sanctioned, as subsidies were gradually withdrawn, and costs of production rose.

The amount of coal subsidy paid by the Commonwealth to mines in New South Wales is shown below, together with amounts recovered from public instrumentalities (e.g., railways) buying coal at subsidised prices.

**Table 1066.—Coal Prices—Subsidies Paid to N.S.W. Collieries by the Commonwealth Government.**

Year.	Gross Subsidy.	Subsidy Recovered from State Instrumentalities.	Net Subsidy.
	£	£	£
1942-43 ... ..	636	.....	636
1943-44 ... ..	152,403	52,727	99,676
1944-45 ... ..	252,366	102,091	150,275
1945-46 ... ..	572,115	165,507	406,608
1946-47 ... ..	826,715	279,078	547,637
1947-48 ... ..	2,105,512	174,569	1,930,943
1948-49 ... ..	622,162	143,484	478,678
1949-50 ... ..	10,907	2,904	8,003
1950-51 ... ..	1,168	1,823	(Cr.) 655
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4,543,984</b>	<b>922,183</b>	<b>3,621,801</b>

#### OIL SHALE.

Oil-bearing mineral known as oil shale (a variety of torbanite or cannel coal) has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wollan Valleys.

The production of oil shale from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1952 amounted to 3,311,583 tons valued at £4,618,530. During the years 1925 to 1938, operations were intermittent and the output was only 5,904 tons, valued at £4,748. Production increased rapidly during the war and exceeded 100,000 tons in each of the years 1941 to 1949, but thereafter declined gradually until the cessation of mining operations on 30th May, 1952. Particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 1067.—Oil Shale Mined in New South Wales.**

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1865 to 1924 ...	1,919,685	2,690,710	1946 ...	121,654	139,902
1925 to 1938 ...	5,904	4,748	1947 ...	138,487	193,798
1939 ...	7,683	13,322	1948 ...	136,352	204,528
1940 ...	43,805	43,805	1949 ...	120,956	181,437
1941 ...	123,578	96,671	1950 ...	98,487	185,084
1942 ...	117,324	142,343	1951 ...	78,564	181,132
1943 ...	116,875	160,215	1952 ...	21,661	50,902
1944 ...	137,458	165,285			
1945 ...	123,170	164,648	<b>Total to 1952 ...</b>	<b>3,311,643</b>	<b>4,618,530</b>



The expansion of oil shale production after 1939 was due mainly to the operations of National Oil Pty. Ltd. The formation of this company in 1937 with Commonwealth and State Government assistance, to develop the Newnes-Capertee field, and its purchase by the Commonwealth in August, 1949, were described in Year Book No. 52. Production of refined petrol from the oil shale reached a maximum of 4,064,000 gallons in 1947, then declined to 2,758,000 gallons in 1949 and 2,345,000 in 1950. Losses incurred yearly aggregated £3,961,000 between 1942 and 1951 and, following a decision by the Commonwealth in 1950 to terminate production at the works, mining for shale ceased on 30th May, 1952, and the extraction of crude oil on 30th June, 1952.

### NON-METALLIC MINERALS.

#### ALUNITE.

High grade alunite deposits occur at Bulahdelah, about 44 miles north-north-west of Newcastle, but the ore reserves of commercial value are believed to be small. These deposits have been worked almost continuously since 1890, and production of alunite to the end of 1952 was 69,201 tons valued at £240,046. Mining operations ceased during 1952.

#### ASBESTOS.

Relatively small deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State. The main deposits of chrysotile asbestos are at Baryulgil on the North Coast, at Wood's Reef near Barraba, and at Broken Hill, but the latter deposits have been worked only intermittently, and at present Baryulgil is the only producing centre.

#### CLAYS.

In 1952, recorded production of clays was 1,650,195 tons. Of this total, brick clay and shale amounted to 1,286,407 tons, won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland and Illawarra districts, and 132,110 tons of terra cotta clay were won for use in the manufacture of roofing tiles and other terra cotta ware. Stoneware pipe clay, clay for use in cement manufacture, and fireclay were also produced. White kaolin and ball clays used for refractories, for pottery and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture) were won at Coorabin (near Urana), Home Rule and Puggoon (near Gulgong), and at other small deposits.

#### DIAMONDS.

Diamonds have been recovered, though in small quantities only, from several localities in New South Wales, generally during the course of dredging in rivers for gold or tin. The stones won in this State are particularly hard and have been used mainly for industrial purposes. Records show that up to the end of 1905, the output of diamonds was 154,309 carats valued at £101,969. Progressively fewer diamonds were obtained in later years and total recorded production to the end of 1952 was 207,224 carats valued at £151,308. However, this figure is known to be incomplete and the unrecorded output was probably considerable.

### DIATOMITE.

There are numerous deposits of diatomite (commonly called diatomaceous earth) in New South Wales. The principal deposits are in the Coonabarabran, Barraba, and Ballina-Lismore districts and have been worked fairly extensively for many years, largely by open-cut methods. Small deposits of commercial importance occur near Orange and Cooma. The diatomite recovered is especially suitable for the manufacture of insulating products.

### DOLOMITE.

The exploitation of the dolomite deposits of New South Wales is dependent on their accessibility and the means of transport available. Thus the largest known deposits, at Cudgegong, 14 miles from the railway, have not been exploited. The principal deposits worked in recent years are at Mount Fairy near Bungendore and at Mount Knowles near Mudgee, but production from both these areas ceased in 1951.

### FELSPAR.

The principal centres of feldspar production are the Broken Hill district (producing mainly potash feldspar) and Eden district (mainly soda feldspar). Potash feldspar has also been produced intermittently from the Lithgow, Bathurst, and Nambucca districts. The output of feldspar has been governed by local requirements.

### GEMS—OPAL.

The most important deposits of precious opal are at White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge, gems from the latter field being remarkable for colour, fire and brilliancy. Opals are also obtained at Tintenbar (North Coast) and these resemble the Mexican gems. The recorded value of precious opal won in New South Wales to the end of 1952 is £1,646,833, but this figure is considered to be incomplete.

### GYPSUM.

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. In the Ivanhoe-Trida and Griffith districts, the major producing centres, operations are mechanised, the overburden being removed by bulldozers and the gypsum recovered by dragline excavators, tractors, and scoops. The gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries.

### LIMESTONE AND SEA SHELLS.

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout the State, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The bulk of the limestone output is used for the manufacture of cement in localities where coal is readily available. Total production in 1952 was 1,120,137 tons valued at £610,267, of which 887,021 tons were used for cement manufacture, 106,212 tons for flux, 55,215 tons for dead burnt lime, 44,248 tons crushed for agricultural use, and 8,688 tons for chemical industries. The main producing centres were Portland, Marulan, Kandos and Attunga.

In addition, 53,829 tons of sea shells for use in place of limestone in cement manufacture were dredged from the Hunter River estuary.

#### MAGNESITE.

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The principal deposits of economic size occur in the Attunga, Barraba, Bingara, Thuddungra, and Fifield districts, Fifield and Thuddungra being at present the major producing centres. The magnesite is won generally by shallow quarrying methods, but power ploughing and scooping are used in working large widely-spread deposits. Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Kembla steelworks.

#### MINERAL PIGMENTS.

Mineral pigments are mined in New South Wales mainly by open cutting and by small-scale producers. The more important producing centres are Dubbo (yellow ochre), Glen Innes (red oxide), and Gulgong (yellow ochre, red oxides and umber); deposits in other districts have been worked very sporadically.

#### TALC, STEATITE, AND PYROPHYLLITE.

The most important deposits of talc, steatite, and pyrophyllite in New South Wales are at Wallendbeen (steatite), Gundagai and Cow Flat (talc), and Mudgee, Cobargo, and Pambula (pyrophyllite). Production of these minerals during 1952 amounted to 1,272 tons valued at £5,396, compared with 602 tons (£833) during 1939. Reserves, though of low grade, are adequate for requirements.

#### CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts of New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

#### PRICES OF METALS.

Except where subject to governmental control, the prices of the principal metals produced in Australia fluctuate in accordance with market conditions overseas. The following table shows the average prices on the London market of copper, silver, lead, zinc and tin for each year from 1939 to 1952. Prices are quoted in sterling.

Table 1068.—London Metal Prices—Annual Averages.

Year.	Copper (Electrolytic). ton.		Silver. oz. fine.		Lead. ton.		Zinc. ton.		Tin. ton.	
	£stg.	s. d.	s. d.		£stg.	s. d.	£stg.	s. d.	£stg.	s. d.
1939	49	16 10	1 10-20		15	13 2	14	3 3	126	5 8
1940	62	0 0	2 0-05		25	0 0	25	15 0	256	12 3
1941	62	0 0	2 1-31		25	0 0	25	15 0	261	8 0
1942	62	0 0	2 1-38		25	0 0	25	15 0	259	10 0
1943	62	0 0	2 1-38		25	0 0	25	15 0	259	10 0
1944	62	0 0	2 1-38		25	0 0	25	15 0	300	0 0
1945	62	0 0	2 6-51		27	15 11	28	16 7	300	0 0
1946	77	2 4	4 0-70		48	1 0	43	0 11	349	5 3
1947	130	12 5	3 8-44		85	1 7	70	0 0	425	18 7
1948	134	0 0	3 9-00		95	10 0	80	0 10	548	1 11
1949	133	1 11	4 1-24		103	3 11	87	8 6	599	16 1
1950	178	17 1	5 4-80		106	8 2	119	4 3	745	16 9
1951	220	7 1	6 5-86		161	19 10	171	12 3	1,079	16 0
1952	258	19 6	6 2-36		135	0 0	149	10 2	964	12 1

In December, 1939, London prices of copper, lead and zinc were fixed by the Ministry of Supply at levels sufficient to encourage production, and tin prices were subjected to a form of control from December, 1941. Prices of these metals remained fairly steady during the war years but increased during the post-war period. With the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950, prices of the base metals rose sharply, and tin, which had been decontrolled in November, 1949, reached a peak of £stg.1,615 per ton in February, 1951. Lead and zinc reached their maxima of £stg.180 and £stg.190 respectively in July, 1951, while copper continued to rise, reaching a peak of £stg.287 in July, 1952. Thereafter, prices declined steadily until free trading in lead (on 1st October, 1952) and zinc (on 1st January, 1953) was resumed. Prices then dropped sharply and in November, 1953, they were £stg.94 per ton for lead and £stg.75 for zinc (98 per cent. grade). Copper was decontrolled in August, 1953, but the price remained firm and in November, 1953, was £stg.237 per ton, while the price of tin in the same month had fallen to £stg.635 per ton.

The price index numbers given below summarise the trend in the level of the export prices in Australia of gold and other metals (silver, lead, zinc, tin, and copper) since 1938-39. The prices of the metals other than gold are weighted in accordance with their exports from Australia during the period 1933-34 to 1935-36; the base selected is the average price during the three years ended June, 1939.

Table 1069.—Index of Export Prices of Metals, Australia.

Base: Average 3 years ended 30th June, 1939 = 100

Period	Gold.	Other Metals.*	Period.	Gold.	Other Metals.*	Period.	Gold.	Other Metals.*
1938-39	103	84	1943-44	119	113	1948-49	122	478
1939-40	118	92	1944-45	120	129	1949-50	164	421
1940-41	121	95	1945-46	122	196	1950-51	176	689
1941-42	120	101	1946-47	122	308	1951-52	184	811
1942-43	119	100	1947-48	122	372	1952-53	186	504

\* Silver, lead, zinc, copper and tin.

During the war years, the export prices of Australian lead and zinc were governed principally by the terms of contracts for sale to the United Kingdom. For copper and tin they were governed by prices in London as determined by the United Kingdom Ministry of Supply. Since August, 1945, export prices have accorded with values ruling in world markets.

Prices of metals for use in Australia were controlled from the outbreak of war in 1939 under Commonwealth and later State prices legislation. The low home market prices were made effective by the requirements of a licence to export these metals. The following table shows the home consumption prices of copper, lead, zinc and tin at the end of each year from 1939 to 1952. The price of silver in Australia was not controlled and was based throughout on London quotations.

Table 1070.—Prices of Metals in Australia.

At 31st Dec.	Copper* (Electrolytic). ton.	Lead.† ton.	Zinc† (Electrolytic). ton.	Tin.* ton.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1939	63 17 6	20 17 6	20 2 6	299 0 0
1940	76 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	306 0 0
1941	86 10 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	3200 0
1942	105 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	371 0 0
1943	105 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	376 0 0
1944	105 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	376 0 0
1945	100 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	376 0 0
1946	95 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	383 0 0
1947	140 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	515 0 0
1948	140 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	620 0 0
1949	170 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	620 0 0
1950	230 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	800 0 0
1951	285 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	1,150 0 0
1952	350 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	1,150 0 0

\* Selling price ex smelter's works.

† Selling prices f.o.b. Port Pirie (lead) and Risdon (zinc).

Controls were removed from lead, zinc, and tin in April, 1953, and the home prices for these metals now vary with overseas quotations. Copper was still subject to control in November, 1953, when the price was £300 per ton.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS.

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the enactments relating to mining are shared by the Mines Department, the Joint Coal Board, and the State Mines Control Authority.

## OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING.

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act of 1906 and its amendments. Any person not less than 16 years of age may obtain a miner's right which entitles the holder, under prescribed conditions, to conduct mining operations on Crown land not otherwise exempted, and to occupy a small residence area. A holder of a miner's right may take possession of more than one tenement, but is required to hold an additional miner's right in respect of each tenement after the first of the same class. A holder may apply also for an authority to prospect on or to occupy exempted Crown lands.

Such authority may be granted for any period not exceeding twelve months, but the term may be extended upon application to two years to enable completion of prospecting operations. In the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land to conduct mining operations.

A business licence entitles the holder to occupy a limited area within a gold or mineral field for the purpose of carrying on any business except mining, and confers the right to only one holding at a time.

The term of a miner's right or business licence is not less than six months and not more than twenty years, renewable upon application and transferable by endorsement and registration. The fee for a miner's right is at the rate of 5s. per annum and for a business licence £1 per annum.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases, authorising mining on the land, and also as leases for mining purposes, authorising the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains and railways, etc., erecting buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues and for other works in connection with mining. Except in the case of special leases, which may be granted in certain cases, the maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought, viz., opal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; gold, 25 acres; coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, or natural gas, 640 acres; other minerals, 80 acres.

Private lands are open to mining, subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. The mining wardens may grant to the holders of miner's rights authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend to land on which certain improvements have been effected, e.g., cultivation, or the erection of substantial buildings. An authority may be granted for any period not exceeding twelve months, but the term may be extended on application to two years; during its currency the holder may apply for a mining lease of the land.

Licences to prospect may also be granted, permitting the holder to prospect on any private lands within a Mining Division. The licence is granted for periods up to six months and permits the removal of minerals for sampling purposes only. Specific areas (prescribed for the various minerals) may be marked out and held for a period of up to thirty days.

Leases of private lands may be granted for mining, and also for "mining purposes" (see above) irrespective of whether the minerals are reserved to the Crown or privately owned, the maximum areas that may be leased being the same as in the case of leases from the Crown. Where the minerals

are not reserved to the Crown, owners of private lands may mine, or authorise any other person to mine, without obtaining a title under the Act.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

Mining leases and permits contain conditions as to the minimum number of men to be employed. Labour conditions in respect of mining and dredging leases of Crown Lands and of leases or agreements to mine or dredge on private lands may be suspended in cases where low prices for the products or other adverse circumstances affect the working of a mine, but usually are as follows:—

Coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, and natural gas.—First year of term: 2 men to 320 acres. Thereafter: 4 men to 320 acres.

Gold.—Throughout full term: 1 man to 10 acres.

Other minerals.—First year of term: 1 man to 20 acres. Thereafter: 1 man to 10 acres.

Dredging leases.—Seven men to 100 acres.

Suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations are determined by Wardens' Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the Warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to District and Supreme Courts.

The annual rent for mining leases of Crown lands is 2s. per acre and of private lands 20s. per acre in respect of the surface actually occupied. The rent for dredging leases is 2s. 6d. per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands. Rentals received by the State from mining leases amounted to £18,147 in 1949-50, £21,781 in 1950-51, and £19,435 in 1951-52.

#### MINING ROYALTIES.

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from all mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases.

Under the Mining Amendment Act, 1952, rates of royalty payable in respect of new leases may be prescribed by the Governor on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. In respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, the rates shall not exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. if payable on a value basis, or shall be not less than 3d. nor more than 1s. per ton if payable on a tonnage basis. A maximum rate of 9d. per ton is prescribed in the case of coal and shale. Similar rates of royalty apply in respect of minerals not reserved to the Crown, except that the maximum rate payable on a value basis is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

Upon renewal of leases, royalty rates are reviewed and are usually increased progressively with the length of tenure.

In many cases, rent paid during the year may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for that year.

Particulars of royalty collected in 1951-52 and recent years are shown in the next table. The amount of royalty payable reflects variation in the volume and value of mineral production and, in some cases, in mining profits. The royalty in respect of the silver-lead-zinc group of minerals is derived largely from Broken Hill mining companies, whose leases have been held for many years and renewed from time to time. Royalty is now paid by these companies at a graduated percentage on profits earned and is therefore largely influenced by the prices of these minerals. Because of the high prices ruling for lead and zinc, royalty payments since 1947-48 have been much greater than previously.

**Table 1071.—Royalty on Minerals.**

Mineral.	Year ended 30th June—						
	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coal ... ..	159,613	256,013	259,525	262,708	258,251	308,344	325,460
Silver-lead-zinc ...	70,411	193,319	871,050	818,586	1,048,167	925,556	2,973,116
Other ... ..	17,439	6,186	8,291	12,631	11,405	17,071	29,142
<b>Total Royalty ...</b>	<b>247,463</b>	<b>455,518</b>	<b>1,138,866</b>	<b>1,093,925</b>	<b>1,317,823</b>	<b>1,250,971</b>	<b>3,327,718</b>

**CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS.**

In terms of the Atomic Energy (Control of Materials) Act, 1946, the Commonwealth is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The export of certain minerals and metals produced in Australia is controlled under the Customs Act because of the need to conserve resources (e.g., iron ore, manganese), the inadequacy of local production to satisfy demand (e.g., tin ore, concentrates, and metal, manganese ores, iron and steel, copper), or their strategic importance (e.g., monazite, tantalite).

The measures by which the export of gold is controlled are described on pages 603, 605 and 1126.

**GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING.**

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance, including a free assay service, to the mining industry. In addition, certain mechanical equipment may be hired at nominal rates by prospectors and small mine operators in the New England, Broken Hill and Central Western Districts.

Financial assistance also is provided from the State revenues to encourage prospecting for minerals. Grants are made to miners who satisfy a Prospecting Board that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. The grants are refundable only in the event of payable mineral being discovered.

The following table summarises for the various minerals the grants allotted and the amounts actually paid to prospectors since 1931. From 1931 to 1935, sustenance payments amounting to £46,966 were made to unemployed persons engaged in prospecting, but these have not been included as grants. In addition, advances are made at varying rates of



interest to prospectors for the purchase of plant and machinery; in 1951-52, advances amounting to £830 were approved.

**Table 1072.—Grants to Prospectors.**

Period (Years ended 30th June.)	Amount Allotted.						Amount Actually Paid.
	Gold.	Silver- Lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931-1935	94,459	1,405	17	3,031	2,486	101,398	*
1936-1940	79,983	5,030	257	10,755	7,793	103,818	*
1941-1945	7,972	473	2,606	5,998	7,288	24,337	*
1946	1,593	200	30	2,485	412	4,720	3,951
1947	1,944	128	333	1,719	487	4,611	2,520
1948	1,482	137	335	2,127	821	4,902	3,523
1949	976	65	321	806	280	2,448	2,126
1950	892	239	70	321	543	2,065	990
1951	501	13	97	137	131	879	892
1952	85	638	50	1,010	112	1,895	1,122

\* Not available.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry in part financially and in part through the activities of the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, the Joint Coal Board (jointly with the State Government—see page 1132), and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (see page 1003).

The Bureau of Mineral Resources sponsors the industry in the procurement of mining equipment and materials, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics.

Financial assistance by the Commonwealth is directed to the immediate rehabilitation of the mining industry and the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. To encourage the search for uranium ore, the Commonwealth grants rewards for the discovery of deposits situated more than fifteen miles from any recorded deposit, the rewards ranging according to the economic importance of the deposit up to a maximum of £25,000.

#### INSPECTION OF MINES.

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, which apply to coal and shale mines, and the Mines Inspection Acts, which apply to other mines. Certain provisions of the latter Acts were extended to quarries and dredges in 1945.

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts prescribe that every coal mine must be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager. In mines where safety-lamps are

used, a competent deputy must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing.

The Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It is provided that persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Governor may appoint a District Court judge, a stipendiary or police magistrate, or a mining warden to sit as a Court of Coal Mines Regulations to determine matters relating to the safe working of the coal mines. Courts have been proclaimed at East Maitland, Newcastle, Muswellbrook, Gunnedah, Sydney, Wollongong, Lithgow, and Mudgee.

The Mines Rescue Act makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines by the establishment of rescue stations, rescue corps, and rescue brigades. In four districts, viz., the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland, central rescue stations have been established, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep. The rates of contribution for the year 1952 were as follows:—Western, 1.1d.; Southern, 1.2d.; Newcastle, 0.86d.; and South Maitland, 0.725d. per ton of coal raised during the preceding year. The amount contributed in 1952 was £49,258.

A Royal Commission appointed in August, 1938, to inquire into matters relating to the safety and health of workers in coal mines reported that the fatality rate in coal mines was not higher than in other mines in New South Wales and less than in Great Britain or the United States of America. About 50 per cent. of the serious accidents in New South Wales had been caused by falls of roof and sides and 7½ per cent. of the fatal accidents were connected with haulage. After this inquiry, the Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended in 1941 to require improved standards of ventilation and equipment, methods of safe working, and control of dust. The Act was further amended in 1947.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and the machinery must be in charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the inspectors may require special rules to be constituted for certain mines. Additional requirements to increase the efficacy of these measures were imposed by the amending Act of 1945.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying in 1945 and later years, together with the average for the years 1935 to 1939. The accident rates are based on the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines

and in quarries. In calculating the rates, no allowance is made for variations in the average number of days worked in each year; particulars of the average time worked in collieries are shown in Table 1058.

**Table 1073.—Mining Accidents in New South Wales.**

Year.	Number of Persons.				Rate per 1,000 Employees.			
	Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners and Quarrymen.		Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners and Quarrymen.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.*	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.*
Average 1935-39	15	67	15	210	1.01	4.46	1.00	14.03
1945	14	82	7	112	0.79	4.64	0.83	13.29
1946	13	97	6	163	0.74	5.50	0.82	16.73
1947	16	82	8	78	0.89	4.60	0.81	7.86
1948	13	80	7	53	0.69	4.24	0.68	5.17
1949	24	75	11	52	1.28	4.00	1.06	5.01
1950	15	88	4	76	0.81	4.72	0.40	7.66
1951	14	82	8	42	0.74	4.26	0.76	4.00
1952	13	93	3	271†	0.63	4.53	0.28	25.49†

\* Incapacity over 28 days. † Incapacity over 14 days. Comparable figures for 1951 were—  
Persons injured, 253; Rate per 1,000 employees, 24.10.

Allowances paid to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1st July, 1917. The allowances amounted to £5,053 in 1950, £4,713 in 1951 and £4,454 in 1952, the beneficiaries at the end of 1952 comprising 68 widows, 1 sister, and 52 permanently disabled persons.

Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred after June, 1917, and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the chapter "Employment".



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